

# THE GENOA JOURNAL.

Published by D.S. & R.H. LORD.

An Independent Local Newspaper devoted to the Interests of the People of Genoa and The Publishers.

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VOL. II.

GENOA, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1901.

NO. 1.

## Genoa, Illinois.

CORRECTED TO MAY 1, 1901.

### C. M. & ST. P. R. R.

#### TRAINS GOING EAST.

No.	Time	Arrive Chicago
No. 8	6:07 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
No. 35	7:39 a.m.	11:00 a.m.
No. 36	8:58 a.m.	1:25 p.m.
No. 6	11:58 a.m.	3:55 p.m.
No. 24	5:54 p.m.	8:56 p.m.

#### TRAINS GOING WEST.

No.	Time	Arrive Chicago
No. 21	8:30 a.m.	11:38 a.m.
No. 5	9:00 p.m.	12:39 p.m.
No. 36	2:05 p.m.	5:12 p.m.
No. 23	4:00 p.m.	7:08 p.m.
No. 7	5:15 p.m.	8:22 p.m.
No. 3	10:25 p.m.	1:28 a.m.

J. M. HARVEY, Agent.

### ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

#### TRAINS GOING EAST.

No.	Time	Arrive Chicago
No. 4	7:50 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
No. 2	7:17 a.m.	10:05 a.m.
No. 1	11:10 a.m.	1:55 p.m.
No. 6	4:40 a.m.	7:00 a.m.

#### TRAINS GOING WEST.

No.	Time	Arrive Chicago
No. 7	2:30 p.m.	5:33 p.m.
No. 1	8:45 p.m.	11:17 p.m.
No. 3	8:30 a.m.	11:24 a.m.

S. R. CRAWFORD, Agent.

### C. Gt-W. R. R.

March 3, 1901.

#### Trains Leave SYCAMORE as follows.

##### WEST BOUND.

Express for St. Paul, Minneapolis, Des Moines and Kansas City	Time
Express for St. Paul, Minneapolis, Des Moines and Kansas City	10:27 a.m.
Express for St. Paul, Minneapolis, Des Moines and Kansas City	12:30 a.m.
Express for St. Paul, Minneapolis, Des Moines and Kansas City	5:42 p.m.
Express for St. Paul, Minneapolis, Des Moines and Kansas City	8:00 p.m.

##### EAST BOUND.

Chicago Suburban	Time
Chicago Suburban	6:00 a.m.
Suburban	7:50 a.m.
Limited	7:50 a.m.
Local	8:00 a.m.
Special	12:15 p.m.
Express	7:45 p.m.

##### SYCAMORE-DEKALB.

Leave Sycamore	Arrive DeKalb	Leave DeKalb	Arrive Sycamore
6:30 a.m.	6:40 a.m.	7:00 a.m.	7:00 a.m.
8:45 a.m.	8:55 a.m.	9:15 a.m.	9:15 a.m.
11:15 a.m.	11:25 a.m.	11:45 a.m.	11:45 a.m.
1:45 p.m.	1:55 p.m.	2:15 p.m.	2:15 p.m.
4:15 p.m.	4:25 p.m.	4:45 p.m.	4:45 p.m.
6:45 p.m.	6:55 p.m.	7:15 p.m.	7:15 p.m.
9:15 p.m.	9:25 p.m.	9:45 p.m.	9:45 p.m.

Daily except Sunday. All on the W. V. HOWARD, Agent.

### C. & N. W. at Genoa.

Trains North.	All Trains daily except Sunday.	Trains South.
9:07 a.m.	10:51 a.m.	10:51 p.m.
2:15 p.m.	3:59 p.m.	5:19 p.m.
5:47 p.m.		

### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

TOWNSHIP.	
Supervisor	J. Siglin
Town Clerk	H. A. Brown
Treasurer	C. A. Brown
Hwy Com'rs	J. W. Brown, H. A. Brown, J. A. Sibley
Justices	J. A. Sibley, L. S. Steinhilber, J. H. Steinhilber
Constables	John H. Steinhilber, S. A. Brown
VILLAGE.	
President	J. E. Stott
Treasurer	J. Deall
Trustees	A. H. Brown, F. Tischer, H. Perkins, C. Smith, M. Malan
Clerk	T. M. Frazier
Treasurer	H. Brown
Police Magistrate	D. S. Lord
Police Constable	Guy Singer

### SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

C. H. Smith	H. A. Brown	W. Olmsted
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### For Rent.

A good store room, suitable for a tailor-shop or clothing store. Inquire JOURNAL.

### A Legal Point.

That has not yet been decided by the supreme court is whether the United States government can compel E. H. Brown to furnish fried-cakes to the Philippine soldiers.

### Cottage For Sale.

We offer for sale, for cash or on time, new, neat and pleasantly located cottage of modern design. Nice lot, good well, cistern and cellar. All on two sides. \$1300. Inquire JOURNAL office.

### A Free Pleasure Trip.

A trip to the Pan-American Exposition and Niagara Falls with all your expenses paid is surely a real treat. One of our best girls has lately hit upon a plan whereby she will not only secure this opportunity from the Genoa Journal but will have quite a handsome sum left as pin money. It is a del. scheme and original too but we do not care to have everyone adopt the idea. We will make the lady's name known when we have to.

## Local Pick Ups.

Miss Mary Millard was in Elgin Saturday.

Miss Maggie Hewitt went to Chicago yesterday.

Charles Cunningham visited in Bartlett Sunday.

Miss Kate Durham was a Sycamore shopper Monday.

John Hutchison visited in Genoa with relatives Sunday.

Miss Wyla Richardson visited in Elgin Sunday and Monday.

C. A. Brown and wife visited with Belvidere people last Sunday.

Mrs. J. Franssen has been quite sick a few days but is much better.

Henry Carb who is at the Elgin Hospital is reported no better.

Amos Porter and wife are at Delavan lake this week enjoying the breezes.

Choice German Millet seed for sale. Raised last season. C. R. Strong.

FOR SALE—A new refrigerator. Cheap! Inquire at the JOURNAL office.

For Rent—A neat residence in good neighborhood. Apply, Jennie Beardslev.

Operator Sommers helped the Fairdale band out at Sycamore last Thursday.

Frank Sommers, of St. Louis, is here the guest of his brother, E. L. Summers.

Miss Myrtle Wyde is over from Belvidere visiting with her sister Mrs. E. Confer.

A load of our young people attended a dance at Kirkland last Thursday evening.

Tomorrow is the last day of school much to the delight of our younger population.

Ralph Fields came out from Chicago Saturday and spent Sunday with friends here.

For Rent—Three or four furnished rooms for housekeeping. Inquire at the JOURNAL office.

For Sale, dirt cheap, a No. 1 residence lot. Call at the Journal office and get particulars.

Fred Clausen is now occupying quarters of his own in the rear of Downing's blacksmith shop.

Genoa's first ball team went over to Sycamore and played them to the tune of 3 to 11 in their favor.

Mrs. Libbie Randall and her mother, Mrs. Mary Flint were home from Marengo over Sunday.

Mrs. James Stewart, who has been quite sick the past two weeks, we are glad to say is improving.

The Misses Jessie and Myrtle Wyde were in Hampshire Tuesday and at Sycamore yesterday.

Men! Keep your wives good natured during house cleaning time, by using E. H. Browne's bakery goods.

Mrs. Ida Carb and children were passengers to Elgin Saturday to see Mr. Carb who is in the hospital.

R. D. Lord and son Joseph and Miss Della Crane were up from New Lebanon last Saturday in a business way.

Sandwich schools have been closed the past week or two on account of scarlet fever prevailing in the town.

Circuit Court convened at Sycamore Monday. The grand jury was organized and went to their room for work.

Cisterns cleaned and repaired on short notice. Good work guaranteed. F. Hannah.

Miss Edith Bidwell returned to her home in Elgin yesterday morning having closed her term of school on Tuesday.

Miss Loamy Ide, we are pleased to say, is better and was able to be up last Sunday for the first time since her sickness.

Mrs. Carrie Schneider arrived here from Chicago Monday and is visiting a few days with her parents, E. P. Edsall and wife.

If you want to take an excursion or vacation it will pay you to look over our column of excursions and rates on another page.

If you want to rent a house, one that is desirable and well finished, inquire at the JOURNAL office. We can direct you to several.

Dr. Hammond, the Magnetic Healer will be at Wm. Wyde's home tomorrow where those wishing to consult him can do so.

Mrs. Tillie Bagley and daughter, Marlon went to DeKalb Tuesday to be in attendance at the wedding of a cousin.

Mrs. John Hancock and little daughter Evaleau, of Belvidere visiting her sisters Mas. H. A. Perkins and the Misses Holroyde.

Fred White and his sister, Mrs. A. D. Bladgen and Charles Bladgen visited in Genoa Sunday at the home of K. Jackman and wife.

Cheap lots, good title, within a block of the Milwaukee depot. Buildings will be erected on same if desired. Inquire at the JOURNAL office.

The game of ball here last Saturday between the second nine of Hampshire and of this place resulted in a score of 8 to 14 in favor of the home club.

Guy McKee came over from Kirkland Saturday and played with the Genoa team at Sycamore. He remained and attended the dance in the evening.

If your horses, cattle, hogs, or chickens are not doing well, go to K. Jackman & Son and get a package of stock food.

Ed Andrews, who went to DeKalb a few weeks ago to work there, has returned to Genoa and gone to work in the factory. He thinks Genoa is all right.

Mrs. Walter Channing and her son Walter left Illinois for south-eastern Kansas where they expect to remain for some time for the benefit of Walter's health.

A letter received from Chicago by E. M. Shattuck states that his mother Mrs. Shattuck stood the ride to the city well and is getting along nicely with her injury.

Sycamore girls who have been working in the insulated wire factory went a strike last week for an increase of ten cents a day which the superintendent refused to grant.

Mrs. G. W. Johnson returned Monday evening from a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Wilson, of Chicago. She was accompanied home by her grandson George Wilson.

Married—On Friday evening, May 31 Mrs. Susan Olmsted to E. C. Shippey. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride on East Main street. Rev. E. K. D. Hester officiating.

Frank Stuberrauch, the hustling representative of the Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co., has been here the past week assisting Cohoon & Stanley in putting out more sewing machines.

Miss Hattie Watson expects to return to her home at LaFayette, Indiana, next Monday after a visit of some two months with A. B. Clefford and wife. Miss Florence Clefford will accompany her home and make a few week's visit there.

The M. E. church will celebrate Educational day next Sabbath. Children's day exercises at 10:30 a.m. The evening sermon will be especially for young people; subject, "Living on Higher Levels." The public are invited. The bus for elderly people in the forenoon.

By special request of a number of the ladies of Genoa Mrs. M. W. Ferslew will give informal and illustrated talks to ladies at her rooms at the Pacific Hotel every Thursday afternoon, at halfpast two o'clock. These talks will be of much interest as well as benefit to mothers and daughters, and all are cordially invited to meet with her.

The DeKalb County Democrat packed up its "grip" and sailed out of the county seat. When night came on they found themselves over near DeKalb and therefore camped there for the time being. We understand that Bro. Beardsley, who has been associated with Mr. Noe the past few months, has withdrawn from the concern and Noe will re-enter the journalistic field all by his "lonely" at DeKalb.

John McGlynn, a 12 year old lad of Belvidere, was tried last Monday by a jury and sentenced to Feenanville, a Catholic reform school near Des Plaines, Ill. The lad had become wayward and thievish and it was thought best to send him to this place where he could be properly restrained and trained. His parents were both in court and seemed willing that he should be sent.

A professor in a state university is not a public officer, the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia says in the case of Hartigan vs. Board of Regents (38 S. E. Rep., 698), but he is an employe under contract to fill a chair of learning, and likewise a teacher in the public schools is not a public officer, but is an employe.

Mrs. M. W. Ferslew, representative of the Viavi Home Treatment, will be at the residence of Mrs. S. J. Young until about the first of July where she will be glad to meet any ladies wishing instruction or information on the subject.

Genoa, Ill., June 3, 1901.

TO WOODMEN:—

There will be a special meeting of Genoa camp No. 163 at the hall Wednesday evening June 5. All members are requested to be present.

E. H. BROWNE, Clerk.

The editor of a paper in a near-by town was writing up a marriage ceremony but did not know the groom's given name. Turning to the office boy he asked for the information.

"Darn if I know" says the boy, "but let me ask the telephone girl."

"Ting-a-ling, ting-a-ling."

"Hello!"

"Hello! Say the boss is writing up—"

"—his obituary and wants to know his first name."

"Goodland is he dead already and only married day before yesterday?"

## Our First Birthday.

With this number the Genoa JOURNAL enters upon its second year. Much to the gratification of the publishers the future life of the paper promises to be much brighter than before although we have received very many flattering compliments both from our patrons and also the press. We have not always been able to fulfill our wants in our makeup but we are now placed on a footing that will require from us extra exertion to come up to the standard which we have before us. We commence this week with an entire new makeup for the inside pages, which is free from foreign advertising and in their place will appear good, wholesome news. Talmadge's sermon will be omitted this week but will appear next week and regularly thereafter. We shall also introduce new features which will be of much benefit to our readers and should be kept in mind. Thanking one and all for the assistance rendered we are

Yours Very Resp'y.  
D. S. & R. H. LORD.

## An X-Ray Machine in Genoa, the First in the County.

Dr. T. N. Austin has recently come here from Burlington and opened an office over Wells & Olmsted's store.

Dr. Austin comes to us with many of the highest recommendations, having graduated from one of the best medical colleges in the country and has practiced for a number of years with greatest success. It was with sorrow that the people of Burlington learned of the doctor's intention of moving to Genoa, but a great factor in deciding upon the change was the fact of Mr. S. D. Mann, Mrs. Austin's father, has recently purchased the handsome residence property on South Sycamore street from A. B. Clefford and will move here as soon as Mr. Clefford vacates.

Dr. Austin is now very busy fitting up his office with the latest appliances known to the Medical science, one of which is a new Van Houton & Ten-Brock Static Electrical apparatus and equipped with an X-Ray attachment. This machine the doctor is thoroughly posted on, having been engaged a year or more in an electric college.

This is the first X-Ray machine to be installed in DeKalb county and this city can boast in securing it.

Dr. Austin is a very pleasing gentleman and we welcome him to our city.

## DeKalb County Sunday School Picnic Association.

At a meeting of the delegates of the DeKalb County Sunday School Picnic Association met at Kingston last Monday. There was a good attendance.

The meeting was called to order by Vice President E. H. Olmsted.

Committees were appointed to look after the various parts pertaining to arrangements. Officers for the ensuing year were as follows:

President, E. H. Olmsted, Vice-President, Geo. Schoonmaker, Secretary, E. K. D. Hester, Treasurer, M. W. Cole.

The committee that were appointed to look up grounds for this year is Rev. Wm. Pierce, of Kirkland, J. M. Dingle of Kingston and E. K. D. Hester of this place. Kingston and Kirkland are both reaching out for the picnic this year and we can see no reason why Genoa should not also put out some inducements to attract the attention of the management to our borders.

## JOS. B. SMITH



Builder and Contractor.

Estimates given on Application.

## Upholstering

A Specialty. Repair work of all kinds

Best work and Guarantee Satisfaction.

Williams Building, Main Street.

## GENOA, ILL.

TO Retail at Wholesale Prices from now until further notice I will sell any suit I have of Men's, Boy's and Children's Clothing at Cost.

A. J. Shattuck.

Genoa, Ill.

## Merritt & Prain.

Having recently moved into our new barn we wish to announce that we are in better shape than ever to furnish you with rigs on a short notice and at reasonable terms.



Remember our office is just north of H. H. Slater's drug store.

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

Genoa, Illinois.

## Ohlmacher And Root.

### Plumbing and Heating.

Plumbing, Furnaces, Steam, Hot Water Heaters and everything pertaining to Plumbing or Heating. Headquarters for Hose, Lawn Sprinklers, Reels, Etc. All work guaranteed and prices the lowest consistent with good work. Estimates cheerfully given. Call and see us.

Ohlmacher & Root.

Phone No. 30.

# THE LUCK OF RHODES

**CERTAINLY BEATS THE DUTCH.**  
Lived Like a Hermit Until He Could Find Time to Drink Champagne—Wouldn't Smile For Diamond

Cape Town, June 1.—The idea of naming Cecil Rhodes for premier here is well received, but it is doubtful if Mr. Rhodes would accept the portfolio even if it were positively offered him. Personally Mr. Rhodes is in no way fitted to hold political office nor do his inclinations lead him in that direction. Like such men as J. Pierpont Morgan, he would not consider it beneath his dignity to be a king-maker while he would probably have a horror of accepting the kingly role for himself. Besides this, little tact as Cecil Rhodes may possess, he knows that to the Dutch element his assumption of any prominent office would be an insult, while it would be productive of no general benefit except England should need an iron-handed dictator in charge of affairs in South Africa—a role which he could undeniably fill to the best advantage.

The Napoleonic nature of the man would fit him better for this position than any other prominent figure in Cape politics today. Only those who have come in close personal contact with Rhodes know exactly his calibre, and to say that he is the most remarkable man who ever set foot on this part of the continent is not to overstate things in any way.

Since he first arrived in South Africa Mr. Rhodes has shown that he intends to have his own way. In moulding a British South African empire he was primarily engaged in moulding his own fortunes. He was born with financial ability and the peculiar qualities which go to assist in the makeup of a modern money king. He possesses an attractive personality and the power of handling, or rather controlling, others with similar aggressive tastes.

When Cecil Rhodes came out to the cape he was worth, possibly, a week's board. He came to join his two brothers, Herbert and Frank, two typical Englishmen who were the very antithesis of Cecil in their natures—men of that generous, hearty type who have made friends for the British race wherever they have gone on earth. These two men were working on the De Beers mine when Cecil arrived and they were typical pioneer miners, generous to a fault and willing to give their last available groat to help out the less fortunate fellow.

When fresh from the family home in England, he arrived at the new diamond mine located where the present town of Kimberley, then called New Rush. Cecil, just as the wonderful possibilities of the claims there were being developed. He was then about 18 years of age, tall and slender of build, with a dark complexion. Cecil was in delicate health and it was said he had been sent out to join his brothers on that account. From the first he impressed those who met him as being different, not only from his brothers but from the ordinary man. He was very self-contained and showed not the slightest enthusiasm over anything. When others were losing their heads over the chances that came to them daily this cool headed and somewhat cynical young Englishman held himself down to hard work and heeded nothing. His two brothers had invited him to join them in working their claims and in their free-handed way had given him a partnership free.

The first time Cecil Rhodes was taken into one of these claims to be shown around and made acquainted with the routine of a miner's life the friend who accompanied him picked a large diamond out of a side wall of the mine and handed it to him. The stone was worth several hundred dollars, but Rhodes evinced no surprise at the generous act and affected to look upon it as a mere commonplace incident. At the same time he did not possess a hundred dollars of his own in the world. It was a common saying when his peculiarities became first known around the camp that Rhodes "beat the Dutch," meaning that for stinginess and self-consideration he could eclipse the self-impregnated Boer. The work of the camp was anything but to the taste of Cecil, but he fell to with a stout heart, saying that as it was necessary for him to make a living and fortune for himself he would try to do it.

His conduct had a restraining influence on his easy going brothers and he soon became a power in the councils of the firm. The first persons to feel the effect of the new influence were the Kaffirs, some two dozen of whom were then employed by the Rhodes boys. These men soon learned that they had a man over them who thoroughly understood the tactics of the slave-driver. The Kaffirs were not the only ones to feel the grasping influence of the new hand. The De Beers mines were no exception to any pioneer outposts of the fortune hunter. The unfortunate, and often the unworthy, expected to, and did, share the luck of the fortunate, for true frontier hospitality was the order of the day. One of the customs of the camp was to "wet" an unusually large stone, the finder being privileged to treat all new comers to champagne, then retelling at about three pounds a bottle.

Cecil Rhodes from the first put his foot down sharply on this practice. He said openly that he had come out to such a God-forsaken place to make money and not to spend it and declared that he would drink his champagne when he had more leisure. Notwithstanding the unpopularity into which this conduct brought him Rhodes' luck became proverbial. Whatever he touched turned to gold, or, more exactly speaking, to diamonds. He lived like a hermit in the most penurious fashion. He existed on a scale even lower than that of the miners employed by himself, buying no new clothes and indulging in no luxuries. It did not take long for a man constituted like this to get richer than his fellows. The money that others spent in good fellowship or new clothes he placed in other investments, soon making enough from these side issues to enable him to buy out his brothers' interests and thus control the whole family claim. One of the brothers was subsequently killed on the coast of Mozambique, while the other went in search of new fields, leaving his brother to develop Kimberley. How well Cecil did this matter of history. It took him no longer,

comparatively, to acquire a controlling interest in the town than it had done to secure control of the family claim.

His contempt for the Boer has been a strong factor in forming public opinion on the subject in England. His ideas as to the justice of British sovereignty in South Africa are unequivocal. He has not a scintilla of the apologist about him. In speaking of the possibility of American inventions on Kruger's behalf recently he said: "We have as much right to South Africa as has the United States to Texas, Louisiana or Alaska. We paid \$30,000,000 to the Netherlands government for Cape Colony when it wasn't worth half that sum, but carried with it the moral right to any contiguous territory which it might be necessary to acquire. We paid subsequently \$15,000,000 to the Dutch slave owners in South Africa to free the black, a generosity which the United States did not imitate in dealing with Southern slaveholders in a similar case. We have since spent \$50,000,000 more to save the blacks in South Africa from oppression at the hands of the Boers. In leaving Cape Colony these Boers sought new homes in the wilderness, not on account of British oppression, but because they preferred a semi-savage life, had an abhorrence of baths and good manners and wanted to be eternally stupidly and selfishly Dutch."

"As for the acquisition by British capitalists of the Transvaal mines, it is not yet 20 years since Paul Kruger was personally begging capitalists in London to develop them. The mines were discovered by Uitlanders, who paid the Dutch farmers everything they were worth for their farms. But for the sinking of enormous capital by British speculators in the mining interests of the Transvaal the mines would not be open today. The ore is of such low grade that mining can only be carried on under skillful administrations, with modern scientific methods and with immense capital. What this means American mining engineers know quite well as they have been conspicuous in the operations in the Transvaal. When the Uitlanders were first invited to the Transvaal the country was bankrupt. The wealth of the country, a liberal share of which went to the Boers, was created by Uitlanders. It was only because of Boer selfishness and avarice that the present war came about. No one wanted it, least of all the capitalists."

With the courage of his convictions Rhodes would doubtless exercise a strong hand in the shaping of South African affairs should he really ever become premier.

NORMAN HENSHAW.

## "I Killed Your Brother."

Woman's Home Companion: The late Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett were close personal friends of Stuart Robson. During the "off" season of affairs theatrical Robson often entertained his distinguished colleagues at his summer home on Long Island. On one such occasion, the trio, after dinner, took their seats on the piazza, when Booth, as usual, lapsed into silent reverie, while the others began to relate stories of their professional experiences. Finally the conversation turned on "deadheads." Robson had just finished an especially funny tale about one of these managerial bete noirs when the deep voice of Booth was heard, thus:

"I think, gentlemen, that I can give you an anecdote about one of the tribe that is probably unique."

"Let's here it, Edwin, by all means," said Barrett.

Booth fixed his somber eyes on the sunset and began: "It was during the first visit that I made to the South after the close of the civil war. We were playing in a little town in Alabama. In my mail one morning I found a letter which ran something like this: "Dear sir—My wife and self have always been great admirers of you. We want to see you play very much, but cannot afford to buy our tickets. Will you please send us a couple of seats? I am sure you will not refuse this request when I tell you that I am the United States soldier who shot and killed your brother, who assassinated President Lincoln."

"I investigated and found that the man's statement was correct."

Booth's auditors gasped as his tragic tones boomed out the unexpected sequel to the tale. There was a dead silence for a full minute. Then Robson managed to ask:

"What did you do?" Edwin.  
"I sent him the ticket," answered the actor, his eyes still fixed on the glowing Western horizon.

The gruesome recital had been made without a trace of emotion, save for a deepening of the gloom which marked Booth's facial expression from the day of the tragedy. Robson told the writer that the actor unquestionably realized that, if his brother had reached Washington alive he would have met a terrible death at the hands of the mob, and hence he felt grateful to the man who, with a rifle ball, averted this possibility.

## What Follows the Closed Canteen.

Boston Transcript: Read this and reflect: "Saloons have been established adjacent to every army post and their number is rapidly increasing. Near Fort Meyer, just outside the District of Columbia, where 600 men are stationed, six saloons have been opened since the law went into effect in February." Doing good that evil may come is having a startling exposition in the United States army just now and the sooner this exposition is closed the better for the cause of temperance as well as of good morals and good common sense.

The Prohibitionists of Pennsylvania are unwontedly active for so early in the political year, having already ten organizers giving their entire time to the work of perfecting local organizations, enrolling names, circulating literature and arranging for public meetings.

An Iowa farmer in Mills county recently bought four car loads of young cattle in Pennsylvania, and is feeding them on his farm. He found that he could get them much cheaper in the East than from ranges in the West. This may give other cattle feeders a pointer.

Convicts at the Fort Madison penitentiary will again receive tobacco allowances.

# DARING AERIAL RACE

**BALLOONISTS TO CROSS OCEAN.**  
Veritable Floating Palaces Will Hover Five Days Over the Broad Atlantic—Airships To Compete.

London Letter: That we are on the eve of important developments in aeronautics seems to be the general impression at the present moment. While the war office is pledged, as far as can be ascertained, to the purchase of Dr. Barton's balloon, several other machines of merit are being built, more than one of which is expected to cross the Atlantic this summer.

One of these is being built by the Watsons for a Spanish inventor named Vergara, who is said to have solved the subtle dynamic problem which was long ago mastered by the birds. The machine being constructed for him is without any balloon attachment whatever and is expected to create a revolution in aeronautics.

Another machine which soon will be ready for a trial trip is that which is being built under the direction of M. Auguste Godard, a working model of which, one-tenth the size of the actual machine, made very satisfactory trial tests at the Crystal Palace recently.

Another machine, which is likely to prove a powerful rival to those mentioned, is that of the French aeronaut, Louis Godard, which, it is expected, will be ready for the trial races of the trans-Atlantic contest in two months.

Owing to the serious consideration given to Dr. Barton's machine by the British war office a peculiar interest attaches to the type which it represents. The Barton airship, which will not enter into any competitive races, is cigar-shaped and has a platform and compartment for the machinery suspended from the balloon. It is fitted with a horizontal aeroplane, the operation of which causes the balloon to ascend and descend. There is a vertical aeroplane at the rear for the steering to right or left. The propellers are driven by a high-speed motor, placed between the balloon and the car. This balloon can be steered in any direction. The speed guaranteed is 13 miles an hour, with a maximum crew of three persons. This is believed to be the most practical airship yet perfected, as the difficulty arising from moving the center of gravity is overcome by the use of two half filled tanks of water at each end. Water is pumped automatically from one to the other as either end of the machine becomes heavier. Another great improvement is the division of the aerostat into gaslight compartments.

M. Godard's machine is also the object of close attention by army experts, the British war office officials having determined to spend last sums of money in this direction as soon as something serviceable can be secured.

The shape of this airship is similar to that of a torpedo, the color of the balloon being an invisible gray. The motor power is worked by four double plated propellers driven by 40 horsepower engines. The elevating power of the machine is over 7,000 pounds, sufficient for car motors, engines and aeroplanes. The main new point in this sky pacer is a movable weight beneath the central bar which insures a very delicate balance. This weight can be used to facilitate landing and also as an anchor in the water, the car being boat-shaped and water-tight. Perfectly satisfactory public trials were recently given M. Godard's working model at the Crystal Palace, where, within the sheltered walls of the concert room the vessel sailed through the air and answered the helm in a speedy and satisfactory manner. This machine will not cost more than \$10,000.

The airship being built by M. Godard is said to be the most formidable rival to M. Zeppelin's machine on the continent. The French war department is placing as much confidence in it as the German war department evinces in that of the latter.

M. Godard confidently expects to cross the Atlantic this summer, either specially on his own account or in a trans-Atlantic race for the first Atlantic cup, which will be offered by the Aero club of France.

The Godard balloon, known as "La France" is a giant compared with the others and may be termed a floating palace. It is designed as a compromise between a machine for scientific experiment and observation and a millionaire's pleasure craft. Nothing so comprehensive in the way of construction has ever been attempted in aeronautics before.

The balloon itself is an enormous pear-shaped contrivance, surrounded by a number of smaller balloons, which also contain reserves of gas. These auxiliary reservoirs would keep the machine floating even should the main balloon burst. They can also be used to supply leakage in the main chamber. The structure beneath the balloons is no mere cage, but comprises two spacious decks, with sleeping apartments and other conveniences. The upper, or promenade deck will be the favorite resort of the passengers in fine weather, as there will be plenty of sky and sunshine effects to enjoy. When the weather is unpleasant the lower deck will furnish a shelter and lounging ground, as also a safe and convenient place for the instruments.

The cabin house of the balloon is an aerostatic marvel. It is furnished like the state rooms and saloons of an ocean steamship, with the exception that the materials are of lighter weight. Bamboo is largely used for furniture and the frames of the beds are of aluminum. Two large lifeboats are provided in case of disaster at sea and in these the crew and balloon could be comfortably disposed of should an emergency arise.

The ship will carry ten persons comfortably. In the ropes which attach the machine to the balloon are plenty of accommodations for stowing the provisions for the voyage, which will keep satisfactorily, placed in this airy position. There are also ropes on which to hang up the instruments in this space in the rigging, for which purpose no better location could be desired.

M. Godard intends to make his first trans-Atlantic trip from New York to Paris, the aerial currents being much more favorable in an easterly direction. His balloon can stay in the air for 60 days and traverse 15,000 miles without requiring a renewal of its supply of gas.

The journey from New York to Paris is estimated to occupy about four days in favorable weather.

M. Godard is an experienced aeronaut and was beaten in the contest for the

Aero club's prize last fall by Count de la Vaix, whose machine traveled 1,150 miles in 35½ hours, making the trip in that time from Paris to Korosticker in Russia.

The longest balloon voyage ever made over water was accomplished by an ascension from Berlin made Jan. 10, last. The journey was undertaken by German aeronauts under the auspices of the German Society for the Promotion of Aerial Navigation. It was commenced from Berlin at about 8 a. m. and terminated the same evening at 10 p. m. at Svenshult, Sweden, the distance traversed including the passage of the Baltic Sea.

With all these machines preparing for aerial exploration it is confidently expected that a successful trip across the Atlantic will be made this season.

ARTHUR FIELD.  
Perils of the Poles.

Baltimore American: Three expeditions are trying to locate the South pole and six are after the one at the other end of the world. This means nine new faces on the lecture platform next year.



1. Confound it! There goes the doorbell again. I'll fix those boys this time.



2. When they get a dose of this I'll bet they stop their nonsense.



3. There's some one on the steps now. Here goes!



4. Splash! ! ! !



5. I bet they won't bother me again.



6. But it happened to be his wife's dear mother.

# TURNED DOWN.



Reporter—Young Scribbler has gone on a terrible bat; his best girl rejected him.  
Editor—Unaccompanied by stamps, I suppose.

# NAUTICAL TERM



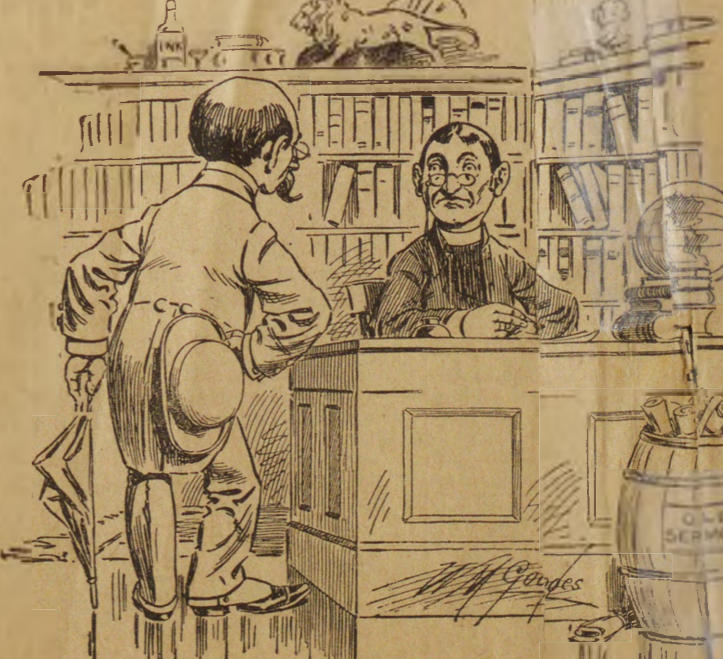
"LAYING-TO."

# FILLING THE OFFICE.



"Why ain't yez up an' workin'?"  
"I wuz elected a lay member last night."

# TOUCHING.



Rev. Howler—You have an exquisite touch, Professor.  
Organist—Thank you very much; and that reminds me, can't you get for two dollars?



KING EDWARD DECLARES PEACE

Message from Lord Kitchener Causes Ruler to Issue Proclamation.

BOERS AGREE TO SURRENDER

Cede Their Territory to the British Crown on Terms Not Yet Made Public—Marks End of Stubborn Fight By a Brave People.

War began Oct. 11, 1899. Peace signed May 31, 1902. Duration, 2 years, 7 months and 20 days. British killed, 22,201. Boer losses not known. Cost to Great Britain, \$1,250,000,000. British troops engaged, 325,000. Boer troops (estimated), 65,000.

KING'S PROCLAMATION.

Edward Issues Official Notice That War Has Ended.

King Edward issued this proclamation at 1 o'clock a. m., June 2: "The king has received the welcome news of the cessation of hostilities in South Africa with infinite satisfaction and his majesty trusts that peace may speedily be followed by the restoration of prosperity in his new dominions, and that the feelings necessarily engendered by war will give place to earnest co-operation on the part of his majesty's South African subjects in promoting the welfare of their common country."

LONDON REJOICES.

Loyal Subjects of the King Give vent to Their Enthusiasm.

War in South Africa is over. Lord Kitchener's dispatch stated that the Boer leaders had signed articles of surrender. It was rapidly flashed all over the kingdom. The effect was marvelous. The feeling of suspense and even doubt suddenly gave place to a great wave of joy. The entire nation plunged into a wild celebration.

The scenes in London surpassed every other wild enthusiasm of the Mafeking night and of the universal rejoicing of Ladysmith night. The streets were jammed with shouting, singing men, women and children. Almost ever other one was waving a small Union Jack at the end of a cane or an umbrella.

It was first known in West End shortly before 5 o'clock. At Mrs. Ronald's, in Cadogan place, in the midst of some delightful music, the hostess suddenly arose and announced the news. It was brought by Lady Lister-Kaye. All arose to their feet.

Mme. Nordica Sings. Mme. Nordica, who happened to be present, was led to the piano, and amid great excitement she sang a verse of God, Save, the King.

With the approach of evening the streets became more and more congested. Every bus had its top loaded with shouting people, who were cheered vociferously by those in the street.

Thousands upon thousands of flags were waved by surging thousands, while from hotels and office buildings large flags were flung to the wind. When darkness fell many gas and electric light illuminations which were in place for the coronation days were flashed out in beautiful designs.

At the approach of midnight the crowd grew more boisterous and the celebration was still in full swing at the usual hour of retiring.

Gain to Britain. The result of the war adds to the British domains 167,465 square miles of territory, an area equivalent to all the New England states, New York and Pennsylvania, rich in gold and diamond mines and with other natural resources of enormous value.

BUY 65,000 ACRES IN MICHIGAN

Chicagoans Close Immense Land Deal in Wolverine State.

Roscommon (Mich.) dispatch: The biggest land deal ever consummated in Roscommon county has just been closed here. John Carter, president of the Chicago Bond and Investment Company, has purchased 65,000 acres of land in this county. Embraced in this tract are some of the finest farming lands in the state and these will be colonized. The land surrounds the beautiful lake St. Helen. It is planned to build up around the lake a high-grade summer resort devoted to Chautauqua assemblies, summer schools and ministerial assemblies.

Civil War Nurse Is Dead. Litchfield (Ill.) special: Mrs. Melinda E. Rowley, wife of Alexander Rowley, died here. She was 61 years old. During the civil war she was a Union nurse in St. James' Hospital, New Orleans, and later at the barracks in that city, where she met Mr. Rowley.

Will Not Enter Pool. Grand Rapids (Mich.) special: At a meeting of the Grand Rapids Furniture Manufacturers' association the matter of entering the proposed furniture pool was discussed and it was practically decided not to join it.

Swallows Broken Glass. Huntsville (Ala.) special: Hal Manley, a Chicago salesman charged with assault on Ola Benson at Decatur, Ala., and brought here for safekeeping, attempted suicide in jail by swallowing broken glass. He will die.

The Russian famine is increasing among the peasantry. Over 6,000 cases of scurvy are reported in 214 villages of Minzelsinsk district. American goods are flooding Siberia.

The Cuban house of representatives had a stormy debate over allowing the Reconocimiento, a newspaper suppressed by Gen. Ludlow, to resume.

At Springfield, Ill., Filipo Toceo was found guilty of the murder of Joseph Noto, and his punishment fixed at fifteen years in prison.

Michael Henry Herbert, secretary of legation at Paris, probably will be appointed Paucetote as British ambassador to Washington. He is related to Vanderbilt and Astor.

War in South Africa From First to Last.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

- 1899. Oct. 10—Kruger's ultimatum to British. Oct. 12—Boers invade Natal. Oct. 13—British fall back on Ladysmith. Oct. 15—Buller dispatched to seat of war. Oct. 20—Siege of Kimberley begun. Oct. 23—Siege of Ladysmith begun. Oct. 30—Boers capture sortie party of 870 at Ladysmith. Nov. 6—Boers shell Mafeking. Nov. 26—Battle of Mader River. Dec. 10—Gatacre lost 1,000 men at Stormberg. Dec. 11—General Gatacre killed at Spontfontein. Dec. 15—Battle of Tugela. Buller defeated with loss of 4,000 men and eleven guns. Dec. 15—Lord Roberts ordered to Africa. Dec. 31—Lord Roberts takes command of 250,000 men. 1900. Feb. 15—French relieves Kimberley. Feb. 23—Cronje surrenders 4,600 men and six guns. Feb. 28—Buller relieves Ladysmith. March 13—Bloemfontein surrenders to Roberts. March 27—Joubert dies. June 5—Pretoria surrenders. 1901. July 29—General Prinsloo surrenders 3,348 men. Sept. 1—Transvaal annexed. Sept. 12—Ex-President Kruger starts for Europe. Nov. 12—Kitchener takes command. Dec. 12—Lord Roberts starts for England. 1901. Feb. 3—Modderfontein captured by Boers. Feb. 6—30,000 re-enforcements leave England. April 10—Negotiations for peace by Botha. May 25—Plummer's supply train captured by Boers. May 31—Delarey destroys Seventh Yeomanry. June 12—200 Victorian Rifles captured. June 20—Schalk-Burger and Steyn issue proclamation. Aug. 7—Kitchener issues proclamation of banishment. Sept. 17—Gough's three companies captured. Oct. 9—Martial law in Cape Colony. Nov. 1—Benson loses twenty-five officers and 214 men. 1902. March 8—Delarey captures Methuen and destroys his command. May 27—Peace terms reported accepted by Boers.

The war in South Africa was brought about directly by the refusal of the Transvaal government to allow the foreign element of the population to have a voice in public affairs, and a like refusal to continue in force certain railway and other public utility franchises, controlled mostly by British subjects. But the indirect cause was a culmination of unsatisfactory conditions extending over a period of almost a century.

From the first the Boers, Dutch farmers of the Cape, were always in trouble. Their uncompromising spirit led them still farther afield and into strife with the natives. The relations of the white men to the black caused the first friction between the British administration and the old settlers.

In 1834 the British government resolved to emancipate the slaves and parliament voted £20,000,000 (\$100,000,000) for compensation. Abolition ruined the West Indies and started disaffection in South Africa. The \$15,000,000 set aside for South Africa's share of the compensation was made payable in London and the unfortunate slaveholders were compelled to sell their claims at reduced prices to middlemen. This caused rebellion and another trek farther north. Among the trekkers was Paul Kruger, then a boy of 19.

The irreconcilable Boers fell in with the Matabeles and had many a fierce encounter with them. After numerous vicissitudes the Transvaal became a chaos of lawless Dutch, Basutos, Hottentots and half-breeds living in a chronic state of turbulence. The Orange River Colony, then the Orange Free State had been thrown off by Great Britain, greatly to the indignation of its inhabitants, who demanded compensation for the withdrawal of imperial protection, which was granted. The Transvaal meanwhile was threatened by the Zulus and Kafirs; the farmers' houses were unprotected and at the mercy of the savages, and though it is probable that the Boers would have been a match for the combined forces of the natives it is certain that at the time they did not think so, but welcomed British protection. Sir Theophilus Shepstone, with twenty-five men, at the request of the Boers themselves annexed the country, and even Paul Kruger accepted a paid office under the government.

With Kruger in office the Boers began, in defiance of treaty obligations, a series of movements that necessitated a British expedition to drive them out of Bechuanaland, Goshen and Stellaland, at a cost of a million or so to the British taxpayer. Naturally the British hold up these Boer raids, in defiance of treaty obligations, as an offset to the Jameson raid.

From this time the new "Transvaal Republic" set out on the path of independence that ultimately led to the war. Gold was discovered in the Transvaal in 1886. It was a field for elaborate machinery and for immense capital. These were furnished by the uitlanders, drawn from every race under the sun, but with the Anglo-Celtic vastly predominant. The mining centers like Johannesburg became full of varied life and afforded a strong contrast to the Dutch headquarters. These uitlanders largely outnumbered the original inhabitants of the Transvaal. They were heavily taxed and badly used and they defied Great Britain with their cries. There was not a wrong which had driven the Boer from Cape Colony that he did not now practice on others. A wrong in 1835 might have been excusable; in 1895 it was monstrous.

In short, the Boers could not stand the lust for gold. Their primitive virtue vanished. The farmers were still untouched by the new greed, but the corrupt oligarchy at Pretoria, with its nepotism, its accepting of bribes for valuable franchises, its dynamite monopoly, its crowd of greedy Hollanders who handled the stream of gold extorted by way of taxation from the miners, gave an exhibition of venality and corruption in the last degree abhorrent to all right-minded and impartial observers.

The uitlander was compelled to pay nine-tenths of the taxation; was taxed every turn and laughed at

bombarded the 10,000 British troops within the circle.

At the same time Gen. Cronje was besieging Maj. Baden-Powell, who was shut up in Mafeking with a few British officers and a few hundred villagers whom he trained to defend themselves.

Another large force of Boers was besieging Kimberley, attracted thither by the fact that Cecil Rhodes with customary gallantry had shut himself up along with his people to bear the brunt of the attack on the diamond-mining company's property.

A British column sent out of Ladysmith to Lombard's kop was attacked by the Boers; its ammunition carried by mules lost in the stampede, its guns sharing the same fate. After a gallant defense the column surrendered.

Meanwhile Lord Methuen was advancing to the relief of Kimberley. He was opposed by the Boers at every step and after fighting three fierce battles, gaining a few miles each time, was repulsed at Magersfontein, where he sat down to await the coming of Lord Roberts.

Gen. Buller had by this time arrived in the country with strong reinforcements and determined to relieve Ladysmith. To do this he advanced through Natal and took up a position on the Tugela river. The Boers moved down to defend the crossing and the British moved forward almost without reconnaissance. The consequence was that this foolish frontal attack was repulsed with great loss, and worse than all the British battery of eleven guns taken by the Boers, the battery having advanced too close to the burghers' concealed trenches.

Another series of movements was then undertaken to drive the Boers out of the hills, but one attack after another failed. At last the vigor of the British attack made a way through Peter's hill and Lord Dundonald rode into Ladysmith February 28, 1900, after a siege of more than four months.

Lord Roberts meanwhile had been pushing through the heart of the country with a large body of troops. He took over Methuen's command and with the troops at his disposal began a series of flanking movements by means of which he sent Gen. French, the cavalry leader, into Kimberley, compelling Cronje to retire with what speed he might. Cronje, however, was too slow, and along with 4,600 men and six guns surrendered at Paardeberg on February 27, 1900. Lord Roberts, with his chief of staff, Lord Kitchener, pursued the retreating Boers through the Free State to Bloemfontein, which surrendered on March 13, the Boers retiring to Pretoria, which capital surrendered June 5, 1900. Gen. Brinsloo, with 3,348 men, surrendered to the British September 1, 1900; ex-President Kruger fled to Europe and Lord Roberts returned home to England.

Lord Kitchener, by building a series of blockhouses, connected with barbed wire fences, succeeded then in driving the Boers out of a large stretch of territory, but Dewet, Delarey, Botha and others continued the hopeless warfare and even as late as on March 8, 1902, captured Gen. Methuen and broke up his column of 1,300 men in a night surprise. The Boers were dressed in British uniforms.

The pursuit of the Boers still continued with considerable vigor and after the Dutch government had sought fruitlessly to offer to negotiate between the parties the Boers under acting President Schalk-Burger, perhaps moved by the British foreign minister's courteous reference to themselves and the fact that they realized that overtures for peace must come from the Boers in the field, as well as pressed hard by the British troops, sought permission to communicate with the other leaders with a view to arranging terms of surrender and peace.

An Alarming Thought. If great cold turned our atmosphere to liquid air it would make a sea 35 feet deeper over the surface of the whole globe.

THUNDER MOUNTAIN, IDAHO, A MINERAL TREASURE HOUSE.

Fortunes of Gold Are Being Found in the Center of the State of Idaho.

Thunder Mountain, the new Idaho gold field, is the most promising mineral region in the United States. The richness of this country was not known until late in the fall of 1901, after heavy snows had closed all avenues by which the region might be reached except upon snowshoes. Notwithstanding this fact, Colonel W. H. Dewey of Idaho, and others who have had wide experience in mining, have expended vast sums in the purchase of undeveloped claims. The surface indications are marvelously rich. The gold bearing ledges, from 100 to 300 feet, will run through a mountain parallel to each other. In the Dewey mine, this vast deposit has values running from \$7 to \$4,000 per ton, and the plates of the 10-stamp mill which runs on the ore have to be cleaned of their accretions of gold every six hours.

In a few weeks two miners last spring cleaned up \$7,500 in placer gold, using a small cotton hose to wash the gravel, the water coming from a small reservoir on the mountain side. The mineral zone covers a large section of hitherto unexplored country, and is about 175 miles from a railroad.

There are five routes leading to the Thunder Mountain country, viz: via Ketchum, Mackay, Boise and Weiser, Idaho, and Redrock, Montana, all on the Oregon Short Line railway. A great rush to this mecca for miners is predicted, and "On to Thunder Mountain" will be as familiar as the old watchword, "Pike's Peak or Bust," as soon as the snows disappear so that the camp may be reached with supplies, which will probably be between May 15 and June 1. A scarcity of provisions at present keeps miners away, as flour at \$50 per sack is considered somewhat of a luxury even in the golden land.

Surrounding Thunder Mountain is a large section of country adapted to agriculture and stock-raising. D. E. Burley, general passenger agent of the Oregon Short Line railroad, at Salt Lake City, sent an expert to report upon that country, and will cheerfully give any information required as to the routes and general conditions in and around the great mining camp.

TABLE MANNERS IN OLDEN TIMES

Tracing the Growth of Our Present Ceremonious Etiquette.

The Romans took their meals while lying upon very low couches, and not until the time of Charlemagne was a stand used, around which guests were seated on cushions; while the table only made its appearance in the Middle Ages, bringing with it benches and backs. The Greeks and Romans ate from a kind of porringer; during a portion of the Middle Ages, however, slices of bread cut round took the place of plates. The spoon is of great antiquity, and many specimens are in existence that were used by the Egyptians so early as the seventeenth century B. C. The knife, though very old, did not come into common use as a table utensil until after the tenth century. The fork was absolutely unknown to both Greeks and Romans, appeared only as a curiosity in the Middle Ages, and was first used upon the table of Henry III. Drinking cups—in the Middle Ages made from metal more or less precious, according to the owner's means—naturally date from the remotest ages.

An Unofficial Order.

Thomas, tenth earl of Dundonald, at his death vice-admiral in the English navy, tells in his "Autobiography of a Seaman" of an incident on board the Hind, on which he served as midshipman. The pet of the ship was a parrot, the aversion of the boatswain, whose whistle the bird learned to imitate exactly.

One day a party of ladies paid us a visit aboard. By the usual means of a "whip" on the yard-arm several had descended for another. Scarcely had its fair freight been lifted out of the boat alongside when the parrot piped, "Let go!"

The order was instantly obeyed, and the unfortunate lady, instead of being comfortably seated on deck, was soured in the sea.

Luckily for her, says the Youth's Companion, the men were on the watch and quickly pulled her out, and luckily for the parrot the boatswain was on shore, or this unseasonable assumption of the boatswain's functions might have ended tragically for the bird.

"UNDER THE TURQUOISE SKY."

This most fascinating, clearest and interesting description of Colorado will be sent free by John Sebastian, G. P. A. Great Rock Island Route, Chicago. Also "Camping in Colorado" free, if you want it. Tells about camping in the Rockies, with full details for the inexperienced. Information about Colorado Hotels and Boarding Houses gladly furnished. It will be worth your while to learn the details of the cheap rates to Colorado effective this summer by the Rock Island. A postal card will secure as much of this information and literature as you wish.

Not Good Enough for Society.

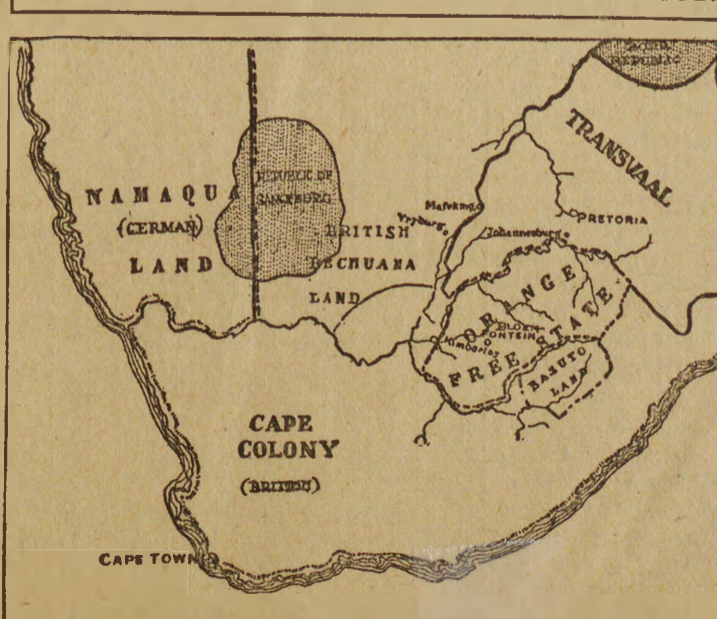
It is stated on unknown authority that aristocratic New Yorkers have decided that ping-pong is only middle class, don't you know. It is doubtful, however, if this will seriously interfere with the sale of the fascinating game.

ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP.—Chicago to Boston, Mass. Selling dates, June 12, 13, 14. Chicago to Portland, Me., selling dates, July 5 to 9, inclusive.

ONE FARE PLUS ONE DOLLAR FOR ROUND TRIP.—Chicago to Providence, R. I., selling dates, July 7, 8, 9. For limits, time tables and further information apply to Geo. W. Vaux, A. G. P., & T. A., 135 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

English is studied by 95 per cent of the students attending the higher schools in Egypt.

LOCATION OF NEW BOER REPUBLICS.



The map shows the approximate position of the two republics which have been organized by the Boers in districts remote from Pretoria and British interference. The new governments, one of which takes in a piece of German territory, have organized, Piet de Witte being president of the republic of Sangeberg and Commandant Beyer of the government established in the northern end of the Transvaal, the name of which is not contained in the dispatch from London which told of the formation of the republics.

**REPORT OF THE CONDITION**  
of the Farmers' State Bank of  
Genoa, Ill., State of Illinois, be-  
fore the commencement of business on  
the 12th day of May, 1902, as  
made to the Auditor of Public Ac-  
counts, for the state of Illinois, pursu-  
ant to law.

**RESOURCES.**

Cash and Discounts	\$40,002.43
Receivables	509.09
Real Estate	942.41
Notes and Accounts	1033.58
Deposits from National Banks	16,313.74
Checks and other cash items	371.49
Gold Coin	805.00
U. S. Treasury Certificate	830.00
Silver Coin	176.65
U. S. Treasury Certificate	810.00
National Bank Currency	680.00
Legal Tender and Treasury	
Notes	790.00
Fractional Currency, Nick- els and Cents	93.73 4115.98
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$63,438.01</b>

**LIABILITIES.**

Capital Stock paid in	\$25,000.00
Time Deposits, Certificates	18,945.89
Demand deposits, individual	21,493.12
certificates	30.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$63,438.01</b>

State of Illinois, }  
County of DeKalb, } ss.  
I, John Hadsall, cashier of the Farm-  
ers' State Bank of Genoa, do solemnly  
swear that the above statement is true,  
to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
JOHN HADSALL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me  
this 16th day of May, 1902.  
[SEAL] D. S. LORD, Notary Public.

**PROFESSIONAL CARDS.**

**C. H. MORDOFF, M. D.**  
GENOA, ILLINOIS.  
Office and residence on South Side of Main St.  
Hours 7 to 9 a. m., and 1 to 3 and 6:30 to 8 p. m.

**W. N. AUSTIN,**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.  
Office over Wells' Store.  
OFFICE HOURS—7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2:30 p. m. and  
6:30 to 8 p. m.  
Genoa, Illinois.

**M. HELEN CLIFFE**  
General Nurse.  
Hospital Graduate  
Residence T. L. Kitchen's Lucust Street  
GENOA, ILL.

**J. W. CLIFFE**  
Attorney at Law.  
Solicitor in Chancery.  
Telephone 93.  
Sycamore, Illinois.

**G. E. STOTT,**  
Attorney at Law and Notary Public.  
Insurance, Real-Estate, Loans and Collec-  
tions.  
Office over Holtgren's store.  
Phone 32. P. O. Box 400.  
GENOA, ILLINOIS.

**D. R. O. A. PATTERSON**  
DENTIST.  
Hours, 8:30 a. to 12 m. and 1:00 to 5:00 p. m.  
Office over Brown's Bank.  
Genoa, Illinois.

**S. LORD**  
Police Magistrate, Notary Public.  
Lock Box 284. Tel. 30.  
Genoa, Illinois.

**FRANK GRAJEK**  
Tonsorial Artist.  
Satisfaction Guaranteed.  
ROBINSON BUILDING. GENOA.

**OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.**

**TOWNSHIP**

Supervisor	J. Sligin
Town Clerk	H. A. Perkins
Treasurer	C. A. Brown
Justice	J. W. Brown
Constables	W. Dumolia
	A. S. Hollebeak
	L. S. Elletthorp
	John Riddle
	S. Abraham

**VILLAGE**

President	J. E. Stot
Trustees	J. J. Hammond
	Alonzo Holroyd
	F. A. Tischer
	H. A. Perkins
	C. H. Smith
	M. Malana
Clerk	T. M. Frazier
Treasurer	C. A. Patterson
Police Magistrate	D. S. Lord
Police Constable	Guy Singer

**SCHOOL BOARD.**

D. S. Brown, President.	C. H. Smith,
W. Olmsted,	A. L. Holroyd,
H. A. Perkins,	Wm. Sager,
Jas. Harvey,	

**SOCIETIES.**

**ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA:** Camp No. 319  
meets every first and third Wednesday eve  
of each month in Oddfellows hall.  
Judith Patterson, Lillie Lord, Recorder.  
Oracle.

**INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS:** Meets  
every Monday evening in I. O. O. F. Hall.  
Ammon Frazier, J. W. Sowers, Sec'y.  
Noble Grand.

**COURT OF HONOR:** Genoa District No. 418  
meets every second and fourth Friday even-  
ings of each month at eight o'clock p. m. Visit-  
ing brothers and sisters cordially invited  
A. S. Stoll, W. H. Sager, Recorder.  
Chancellor.

**Australian Prison Ship.**  
An old convict ship from Australia  
is on exhibition at the Waterloo pier,  
London. It is the Success, owned by  
a Melbourne firm, and kept solely for  
exhibiting purposes, and it remains  
practically with the same fittings it  
had when it was used for transporting  
convicts from England to Botany Bay.

**Largest Railroad Station.**  
Largest and costliest of railway sta-  
tions in the world is not in London,  
New York or Paris, but in far-away  
Bombay. The building is a claim to  
this distinction is the terminus of the  
Great Indian Peninsula railroad,  
which, with connecting lines, extends  
to nearly every part of India.

**Useful Bullet-Proof Coat.**  
Only the steel bullets of the Austrian  
Mannlicher rifle, it has been found, can  
penetrate the bullet-proof coat of finely  
textured silk recently invented by M.  
Ezcezapank. Against revolver bullets,  
as well as saber cuts and thrusts, the  
garment affords perfect protection.

**Ocean Liners of 1880.**  
By the breaking up of the Servia and  
the Alaska, there disappeared two of  
the three famous Atlantic liners whose  
appearance twenty years ago was re-  
garded as the opening up of a new and  
most important page in the history of  
Atlantic steaming.

**Stamps Valued at \$200 Each.**  
Henry J. Crocker, the San Francisco  
capitalist, has 100 rare stamps that are  
valued at \$200. His rarest stamp is  
the 20-cent label issued in 1845 by the  
St. Louis post office, before there were  
any regular United States stamps.

**P. P. O.**  
They do say there are some women  
who are expert at ping pong, but yet  
do not shine when it comes to observ-  
ing social amenities. In proof of this  
a story is going the rounds of one  
such who had a "p. p. o." card from a  
friend better versed in matters of eti-  
quette. Whereupon the ping pong  
player waxed wroth, as she believe  
her friend had taken this way to sig-  
nify herself "ping pong champion."

**Additional Locals.**

E. H. Cohoon was in Chicago yester-  
day.  
Will Cohoon of Belvidere was over  
yesterday.

J. W. Wyde transacted business in  
Chicago yesterday.

E. H. Browne was somewhat on the  
sick list yesterday.

Geo. Hoffman found a pocketbook  
with a quantity of money.

John Hadsall says if he is ever for-  
gotten for this trip, he'll never go  
again.

Mesdames Viola Harris and C. F.  
Ledderle were Sycamore visitors, yester-  
day.

Miss Wyla Richardson has been very  
sick the past week, but is much better  
today.

Mrs. Dustinberre will sell trimmed  
hats at greatly reduced prices for the  
next ten days; call before buying else  
where.

Mrs. Pruda Nichols and little daugh-  
ter of Oakdale, Neb., is visiting her  
cousins Mesdames W. Sowers and F.  
Adams.

The three year old child of Henry  
Ream died Tuesday evening of dipthe-  
rhetic croup. Another of the children  
is also sick.

Mrs. George Stanley, and Mrs. W.  
Henry, of Chillicothe, Mo. are visiting  
this week at the home J. H. Henry  
and wife in Marengo.

Herman Campbell has rented the  
Hadsall residence vacated to day by  
Mrs. Koch who moved into her new  
house on Genoa street.

Mrs. E. H. Cohoon visited Belvidere  
Wednesday and yesterday. Mrs. Ben  
Perkins who has been visiting there a  
week, returned with her.

As a labor saver Maple City Self  
Washing Soap has no equal, and it  
does not injure the clothes. Ask your  
dealer for it and try it according to di-  
rections.

Mrs. Frank Riddell of DeKalb an  
aunt of Miss Jessie Thompson died at  
her home last week on Thursday eve-  
ning from pneumonia. Funeral was  
held last Saturday afternoon and bur-  
ial took place in that city.

Mrs. Mary Franssen was called to De  
Kalb last Wednesday by the sad news  
that Willie Kirk a cousin had been  
killed by the cars in the yards at that  
place. He was 31 years old. How the  
accident happened is unknown. She  
returned in the evening and was ac-  
companied by her sister, Miss Nellie  
Calkins.

This is the time of year when a father,  
who is trying to look bored instead  
of proud, and a mother who makes no  
attempt to conceal her pride, gather  
up all their children, and go to see  
their daughter graduate. And lest  
the graduate become too haughty, we  
desire to call her attention to the wor-  
ried looking woman who takes a seat  
near the back door in order to get out  
quickly when her baby cries. She was  
a graduate herself, and told the world  
all about its duty only a few years ago.



Made and  
Guaranteed  
by  
B. Kuppen-  
heimer & Co.  
America's  
Leading  
Clothes  
Makers

**Our Store is a Bargain  
and the Birth Place of  
LOW PRICES.**

This is the verdict of our customers. It is a well known fact that we sell high grade merchan-  
dise cheaper than some stores ask for inferior grades. The reason why we do this is simply this: we  
buy our goods in such large quantities that we get the inside price and consequently get them at less  
figure than most other stores and therefore can afford to sell them cheaper. All we ask is, that you  
compare our goods and prices with what others show you and we know you will decide in our favor.  
Another good feature about our store is that you do not have to buy the first article shown you, but  
you can have a great variety to select from, whether it be a suit of clothes or anything else in our  
line, as our stock is very much larger than any other store carries in this neck of the woods.

Remember also that we sold last year's styles last year, and we sell this year's styles this year.  
Everything must be up-to-date with us. When you get ready to buy that

**Nobby Suit, that Stylish Hat, that  
Cry Shirt or that Reliable pair of Shoes**  
DO NOT FORGET THE NAME

**Anderson Bros.,  
Sycamore, Illinois.**

**Modern Woodmen Picnic Excur-  
sion.**

For the Modern Woodmen picnic to  
be held at Rockford June 4th the C.  
M. & St. P. R'y will sell excursion  
tickets at 75c for the round trip. A  
special train will be run from Genoa,  
time of which will be announced later.  
J. M. HARVEY, Agent.

**M. W. of A. Picnic**

at Rockford, Wednesday, June 4, 1902.  
For the above occasion the Illinois  
Central will sell tickets, Genoa to  
Rockford and return, for 75 cents for  
the round trip. Our train service be-  
tween Genoa and Rockford is of the  
very best. Further and more com-  
plete information will be announced  
later. SAM R. CRAWFORD, Agt.

**Home Seekers Excursions.**

On the first and third Tuesdays of  
each month the Chicago, Milwaukee &  
St. Paul Railway will sell round-trip  
excursion tickets from Chicago, Mil-  
waukee and other points on its line to  
a great many points in South Dakota  
North Dakota and other western and  
Northwestern States at about one fare  
Take a trip west and see the wonderful  
corps and what an amount of good land  
can be purchased for a little money.  
Further information as to rates, routes,  
prices of farm lands, etc., may be  
obtained by addressing F. A. Miller  
General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

**THOS.  
BRIGHT  
& SON,  
—CONTRACTORS FOR—**

**Drilled Wells**  
Marengo, Illinois.  
Twenty Years' Experience.  
Steam Pumps, Tanks and  
General Supplies.  
Dynamiting Old Wells a  
Specialty.  
Also, Agents for the "Up-to-  
Date Aermoter" Wind  
Mills.

**GENOA  
BRICK  
YARD.**

Brick constantly on hand at  
\$5.00 and \$6.00 per  
thousand.  
Kiln located just west of cor-  
poration, on Kingston  
road.  
**M. Kilroy, Prop.**

**Cohoon  
&  
Stanley**  
Genoa, Ill.

**SELL**  
The "Peacock" Cultivator,  
The Sears Cultivator and  
The Atwood Two-row Cultivators.

**SAME ON**  
Wind Mills, Iron and Wood Pumps.  
And will repair your Pumps for you

**COHOON & STANLEY.**

**Piano Music.**

For a patriotic song, depicting a wo-  
man's part in war, we commend the  
song entitled "The Yankee Doodle  
Girl", published in the January number  
of the J. W. Pepper Piano Music Mag-  
azine. It is very effective in both  
words and music, and the Yankee  
Doodle Girl of the United States will  
feel and applaud the sentiments there-  
in expressed, as also will her father's  
brothers, uncles and sweetheart. In  
addition to the music, the publishers  
have added 22 pages of fine musical  
literature, illustrated with half-tones  
of some of our leading vaudeville artists,  
21 complete pieces for the piano—10  
songs, 11 instrumental—25 cents. For  
sale by all newsdealers.

**Career and Character of Lincoln.**

An address by Joseph Choate, am-  
bassador to Great Britain, on the ca-  
reer and character of Abraham Lin-  
coln—his early life—his early struggles  
with the world's character as devel-  
oped in the later years of his life and  
his administration, which placed his  
name so high on the world's roll of  
honor and fame, has been published  
by the Chicago & St. Paul railway  
and may be had by sending six (6)  
cents in postage to F. A. Miller, gen-  
eral passenger agent, Chicago, Ill.

**Pasture.**

I have a good pasture for stock, with  
water, for the season. Inquire of  
FRED RENN.

**C. Gt-W. R. R.**

April 13, 1902.  
Trains Leave SYCAMORE as follows.

WEST BOUND.			
Express for St. Paul, Minneapolis, Des Moines and Kansas City	10:20 a m		
Night Express for St. Paul, Minneapolis, Des Moines and Kansas City	12:42 a m		
Byron Local	5:42 p m		
Limited for Dubuque, St. Paul, Minne- apolis, Des Moines, St. Joseph and Kansas City	8:00 p m		
EAST BOUND.			
Chicago Suburban	6:00 a m		
" Suburban	7:45 a m		
" Limited	7:35 a m		
" Local	7:55 a m		
" Special	12:10 p m		
Express	7:35 p m		
SYCAMORE-DEKALB.			
Leave Sycamore	Arrive DeKalb	Leave DeKalb	Arrive Sycamore
2:45 p m	3:00 p m	5:45 a m	5:50 a m
*7:30 p m	*7:35 p m	7:30 a m	7:44 a m
8:05 p m	8:30 p m	7:05 p m	7:40 p m

\*Daily except Sunday. All others daily.  
W. V. HOWARD, Agent.

**C. & N. W. at Henrietta.**

Trains North	All Trains daily except Sunday.	Trains South
9:07 a. m.		8:00 a. m.
2:45 p. m.		10:51 a. m.
7:30 p. m.		6:32 p. m.

**Genoa, Illinois.**

CORRECTED TO JAN. 12, 1902.  
**C. M. & ST. P. R. R.**  
TRAINS GOING EAST.

LVE. GENOA ARR. CHICAGO		
No. 8	6:07 a m	7:45 a m
No. 36	7:52 a m	10:05 a m
No. 32	8:53 a m	10:25 a m
No. 4	11:58 a m	1:45 p m
No. 24	3:54 p m	5:55 p m
No. 2	9:19 p m	10:58 p m
TRAINS GOING WEST.		
LVE. CHICAGO ARR. GENOA		
No. 91	8:50 a m	10:25 a m
No. 5	9:00 p m	5:30 p m
No. 35	2:05 p m	5:13 p m
No. 23	4:00 p m	5:28 p m
No. 7	8:15 p m	6:30 p m
No. 3	10:25 p m	11:58 p m

J. M. HARVEY, Agent.

**ILLINOIS CENTRAL**

TRAINS GOING EAST.

LVE. GENOA ARR. CHICAGO		
No. 6	4:40 a m	7:00 a m
No. 25	7:35 a m	10:05 a m
No. 34	11:05 a m	12:55 p m
No. 4	7:45 p m	9:30 p m
No. 3	7:58 p m	9:30 p m
TRAINS GOING WEST.		
LVE. CHICAGO ARR. GENOA		
No. 35	7:35 a m	9:17 a m
No. 37	8:10 p m	4:35 p m
No. 31	3:45 p m	5:18 p m
No. 5	2:55 a m	4:22 a m
No. 3	8:15 p m	6:30 p m
No. 1	6:10 p m	7:42 p m

All trains daily except Nos. 31 and 32 w  
are daily except Sunday. Trains 1, 2, 3  
not stop at Genoa.  
S. R. CRAWFORD, Agt.

# A WARRIOR BOLD.

By ST. GEORGE RATHBORNE.

Author of "Little Miss Millions," "The Spider's Web," "Miss Caprice," "Mr. Jackson's Widow," Etc., Etc.

(Copyright, 1901, by Street and Smith, New York.)

## CHAPTER I.

In the Street of the Steen.  
It all happened in quaint old Antwerp, and Charlie Stuart found reason to believe that seldom in romance or history had a more singular adventure befallen a pilgrim from London than chanced to his lot on this same day.

The morning was half spent and Stuart found himself somewhat at a loss to know what he should turn to next for amusement. He had idled in the markets, discovering new and attractive features constantly; had been through the various museums and picture galleries—in short, exhausted the sights of old Antwerp, and was on the point of considering his exodus, which would occur just as soon as he could make up his mind where his next objective point on the map of Europe or the world would be.

Then it was that Fortune, fickle jade, took the pilgrim from London by the throat as it were, and radically changed the whole course of his existence.

As he stood there idly twisting his blonde mustache, he became aware of the fact that someone was bearing down upon him at a swift pace, some one whose quick, energetic movements reminded him irresistibly of a hawk pouncing upon its prey—some one who held out a hand in eager greeting and seemed bubbling over with animal spirits.

Stuart welcomed him eagerly. His name was Barnaby—Artemus Wycherly Claude Barnaby—and his profession that of an amateur dramatic novelist. It was simply astonishing, the weird fancies generated in that erratic brain of his, each of which exceeded all others in phantasmagoria and, it must be confessed, sometimes ludicrous splendor.

"Just the man of all England I wanted to see. Consider it a lucky omen, by Jove, to run across you in this manner. I'm going to enlist your sympathy and co-operation in a little scheme I have on foot, my boy, and you can depend upon it, I won't take 'no' for an answer, so consider yourself engaged as the second conspirator."

"Well, I don't know about that; but what wild, hair-brained scheme have you on foot at present?"

"Charlie, I've run across the noblest theme for a startling drama that ever bobbed up in anybody's path. Why, it actually opens an opportunity for fame and fortune to the gifted genius who has boldness enough to grasp the chance."

"You have, of course, visited the Steen, that great castle down the street yonder, once a prison of the Inquisition, now a museum. Did you take a guide with lighted flambeaux and explore the frightful dungeons under the castle, each cell and corridor of which seems to exhale hideous memories of the tortures inflicted upon unfortunate prisoners in the Dark Ages, when Spanish cruelty ruled this country with an iron hand?"

Stuart replied in the negative. His artist soul had feasted on the treasures which lay littered about the courtyard of the onetime palace; but the musty dungeons he had but hastily surveyed, being naturally averse to the contemplation of such horrors.

"Oh, I am glad of that," said Artemus, eagerly, "for you will be better prepared to accompany me to those same dungeons now."

"The deuce!" exclaimed Charlie, taken aback; but, not in the least disconcerted, the other went on:

"Tell me, have you heard the story or rumor that is circulated here and there through certain circles about a modern man in the Iron Mask supposed to be incarcerated in the Steen dungeons?"

"I remember hearing some little talk about such a thing, but really never pursued the subject."

"Briefly, then, it has long been whispered that there was recently, and may still continue to be, a secret prisoner confined in a lonely dungeon under yonder massive pile of masonry—a man whose face is forever hidden behind an iron mask that is secured by a padlock. I have reached the conclusion that this man of mystery might be some troublesome heir to the German throne, or else a son of Louis Napoleon. Think for a minute what wonderful possibilities this vista opens to the dramatist! It is quite enough to inspire the dulliest mind! And I am resolved to explore those ancient dungeons personally, as no one has ever done before, with the secretly avowed purpose of learning whether I may find my great drama upon a truth, or the mere fabric of a Dutch legend. And you will accompany me, my boy, out of pure philanthropy, to share in the exhilaration of success"—touching a suspicious bottle-like package he carried under his left arm—"or to support me in case of expiring failure."

Charlie Stuart could not say him nay; he really had nothing on foot whereby to kill time, and Artemus was such a jolly and original dog that it were worth something to have the pleasure of his society for a space of time.

So, hesitating, he fell.

And, thus sauntering down the street of the Steen, the two friends arrived in the shadow of the great building whose history stretched back centuries into the dim past.

Together they entered, like other pilgrims desirous of gazing upon the art treasures which lay within those ancient walls.

Charlie had seen all these before, and cast but a casual glance around, being more deeply interested in the actions of his confederate.

An old dame with her wide cap started toward them, but one glance from Artemus' eyes seemed to bring about a decided change in her intentions, for she stood still, and then backed away.

It was a signal victory, or, as Artemus expressed it, a "howling success," nevertheless, his companion was still fain to believe the magic of gold had more to do with the old lady's sudden blindness than the exertion of rare hypnotic powers on the part of the proud wizard.

Content to follow the other's lead, Charlie soon found himself in that apartment where several tall brass candlesticks stood upon an antique table, to be used in exploring the mysteries below.

Artemus motioned that he should straightway possess himself of one, in order that their candles might have a proper receptacle, and Charlie, having enlisted for the war, came weal, come woe, took up the nearest of the lot, which was in itself a treasure of art.

Nervously Artemus tried several keys in rapid succession, muttering to himself the while in a way peculiar to him. At last came a little subdued screech that announced success on the part of the chattering idiot at his side. They were evidently in for it, since the ponderous door opened before them.

Charlie was not the one to hold back, so he stepped beyond the portal and went down.

Immediately the door closed, and the clang of it was unlike any sound he could ever remember hearing. That creaking, rusty key turned in the lock.

"Now," said Artemus, in a shrill voice, pregnant with eager anticipation, "now we are in control, and the devil dungeons of the Steen must yield up their ghastly secrets to a master."

Down the venerable stairs they wended their way. Could those same steps have been gifted with the power of speech, what strange and startling tales they might have given forth, of human misery, of historical personages and deeds that would have made the bravest cheeks pale. But they were mute. The dread secrets of the dim past would ever be safe in their keeping.

"Hark!"  
Artemus uttered this word in a shrill whisper, and at the same time clutched his companion's arm. Their surroundings were so eerie that it was not wonderful that his vivid imagination seized upon the slightest pretext to arouse the ghosts that had lain here for long centuries.

"What you hear is only the gurgling of the river Sheldt beneath our feet. At the foot of the worn stone staircase we descended there is a trap in the solid stone, through which opening many a wretched condemned man met his fate. Yes, it was only the fretful flood you heard crying peevishly for more victims."

Charlie's calm manner quite reassured the other.

"Perhaps you are right; but it sounded wonderfully like a human voice calling for help."

Thus in tiers the dungeons lay, each individual one seeming to surpass its predecessors in awful associations.

Long had they been at their task. The regular routine pursued by tourist and guide had been done; but there were other dark passages to explore, gloomy as the river Styx—passages that the ordinary voyager never saw, but which Artemus was bound to investigate; for if perchance there was a grain of truth in the story he had heard, surely the prisoner of the Iron Mask must be found in such an unused quarter.

Charlie began to feel a bit anxious. He was about ready to confess that for one he had quite enough of it, and only figured on how he might manage to curb this insatiable ambition on the part of his companion.

The task was taken from his hands, however, and in a most unexpected manner.

Artemus was eagerly urging him on to "fresh fields and pastures new," while Charlie held the other in check, fearful lest they fall into some horrible pit, with rusty spikes at the bottom, such as they had discovered in one dungeon, when, suddenly, without warning, there came to their ears a sound so strange in this uncanny region, so utterly out of sympathy with their surroundings, that both men stood still, as though paralyzed—and the sound was as of a woman weeping!

## CHAPTER II.

What They Found.

There were those who knew Prince Charlie well who had reason to be-

lieve he had passed through some unpleasant experience with lovely woman—been deceived, perhaps jilted.

Although always gallant toward the fair sex, he seemed to be ever on his guard, as though quite determined no mortal who wore petticoats should have a second opportunity to play battledore and shuttlecock with his heart.

But this was something entirely out of the common run; and as he stood there listening, to make sure there could be no mistake, he felt an electric thrill pervade his whole being, such as he never before experienced.

Charlie determined to go forward. He was surprised at himself for the peculiar resolution that urged him on. It seemed as though he were being dragged forward by some inexorable fate, whether he would or not.

And the sound of sobbing still continued, stealing along the gaunt passageways. The darkness beyond was apparently as fearfully dense as that which descended upon poor, plague-stricken Egypt at the time Pharaoh declined to let the children of Israel go.

As Charlie advanced he noted that the sound, which erstwhile reached his hearing but faintly, grew more distinct. Thus he was presently able to place the sobbing, and, still advancing, he began to discern the dim outlines of a figure upon the ground.

As he drew closer he saw that this was a girl in a long cloak, and that she had hidden her face in her hands, as though to shut out the ghostly figures conjured up by the gloom.

One thing was very sure—when Artemus, in the earlier stages of their exploration, declared he heard a faint shout, it had not been the gurgle of the greedy Sheldt gliding underneath the crypts and corridors, as he (Charlie) had so confidently declared, but in all probability, this lost explorer calling for help.

Well, thank God they had found her, and were in a position to render her the assistance she craved. After all, it had not been such a wild-goose chase as he had believed when yielding to the importunities of his adventurous comrade.

They advanced closer still.

As yet the distressed one was not aware of their presence, or the blessed answer to her prayers.

Her attitude of abandon was most effective, and Charlie could not but think what a charming picture she made there, overwhelmed, not by grief, but by the terror of her situation.

It was not intentional on Artemus' part, but some sudden chill draught caused him to give a vociferous sneeze.

This was instantly followed by a little shriek as the girl's hands fell from her face, and she turned a pair of very large and very startled eyes upon the two comrades.

It was, of course, Charlie's bounden duty to immediately speak and reassure the alarmed fraulien that they were flesh and blood like herself, and not spirits of the olden martyrs who had met deaths of torture in these dungeons; but for the life of him, and perhaps for the first time in the course of his whole experience, he could not say a word.

For the soft light of his waxen taper fell full upon the face that had until now been hidden behind the girl's hands—a face that, tear-marked as it was, and more or less begrimed from contact with foul walls during her groping in the dark, electrified him with its peculiar charm of beauty, and started his traitor heart to beating as it had not done these many moons, since he had quitted the presence of another fair woman, with bitterness against the whole sex raging in his bosom.

(To be continued.)

## Costume for a Bride.

The slender, girlish bride who desires softness and fluffiness in her wedding gown and yet has a penchant for smart Louis Quinze effects will choose a draped skirt of embroidered mousseline de soie, its deep double flounces being festooned across the bottom in a charming and graceful manner and caught at intervals with clusters of orange blossoms. Her coat may be of handsome brocade and it will be simply ornamented with a fichu of embroidered mousseline.

## Green the Prevailing Color.

Green is the color of the spring and it appears in all shades. Mercerized gingham, German linen or French chambray are ten times its durability. Silk ghinghams, striped or figured, to be made in combination with plain gingham, are effective, and are made up by fashionable modistes with all the elaboration of foulard costumes, and such toilettes are considered in perfectly good form for afternoon teas or for church.

## Corded Brillantine.

A charming white fabric for shirt-waist suits, also very light weight, is corded brillantine. It is striped, a triple-cord stripe, alternating with an inch-wide stripe composed of satiny serpentine bayadere stripes. This is lots of description for a really simple effect, but nothing less would tell the story. This costs 45 cents per yard and has the glossy quality which makes brillantine popular.

## To Study Ancient Lake Basin.

An expedition to Lake Eyre, the great depression in Central Australia, which is below sea level, in charge of Prof. J. W. Gregory, it is announced, has recently left Melbourne with the object of studying the physical history of the lake basin and the collection of fossils, especially of extinct vertebrates.

# Illinois News

## FARMERS SEEK TO FORM UNION

Agriculturists Want to Establish Their Own Bureau of Statistics.

Farmers interested in the proposed new farmers union say that the trouble over the meeting which was supposed to have been called to be held in Alton arose through a misunderstanding. The farmers who went to Alton to attend the meeting misunderstood the date, and there has been no attempt made to defraud anyone by collecting money under false pretenses. The money collected, the farmers say, can be obtained by the subscribers at any time they demand it. The trouble has brought to light a movement among the farmers which has been kept secret since its inception. Some of the most prominent agriculturists in the vicinity of Alton have been enlisting the sympathy of farmers all over the United States in a movement to establish a bureau of statistics, to be conducted by the farmers themselves in order to facilitate the collecting of statistics relative to the amount of grain raised in any year. The farmers allege that the large grain dealers manipulate the markets according to their own interests, and that correct reports of the visible supply of grain cannot be had unless the farmers undertake to collect them after the harvest. It is said that a meeting will be called some time before the wheat harvest for the purpose of forming an organization.

## PEACEMAKER IS FATALLY SHOT

Attempted to Settle a Saloon Quarrel With the Usual Result.

Frank Russell lies fatally wounded, because he assumed the role of peacemaker in a quarrel in Henry Hixon's saloon at Cairo. One of the combatants, Marshall Brooks, turned on him and shot him in the abdomen. After the shooting Russell was taken to the hospital and a physician called, but he refused his attention and walked to his home, nearly a mile away. It is feared he will die from the wound. Brooks was arrested and placed in the county jail. Both are white men and were intoxicated when the shooting occurred.

## Arbitrate Miners' Scale.

The commissioners appointed to decide the difference existing between the miners and operators of the Carlinville and Chicago Coal Company met in Springfield, and were unable to come to an agreement. It was then decided to appoint a fifth man and submit the case to him. Rev. C. A. Burton of the Christian church at Virden was selected and he has taken the subject under advisement, after hearing both sides at length. The question at issue is the division of the machine rate of 35 cents a ton. This has heretofore been divided, 30 cents to the loader and 5 cents to the machine man. The company has been unable to get good men at these rates, other mines paying 2 cents more to the machine man.

## Duped the Farmers.

The meeting of farmers in the vicinity of Alton, which it was announced would be held for the purpose of forming a farmers' union to control the price of farm produce, was not held, and some of the farmers who expected that the meeting would be held are now making an investigation. They say that they paid money to a man who went about from one farm to another soliciting members for a so-called farmers' union, and informing them that a meeting would be held in Alton for the purpose of perfecting the organization. The solicitor required the farmers to pay their initiation fees in advance, and it is said that some did so. The farmers who were duped are now hunting the man who took their money.

## New Telephone Line.

Most of the material for the construction of the new independent telephone system in Springfield has arrived and work will begin at once. It is proposed to lay all wires inside the fire limits in conduits underground, covering a territory embracing about fifty city blocks. Outside of this territory it is proposed to use the cable system so completely that in no case will it be necessary to run single wires a greater distance than two blocks. Conduits, cables and wires will be run in alleys where such construction is possible. It is promised by the promoters that the new system will be in operation by November 1.

## Alton Life Insurance.

According to insurance reports the total of sums paid in Alton on life insurance policies in the past year was \$55,883, exclusive of amounts paid by fraternal and benevolent orders. The figures represent the money paid in Alton by the regular life insurance companies.

## Licenses Insurance Companies.

The state superintendent of insurance has licensed the North American Fire Insurance Company of Boston to transact fire insurance business in this state. The Philadelphia Casualty Company was licensed to transact a casualty business.

## Resume Building at Quincy.

The contractors and carpenters of Quincy have made a satisfactory adjustment of some disagreements and all work on new buildings will now be resumed.

## INSANE MAN JUMPS FROM A CAR

Becomes Excited and Leaps Through the Window, Cutting Himself.

An insane man created much excitement on an electric car between North Alton and Alton. As the car was nearing the Krug place in North Alton, the man, who was a stranger and well dressed, suddenly leaped from his seat, where he had been quietly sitting, and began making a violent demonstration. Shouting at the top of his voice that someone was after him, he leaped through the glass window of the car and before the car could be stopped he had disappeared in the darkness. A party went in search of the insane man, but could not find him. He was tracked by daylight by drops of blood which came from wounds on his person caused by the broken glass. The tracks indicated that he had taken a route toward Hop Hollow, but no trace of the man, except the blood drops, could be found. None of the passengers on the car knew who the man was.

## FORSAKES LAW FOR MINISTRY

Graduate of Shurtleff College Will Prepare for Baptist Pulpit.

John J. Roach, formerly a student at Shurtleff college and a well-known young man in Upper Alton, has resigned the position of prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county, Nebraska, and will enter the ministry of the Baptist church. Mr. Roach went to Nebraska five years ago and was elected prosecuting attorney shortly after he was licensed to practice law. His father was a well-known Baptist minister of Nebraska, and after the death of his father the son determined to enter the ministry. Mrs. Roach, who has been visiting her father, John Wempen, in Alton, went to Decatur, where she will join her husband. Mr. Roach will take up his theological studies at Decatur, and will prepare himself for ordination.

## ARRANGES FOR HER FUNERAL

Woman Dying of Consumption Makes Preparation for the End.

Miss Lucy E. Boner of Ruyle township has made all arrangements for her death and burial. She is the daughter of Mrs. William Boner and is 34 years old. Realizing that her life is fast ebbing away from consumption, she recently sold a forty-acre tract of land and went to Jerseyville to make the transfer. While there she visited an undertaking establishment, selected an expensive casket and shroud and arranged for the hearse which is to carry her remains to their last resting place. Miss Boner then purchased an imposing monument of granite and marble. The remainder of her possessions she deposited in one of the local banks for apportionment among her relatives after her death.

## Found Guilty of Murder.

William Martin, the Upper Alton negro tried in the circuit court on the charge of murdering Louis Ledbetter of Upper Alton, was found guilty by the jury and his punishment was fixed at thirty years in the penitentiary. Martin set up self-defense as a reason for the killing, but the report of Coroner Streep was that the fatal bullet was fired when Ledbetter was running away from Martin the wound being in the back of the victim's head. The killing occurred at a sociable given by an Upper Alton church. Martin's attorney will try to get a new trial for him. The accused murderer gave himself up after the killing and believed he would be acquitted.

## Placed in Receiver's Hands.

The Litchfield Bottle Glass company was placed in the hands of a receiver on the application of James M. Fardon, its president, by his attorneys, Messrs. Atterbury and Oiler. Daniel W. Taylor and George D. Taylor, two prominent business men in Litchfield, were appointed receivers. The plant is not in bad condition, but lacks ready cash to operate. Assets are about \$17,000 and liabilities \$5,000.

## Woman Forger Goes to Chester.

Anna Miller, alias Emma Kunz, has been found guilty of forgery at Springfield and will serve an indeterminate sentence in the penitentiary at Chester. Her crimes seem to be without number, as she is wanted in at least six other places to answer similar charges. She passed a number of forged checks on Springfield merchants during last fair week.

## New Christian Tabernacle.

The members of the Church Street Christian church of Decatur will build a new tabernacle, to cost \$8,000. The seating capacity will be 2,000.

## Old Settlers' Reunion.

The old settlers of Jefferson county will hold their annual reunion on June 7 at Old Shiloh church, in Shiloh township. A number of speakers have been engaged for the occasion, among them Rev. John W. Westcott, of Xenia. There will be present at the reunion "Uncle Billie" Grear and "Uncle Johnnie" Crabtree, each of whom is more than 100 years old. Capt. John R. Moss is president of the Old Settlers' Association, James M. Pace, secretary and Capt. S. T. Maxey vice-president.

## SHAFT TO THE UNLOCATED DEAD

Imposing Soldiers' Monument Unveiled by Piassa Veterans.

M. B. Buford Post, No. 246, G. A. R., of Piassa, unveiled a soldiers' monument erected and dedicated to the "memory of the unlocated dead who enlisted from the vicinity of Piassa." The principal address was delivered by the Rev. T. Harley Marsh, pastor of the First Baptist church of Jacksonville. Rev. Dr. Calloway Nash of Jacksonville also delivered a short address. It is an imposing shaft, twelve feet high, resting on a granite base. The names of the eight soldiers who were killed in the war and their bodies never located are inscribed on two sides of the shaft, as follows: John P. Hale, company F, seventh Illinois infantry; J. P. Clark, company G, sixty-sixth Illinois infantry; Hiram Andrews, company F, seventh Illinois infantry; Henry Robings, company F, seventh Illinois infantry; John McKendree Peter, company G, sixty-sixth Illinois infantry; Hugh Parker, company F, seventh Illinois infantry; John Darr, company H, eighty-eighth Illinois infantry; Henry Cramp, company G, sixty-sixth Illinois infantry.

## GIVES OLD COINS TO SEMINARY

Valuable Collection Presented to Monticello by Dr. Sanborne.

Rev. H. K. Sanborne of the First Presbyterian church of Alton has turned over to Monticello seminary a valuable collection of ancient coins, all of which are genuine, according to expert numismatists. The coins range in age from the year 500 B. C. to 500 A. D. The most ancient of the collection are an Athens tetradrachm and a coin of the Grecian isle, Aegina. The collection was made by the Rev. Mr. Sanborne while he was a teacher in the Robert college at Constantinople, many years ago. The coins were kept by him in a case made of thousands of pieces of wood. The front of the case alone consists of 3,800 pieces. The case is made principally of teak wood, ornamented with mother of pearl, bone, etc., set in mosaic. The case is said to be 300 years old and was manufactured by Turks. The collection consists of 245 coins, the authenticity of which are vouched for by Rev. Dr. Albert Long, a noted numismatist and former vice president of Robert college at Constantinople.

## Seeks Missing Husband.

Mrs. Ella Phelan of Glencoe, Ill., has written to the St. Louis authorities asking them to search for her husband, John C. Phelan. Phelan disappeared from Chicago last December and since then all efforts to find him have been unavailing. A few days ago Mrs. Phelan received a letter from a friend in St. Louis, saying that her husband had been seen there. In her letter Mrs. Phelan states that her husband left Chicago on account of some trouble, but that the matter had recently been adjusted. Phelan is 28 years old and a second lieutenant in the Illinois National Guard.

## Starts Fire with Kerosene.

Mrs. T. J. Underwood of Springfield was fatally burned by the explosion of a can of kerosene with which she was attempting to light a fire. Anna Vandewalker, a neighbor, sustained bad burns on the arms and about the face in attempting to put out the fire. Mrs. Underwood died a few hours after the accident. She leaves a husband and two children, the youngest being but three months old.

## Look After the Children.

The annual report of the Springfield home for the friendless shows that 157 children were taken care of during the year and that twenty-five were placed in good homes. The total expenses of the institution for the year were \$3,984.43, of which the interest on the endowment fund of \$40,000 pays the greater part, the balance being made up by contributions and the proceeds from benefit performances.

## New Telephone Line.

The Southern Union Telephone company is to make extensions throughout Washington county. Lines will be run to Venedy, Stone Church and Johannisburg. Farmers along the line will be given an opportunity to have phones placed in their residences. Another line will also be extended south from Nashville, ultimately connecting with Pinckneyville.

## Farmer Fatally Injured.

William Miller, a West Alton farmer, was thrown from a horse and fell on the top of a fence post, the top of the post penetrating his face, breaking his jawbone and producing injuries which will probably prove fatal. The animal was an unmanageable one which its owner, James Townsend, never allowed to be ridden.

## Alton Horticulturists.

The June meeting of the Alton Horticultural society, which is annually held at the home of the Hon. H. G. McKike in Alton, will be held at the home of E. Holland, Melville. It was decided to change the place of meeting because of illness in the family of Mr. McKike. The meeting will be known as the strawberry feast and rose show, and it is the annual big event of the society. Prizes have been offered for the finest exhibits of strawberries and roses.

Are you going to sell your stock, machinery or grain at auction? If you are you will want the BEST auctioneer, and that is :: :: ::

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The Journal and McCall's Magazine.	\$1.50
The Journal and Peppers Piano Music.	\$1.95
The Journal and Tri-Weekly N.Y. Tribune	\$2.00
The Journal and Prairie Farmer.	\$1.50
The Journal and N.Y. World (3 a week)	\$1.90
The Journal and Farmer's Call.	\$1.40

**Correspondence**

**New Lebanon**

John Rieser was a Genoa caller Wednesday.

John Danielson and wife and son were in Genoa Wednesday.

Joseph Dumolin and wife were visitors at Genoa Wednesday.

Will. Dumolin and daughters Emma and Anna were Sycamore visitors Wednesday.

Miss Mary Aichholzer of Chicago is visiting here with her parent.

Tom Sager of Genoa was in our vicinity Wednesday.

Mrs. John Heideman of Harmony was a visitor at Wm. Gahl's Friday.

Wm. Coon was a visitor at Hampshire Monday.

J. W. Lord was a business caller at Hampshire Monday.

Ed. Factley of Elgin was a visitor at Wm. Dumolin's Thursday.

Mrs. L. A. Ellithorpe and Mrs. Emma Lord were Genoa callers Thursday.

Mrs. Charles Ackerman was an Elgin passenger Saturday.

L. S. Ellithorpe was a Chicago visitor Saturday.

Emil Becker and wife are the happy parents of a baby girl, born Friday May 30th.

William Moore, and several others are sick with tonsillitis.

Report is that a \$5000 elevator is to be built next week.

Wm. Dumolin and daughter, Emma and John Danielson were Genoa callers Tuesday.

L. S. Ellithorpe received a dispatch Sunday evening that his daughter, Mrs. Chas. Delvin of Chicago was seriously ill, and he took the early morning train Monday for Chicago.

J. W. Lord was a passenger to Elgin Tuesday.

Chas. Naker wife and son spent two days in Elgin last week.

Mr. A. Naker was in Chicago visiting relatives.

P. T. Hunt and wife are visiting in Joliet expect to be gone several weeks.

Who said so much talking was the cause of dry weather. Better guess again.

H. P. Morrison is agent in Roy Evans place while he is taking a vacation.

Mrs. Delia Siglin is at a Sanitarium in Chicago and hopes by their treatments to gain health.

**Anachronisms in Painting.**

In a painting in a country church in Germany, intended for the Sacrifice of Isaac, is represented Abraham with a blunderbuss in his hand, ready to shoot his son, and an angel suddenly coming down from heaven, is pouring a certain water on the pan. In a painting at Windsor, by Antonio Verrio, he has introduced himself, Sir Godfrey Kneller and Bap. May, surveyor of the works, in long periwigs, as spectators of Christ healing the sick.

**Cost of British General Election.**

Parliamentary life is an expensive hobby for the general election of 1900, according to a return just issued, cost the candidates as much as £777,429 0s. 1d. There were 1,103 candidates (for 670 vacancies), so that each man's bill averaged rather more than £700. The reward for this outlay was a total of 3,159,345 votes. The cost of a parliamentary vote, therefore may be reckoned as averaging 4s. 4d.

**Paris' Diving Police.**

The formation of a body of "diving police" in Paris was received with much banter, but it must not be supposed that this body has no usefulness. The Society of Parisian Anglers has shown its sympathy toward the corps by handing over 400 francs to the inspector, to be divided between the men who have been instrumental in the repression of fish poaching.

**Mme. Patti's Parrots.**

The parrots belonging to Mme. Patti are a source of constant amusement to everyone near them, and there could not be a greater contrast, for, while one talks and sings all day long, imitating its mistress' trills in a weird, thin voice, the other is constantly silent. The former only cost \$105, and the latter \$1,000, for he was represented to be the finest talking parrot alive.

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**I DO ERRANDS**

Having purchased the Genoa-Sycamore Bus line I wish to inform my friends that I shall be pleased to wait upon you whenever you need my services. Bus leaves Genoa at 9 o'clock a. m., returning leaves Sycamore 4 o'clock p. m.

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Extract from Bill of Fare,

**DINNER.**

Baked Whitefish - - 15	Roast Mutton - - 15	Mutton Pot Pie - - 15
Boiled Trout - - - 15	Roast Pork - - - 15	Veal Pot Pie - - - 15
Salt Mackerel - - - 15	Roast Veal - - - 15	Pork and Beans - - 15
Broiled Perch - - - 15	Boiled Ham - - 15	Soup - - - - - 5
Roast Beef - - - - 15	Beef Tongue - - 15	Pudding - - - - 5

**BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.**

Small Steak - - - 15	Pork Chops - - 15	White Fish - - - 15
Veal Cutlet - - - 15	Breakfast Bacon - 15	Fried Perch - - - 15
Mutton Chops - - 15	Salt Pork, Broiled 15	Salt Mackerel - - 15
Broiled Ham - - - 15	Fried Sausage - 15	Fried Eggs - - - 15
Liver and Bacon - 15	Lake Trout - - 15	Scrambled Eggs - 15

Endless variety of good wholesome food properly cooked at moderate prices. Perfect service. Seating capacity 700. Ladies and Gentlemen's Toilet Rooms with hot and cold water and other conveniences.

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Have a reliable wagon maker at the bench and always ready to repair your tools, machinery and wagons. If you have it done "right" in the first place it will be the cheapest for you. At the "Old Stand" on Genoa street just north of Cohoon & Stanley.

James A. Risdon.

**Merritt & Prain**

Having recently moved into our new barn we wish to announce that we are in better shape than ever to furnish you with rigs on a short notice and at reasonable terms.



Remember our office is just north of H. H. Slater's drug store.

**Livery, Feed and Sale Stable**

Genoa Illinois.

**Kingston.**

Quite a number of our people attended the picnic at Rockford Wednesday.

Hugh Campbell and Manly Clark of Mayfield were in town Tuesday.

The Insurance men adjusted the loss on the Byers farm Monday.

The heaviest storm of the season Monday evening, caused some damage.

One week more of school.

Monday nights storm did some good; for we saw a whole lot of people barefoot and certainly good came of wading in the water.

Any man should keep his mouth closed, unless he can say or do some one some good. Don't injure your own business by trying to down some one else always a reaction.

Mesdames O. Harper S. Balkler and son Charley started for the west Monday night for a visit.

Mrs. Mackey is much better.

Dr H. A. Wyllys is attending his patients regularly again.

Now is the time to buy real estate some rare bargains offered.

F. Soost has gone to Kirkland and bought a saloon. He will be sadly missed by the Vanderbilts, Goulds and others.

**Charter Grove.**

J. G. Smith is on the sick list.

Fred Naker, Roy Evans, Phil. Thorworth, Noble Garvin and Hall Bell went to the lakes to fish. We'll all eat fish when they get back.

Fred Naker has the job of pulling up coal at the I. C. coal sheds while the regular engine is being repaired at Freeport.

Mrs. Thomas Holms is home now. Her mother is much improved in health.

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**M. E. CHURCH.**—Preaching services at 10:30 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. Class meeting 9:30 a. m. Sunday School 11:30 a. m. Junior League 3:30 p. m. Epworth League 7:00 p. m. Young People's meeting on Tuesday evenings at 7:00 o'clock pm. Prayer meeting Thursday evenings. E. K. D. HESTER, Pastor.

**ADVENT CHRISTIAN Church.**—Regular services 10:30 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. Sunday School 11:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:15. H. L. STUCKEY, Pastor.

**LUTHERAN.**—Preaching 10 a. m. Catechetical instruction 10:30 a. m. Evening Praise on the Sunday on or before the full moon at 7:30 p. m. Day School Monday to Thursday. J. MOLTHAN, Pastor.

**I. C. Ry. Excursions.**

I. O. O. F. Picnic.

Rockford, Ill. June 12, 1902. I. C. Ry will sell tickets to Rockford at one fare for the round trip June 11 and 12; good until June 13, inclusive.

S. R. Crawford, Agt.

The people of Genoa have very sensibly decided to go via I. C. R. R. to picnic at Rockford June 4. The only route that makes the distance in 35 to 40 minutes, or nearly one half the time consumed ordinarily by any other route. Go to Rockford via the I. C. and be assured of quick time, ample room and the best of accommodations both going and returning, and avoid crowded cars this warm weather. Also remember it will not rain June 4 if you go on the Central. Small bills announcing special trains, etc., will be distributed in a few days.

S. R. Crawford, Agt.

The Illinois Central will sell excursion tickets to Rockford June 4, 75 cents round trip. Tickets good on all regular trains going and returning on above date. Only 38 minutes ride, Genoa to Rockford on the "Central"

S. R. CRAWFORD.

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To Exchange—We have Chicago suburban property which we wish to exchange for a small poultry farm near Genoa or will sell and buy. If you have anything in this line call at our office quick.

No. 5-J 110 1/2 acres, 1/4 mile from depot on two railroads, buildings and fences all first-class, brick house, wind mill, grainary, corn crib, large barn, etc., 30 rods to graded school, every foot tillable \$11,000.

No. 13 Genoa property, new, nine room house, city water, furnace heat, bath tub, closet hot and cold water, large barn and buggy shed, central location, \$2,250.

No. 16 Genoa property, nine room house, good cellar, cistern, well and wood shed barn for two horses and buggy, center of town, \$500.

No. 23 Genoa property, eight room house, large barn, two lots, fruit etc., \$1,250.

No. 24 Genoa property, nine room house, new barn, two lots, fine location, \$1,300.

For the particulars, inquire at Journal Office

...ken, despite the fact that it has  
...s and as many feet. Three of  
...s and feet are perfectly formed,  
...the fourth is a trifle smaller and  
...of having a perfectly formed  
... has but one toe on it. The  
...er leg takes the place of one of  
...regular legs, while the two extra  
...are farther back and fold up be-  
...the chick. Both of the extra legs  
...perfectly formed and the chicken  
...ble to move them at will. The lit-  
...owl is a fluffy white chicken and  
...all appearances will live. It eats  
...hops around with the rest of the  
...kens as though it was not bothered  
...four legs.

## READY FOR A RUSH.

### STRONGS SEEK KANSAS CLAIMS.

Efforts Being Made to Head Off the  
"Sooners" and Avoid the Usual  
Terrible Scramble.

Secretary Hitchcock of the department of the interior is wrestling with a very important problem at the present moment. Sometime within the next three months 3,000,000 acres of public land, comprising the Kiowa and Wichita reservations in Kansas, must be distributed in quarter sections between a vast crowd of anxious applicants. There are about 18,000 claims to be distributed and doubtless there will be at least 12 times that number of applicants for them, all equally eligible. The plots are, for the most part, valuable owing to the extreme fertility of the soil of these reservations, but it is estimated that not one of them will fall below the value of \$2,000. Since the only investment necessary to secure a quarter section, outside the somewhat hard task of getting there first, is an outlay of \$14 for the filing fee the idea of what a plum such a chance offers to the fortuneless granger may be easily seen. Added to this are the chances that the plot secured may chance to be so located that in a few days its initial value will have been multiplied several times.

The desire of Secretary Hitchcock is to avoid a repetition of the terrible scramble which took place at the opening of the Oklahoma lands. While the principle of "first come, first served" is thoroughly American and affords fair play to all it, nevertheless, has its disadvantages. To begin with, there is the almost insuperable difficulty of keeping out the "sooners," the would-be settlers who get into the reservations ahead of time. These get in by all manner of pretexts, many of them, temporarily, at least, marrying Indian girls in order to get possession of desirable claims, or else living with the Indians on the strips which have been set apart for them and on which they are now settling. The "sooners" got so much the best of the ones who did not start into the Cherokee territory in 1893 until the opening day rush commenced, and then went in on trains, that the latter found most of the claims taken up before they could reach them. Women and old soldiers, both of whom it is desired to give a good opportunity to, stand little chance in the terrible rush which takes place when the opening day arrives.

For two months past campers have been located around the edge of the territory to be opened and "prairie schooners" are arriving from all directions to anchor within sight of the promised land. Claims already have been selected by these early comers and they have decided which they will make a run for first.

The government fears that owing to the intense competition for the claims and the fact that thousands of disappointed Oklahomans who failed to get claims in the other runs will be there, and it is more than probable violence will be resorted to on an extensive scale. Arrangements have been made to avoid any scramble in the opening of the town sites and as there were the scenes of the worst disorder on previous occasions at least some confusion will be avoided. All the country set towns to be laid out in the new reservations have been located by the government. An auction sale will be held at each location on the opening day and only one business lot and one residence will be sold to each person. The funds raised by these sales will be devoted to the building of schools and other public edifices, the making of streets and other necessities of urban equipment. In this way there will be no need for the improvising of population centers on the mushroom basis and the losses caused by such speculative investments will be avoided.

The plan of making the distribution by means of a lottery scheme has met with considerable favor here and may yet be utilized. One of the propositions is to have each claim entered on a card. Any person not holding or having previously acquired public land under the homestead act would then be allowed to enter on payment of a filing fee of \$14, entitling him to a card with his name written upon it. One wheel would be used for the names and another for the claim at the drawing and all scrambling or litigation would be averted.

The opponents of this scheme claim that it would be a breach of the United States lottery law and not only unjustifiable but unfair. In this event they claim that practically everyone would apply for a claim including the New England banker or manufacturer getting at his ease at home and the thousand and one city people who would have no use for the quarter section, even if secured, except to sell it. This they say would promote unfair competition for the poor settler who has left his miserable dugout on the plains to try to secure a fertile piece of ground upon which to settle with his strenuous if somewhat impoverished offspring.

Some of Secretary Hitchcock's advisers suggest giving each tract in the new reservations a number and then having the numbers drawn by a blind-folded boy as lottery numbers are drawn or as names are drawn from a jury wheel. This method of drawing, they say, would not bring the operation under the definition of a lottery as forbidden by law.

The street railway franchise recently granted to the Columbus, O. Railway company stipulates that seven rides shall be sold for 25 cents, and further requires an all-night service and universal transfers. The terms were formally accepted by the company and are now in effect.

## RURAL TELEPHONES.

### THE NUMBER IS INCREASING.

Instances Where the Farmers Have  
Clubbed Together and Started  
Their Own Exchange.

New York Evening Post: The earlier development of the telephone was naturally confined almost exclusively to cities. After the business of central telephone stations came to be well extended, the idea of connecting these by lines uniting different cities became prominent, and long-distance telephony was developed as an essential tribulation. It was not until the movement known as independent telephony was well under way, however, that the telephone as introduced into rural districts, and was made valuable for farmers and other people living in the country.

The expiration of very many of the fundamental patents upon telephone apparatus permitted the manufacturer of telephones and their auxiliary appliances by manufacturers in general, and competition among these soon brought the price of telephones to so low a point that the establishment of circuits, even of considerable length, was very inexpensive. Advantage of this fact was taken by some of the independent telephone companies in cities and large towns in the eastern part of the country, and also more particularly in the middle west, which began to extend their lines into the country districts and to work up a business among farmers. The enterprise was so important did the telephone appear to the farmer that in many districts where the enterprise of the exchange management in the neighboring town was not sufficient to build such lines, the farmers clubbed together, raised the necessary capital, which was small, and often built the lines themselves, stringing wires upon poles cut from their own wood lots.

The same principle has been put in operation in rural sections of the East, and the New Yorker who drives through the hill towns of New England is surprised to learn how small and constant a companion the telephone wire is along lonely roads in the country. If he makes inquiries he is further surprised to learn how small is the cost to the farmer of the service thus provided. Here, for instance, is an illustration of the way in which the system works in a thoroughly rural district located in Franklin county, Massachusetts. Under a state law authorizing the formation of such companies, the Heath Telephone company was organized, about four years ago, by some farmers living in that typical "hill town," with a capital stock of \$12,000, only \$5,000 of which needed to be paid the first year. All of the instruments were purchased and owned by the company, which secured about 30 subscribers during the first 12 months. The line has since been extended through Charlemont, a town in the Deerfield River valley on the Fitchburg railroad, and also, through the adjoining hill town of Colerain, to Shelburne Falls, another river and railroad town, while a further extension from Shelburne Falls to Conway, a hill town, is under way this spring. Meanwhile a line has also been run from Heath to Jacksonville, a village across the Vermont border.

The company now has not less than 150 miles of wire and about 200 subscribers in the various towns which it serves, with 50 more soon to be added in Conway. The original subscribers in Heath pay but \$6 per year for the use of the line in their own town, and they can call up anybody for only ten cents a message. New subscribers are entitled to the use of the whole system, and the charge is only a dollar a month. Outsiders have to pay ten cents for a message from any point to any other point. About \$9,000 of the capital stock has now been sold. The entire management has from the first been in the hands of farmers.

A sample system in the middle west is the co-operative one organized in 1899 at the Bowers Station, in Montgomery county, Indiana, a district in the central-western part of the state. The farmers in that section raised money enough to buy a switchboard, and each member of the organization bought his own telephone instrument and contributed in either money or labor to the erection of the line. Each subscriber pays an initiation fee of \$3 for the privilege of joining the company, and in addition a monthly fee of 25 cents. This sum has been found sufficient to keep the lines in repair, and, together with tolls paid by non-subscribers who use the lines, enough to pay the switchboard operator. At present forty towns are connected with this system, and it comprises over 6,000 telephones in North Salem, Clark's Hill, Crawfordsville, Darlington and the adjacent territory.

This exchange is typical of many in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. So recently as 1896 there were no independent lines, and, indeed, no long-distance lines, except those connecting the principal cities and operated by the Bell company, in these three states. In the autumn of 1900, when the last statistics on the subject were published, the newly built lines of the independent and co-operative companies in that territory connected 102,000 subscribers with 733 exchanges, and maintained no less than 21,500 miles of cross-country pole lines for the purpose.

The introduction of the telephone into rural communities has had the effect of putting the farmer in communication with his city markets. This enables him both to sell and to buy at the proper time, and prevents either a failure of supplies in the city market, or shipments at a time when these markets are already full and prices are low. In this way the lines have proved an actual source of profit to the agriculturist. But it is in another direction that their influence has been most marked and most beneficial. The telephone does a vast deal to overcome that isolation of the farmer's life which has proved the most serious objection to the pursuit on the part of so many young people. Its service in this respect is especially marked in the winter season, when bad weather or snow-bound roads often keep the occupant of a farm outside a village practically a prisoner in his homestead. The telephone permits him to talk with his neighbors, and thus, in a very real and vital way, relieves the loneliness

which is often so painful a feature in the life of a family thus situated. It becomes easy to summon the doctor in case of illness, to call for help in case of fire or a sudden emergency of any sort, to keep in touch with relatives and friends throughout the region covered by the system. Sociability is thus promoted, the wire becomes a connecting link with the world outside, and the interest of life is greatly widened. The effect promises to become widespread in adding to the attractiveness of residence in the country.

## IS NOW A REALITY.

### A COLORED EDITOR'S FAME.

Started as a Joke Jeremiah Grider  
Laughed His Way to  
Success.

Omaha Bee: John Grider, colored, editor of the World's Agitator, published at St. Joseph, is one of the most interesting characters developed since ante-bellum days. He is a black man of the beth of the wah, sah, type, yet he has caught the progressive spirit with which his race has become imbued during the last quarter century. Ten years ago he was working as a kalsominer in St. Joseph and was unknown outside of his own immediate circle. He could not write nor read. Now he is the editor of a paper and his name is familiar throughout the state of Missouri. The newspapers have within the last six or eight years given him hundreds of columns of space—yes, hundreds, for there is scarcely a day that the name of Jeremiah Grider does not appear in print. This system of keeping everlastingly at it, as the advertising man would say, has given to Grider more notoriety than falls to the lot of the average man.

The transition of this ante-bellum negro from isolation to prominence is a striking illustration of the power of the press, for a St. Joseph newspaper reporter who left that city several years ago literally thrust greatness upon Jeremiah Grider. The aforesaid reporter used Grider as a subject for "funny stories" simply because he was an unique character and, being unable to read, had to "stand for" any thing that was printed about him. Interviews on all the leading questions of the day were put into Grider's mouth and his picture frequently appeared in conjunction with these interviews.

Results: Grider was forced to learn to read in order that he might understand what was being said about him and a little learning in his case did not prove dangerous. In fact, he profited thereby and learned more and more. "Everybody talked of Grider. An enterprising music dealer published a "Jeremiah Grider Two-Step," and the engraver embellished the front page of the sheet of music with a silhouette of watermelons and crap games. Several editions were exhausted. A cigar factory named a brand of 10-cent goods for Grider. Bartenders introduced a "Jeremiah Grider cocktail." In fact, the name of Grider was displayed everywhere. And all this because of the frequency with which Grider's name appeared in print. Starting as a joke, he became a reality.

In ways of politics he proved to be crafty and it wasn't long until Grider carried the vote of his ward in his vest pocket. He organized all of the negroes in the town, and by holding the balance of power, he once overthrew a city administration in St. Joseph and elected a ticket that had for several years been hopelessly in the minority. The reporter who discovered Grider dubbed him, "Jeremiah Grider, bridegroom, kalsominer and politician, also colored." The bridegroom reference was due to the fact that Grider married a dusky belle with money about the time he began to be prominent. The catchy connection in which Grider's name was used in the papers gave him fame abroad, and in 1897 he was appointed custodian of the house of representatives during the legislative session. This gave him opportunity to extend his acquaintance and at the close of the session he was appointed superintendent of a stable of fine horses owned by the warden of the penitentiary. The St. Louis papers gave him columns of space and he was soon the most widely advertised colored man in Missouri.

At length Grider drifted back to St. Joseph and established a weekly newspaper over which he has exclusive control. He has a peculiarly hearty laugh which is better than anybody's minstrel show, and several times during his tenure at the Missouri legislature the speaker of the house had to suspend business until the sergeant-at-arms could hustle out into the halls and suppress the black man's laughter.

### The Longest Line.

From the London Answers: He was a jolly sailor lad and had come to spend a few days in his native city of York.

"Yes," he remarked, proudly, as his steamship company was being referred to in complimentary terms, "ours is the longest line in the world, stretching, as it does, from America to China."

There was a moment's silence, and then the hostess—a hard-working Scot—chimed in:

"Weel, I dinna ken if ye've cause tae bounce sae much, for does not my claes (clothes) line no' stretch frae pole tae pole?"

And Jack good humoredly took a back seat.

The United States maintains no separate postoffice in Turkey, but sends its bills to the sulta through the English and other foreign postal agencies. Thus the country has no part in the present war with the sultan save that one regular dun may not reach him and he may feel depressed at missing the monthly statement of account. We should shoot one bill at him out of a 12 inch gun.

Portland Oregonian: We can grow all our coffee in Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, says the treasury department. Then when we have arranged to grow all our tea in the South, all our sugar in the West and the Philippines, and make all our own manufactures, what shall we buy of Europe in exchange for exports, and what use will there be for a merchant marine?

The Forty-fifth infantry, U. S. V., was mustered out at the Presidio at San Francisco Monday.

## THE RIGHT TO DIG.

### IS AMERICA FOR AMERICANS?

Opinion of Most Minds Is That the  
Isthmian Canal Should Be Con-  
trolled by United States.

The question of our right to control the inter-oceanic highway in this hemisphere has now assumed an acute phase.

Flatly put, it seems to be "Shall we allow Great Britain to dominate on this continent, or shall we throw a few millions into the hands of people who have backed their money in the supposedly innocuous Panama route?"

The latest we hear made public in a sort of hushed whisper over the cable is that negotiations may be resumed and an entente established between our government and that of Great Britain in regard to the control of the Nicaragua route.

It seems, to the minds of most Americans, that the proprietorship and control of any isthmian canal on this continent should be entirely ours.

In virtue of her necessity to hold her dependencies in the East, England did not hesitate to wrest from France, at the risk of a great war, the control of the Suez canal.

The "coup" executed by Disraeli in acquiring control of the stock in the Suez canal is regarded by the student of political events, as a masterpiece of financing as well as of politics, two terms which seem to be becoming more or less synonymous, nowadays.

The question of necessity on our part will become keener in the next decade than most of us seem to imagine. Our interstate shipping will demand the use of such a passage to facilitate the cheapening of freights. The mercantile marine, which we must own, to handle our exports and imports, will render our control of such a passage a vital necessity not alone for purposes of facility but also for economical reasons. As we are not expecting to dominate the world by virtue of our guns or armed supremacy on the seas we can afford to be silent as to the naval end of the matter.

The rights that Canada may claim in the case would not, except in the most rare, and nearly impossible event, conflict with our own, England's transcontinental control through the Grand Trunk-Canadian Pacific route being a fair equivalent for what we might control, to the south, through the canal.

So far as the fortifying of the canal is concerned, the discussion being raised is mere verbiage. The control of the canal would never rest with the forts on land, but with the forts on water and the question of our preparedness in that respect would be the only logical and practical solution of our control of the interoceanic highway.

We may fortify the canal if by so doing we can control it in time of war, but the incident will be relative to the concurrence of these two things.

The proposition made to us by the parties in control of the Panama canal suggests a settlement of the price to be made by means of arbitration. The price suggested by M. Hutin is based more or less upon the money already sunk in what has been considered one of the most disastrous engineering undertakings of modern times.

A comparison of cost incurred in the work already done on the Panama canal with what could be accomplished by modern engineering methods would show that perhaps one half of the expense could have been obviated. With steam drills and all the equipments of the modern mechanical engineer such work is enormously facilitated.

The completion of the Panama canal today would not involve the terrible sacrifice of life called for at the time when Ferdinand De Lesseps, a dozen or more years ago, first started to sever the two continents. The work done in the Chicago drainage canal, which may justly be considered as the greatest engineering feat of modern times, furnishes the best data for an estimate of cost and should enable our legislators to form an accurate opinion of the relative advantages or disadvantages to us of utilizing the Panama route.

This estimate should be coupled with the report of the last commission appointed to investigate the results of the insolvent Panama company's work. The commission consisted of such men as Brigadier General Henry L. Abbot, who was connected with the engineer corps of the United States army; A. Fletley, who was chief engineer of the New York Aqueduct commission; W. Henry Hunter, chief engineer of the Manchester Ship canal, in England; Herr Tulscher, of the department of public works of Prussia; C. Skalkowski, director of mines in Russia; M. Robaglia, a government inspector of bridges and roads in France; and a number of other men of similar professional prominence.

The report embodied the following facts: Work done on canal equal to two-fifths of completion; no plans projected that were not justified by engineering practice; actual construction work fully advanced and difficulties to be surmounted accurately known and stated; a good port already established at either end; cost closely estimated from detailed plans \$110,000,000; completion work to occupy ten years.

Charles Paine, then president of the American society of Civil Engineers, in a report made to that body, after personal investigation, said: "I cannot understand how any practical engineer could have pronounced the Chagres River as presenting an imposing and irremediable difficulty, rendering the route impracticable for a canal. The plan of the company to conduct two dams, one to control the upper and the other the lower reaches of the river, seems to me an excellent expedient. By this arrangement the upper artificial lake will afford a permanent supply of water for the higher levels of the canal and the lower lake will form an integral part of the navigable canal. Opponents of the Erie canal scheme might quite as reasonably have argued that the Mohawk river would render the Erie canal impracticable as for opponents of the Panama canal to argue that the Chagres forms an obstacle to the construction of a canal through the Isthmus."

The question of isthmian canal construction today rests really on an international ethical basis. Outside of

this there are speculators who would like to see the route favored which best suits their pockets.

The people of the United States are only interested in the question of the availability of either route and the question of control. Their voice should be a dominating one in the decision, which must be based on a close inquiry into the facts on both sides before any further legislation is attempted.

The question is the most vital one now before us.

## FARM NOTES.

It takes imagination to appreciate the meaning of a fact.

This is the time of the year when the average city man wishes that he was a farmer.

We may safely measure a man's moral quality by the single standard of his remarks about women.

The careless man who lacked sufficient foresight to put his mower under cover is regretting it these days.

The annual meeting of the Illinois Grain Dealers' association will be held at Decatur on June 11 and 12.

The man who loves home best, and loves it most unselfishly, loves his country best. J. G. HOLLAND.

The situation may become serious if there is not a stop to sending the best mares to the market. Keeping inferior ones for breeding is only making bad matters worse.

When examining a horse's teeth for soundness or for cribbing, remember that the presence of a disagreeable odor means something, even though evidence of unsoundness is lacking.

The udder is divided into four compartments in the cow and two in the mare. A spoiled teat means a spoiled quarter, and the yield will be decreased by the loss of one of the teats.

The young calf is not always able to get about soon after his arrival. He is therefore at the mercy of misfortune. Help him along until he understands what his mother's udder was made for.

A very large sow about to farrow should be carefully watched. Unless the breeder gives her attention at farrowing time some of the young are likely to be crushed.

There are those who say that the blue racer and the blacksnake are two distinct species, but Appleton's Encyclopedia naturalist says they are the same. Remember that all snakes, save the rattler, are active friends of the farmer.

Here is a prominent veterinary's formula to cure horse colic: Take one-half ounce of chloroform, 40 drops of spirits of camphor, 40 drops of assafoetida, 40 drops of laudanum, and a half pint of soft water, and drench with this.

A one-horse cultivator, with several shovels, is the thing to use among small farms. The horse should understand his business—and an intelligent horse soon learns—and then it is a pleasure to cultivate. You don't cover up your strawberries, nor break and mangle your bushes, and the ground is put in tiptop order.

A small silo will hold a large amount of food. For 15 head of cattle a silo ten by ten feet will hold sufficient ensilage to supply them through the winter. The silo should be strong, as there is considerable lateral pressure. June is an excellent time for growing ensilage, and it is the cheapest food that can be produced on a farm for live stock.

The demand for harness horses of hackney character and conformation is unquestionably greater today than it has ever been before. Dealers confess their inability to long supply this demand from the ranks of the native trotting bred horse, and they are using every means to induce the breeders of hackneys to send the products of their farms to the market.

There is now a prospect of a good crop of wheat. The fly has damaged the winter wheat crop in some sections, but aside from that the outlook is very good. Very favorable reports come from west of the Mississippi, where a large proportion of the winter wheat surplus is grown. It is yet too early to discuss the spring wheat prospects, but seeding has been interfered with very little and a good growth has been obtained.

Crop Correspondent Thomas Campbell in his report to the department of agriculture for June 1 states that the acreage of winter and spring rye is practically the same as last year and the average condition is 100 per cent.; the acreage of oats is also the same as last year and the average condition is 80 per cent. The average condition of clover is 90 per cent.; spring pasture 80 per cent.; apples 90 per cent.; and peaches 100 per cent.

If anybody has found use for burdocks I have not yet heard of it. These plants can be let grow until they become an intolerable nuisance. Never let them see daylight. If the bank account gets small, if the acreage is not as large as one would like, please remember that all have a large supply of weeds. This is a crop that is never disappointing. It is a crop that nobody cares to have in abundance and yet a good crop will come with little or no effort on the part of the farmer.

The popular idea that the age of a horse can always be told by looking at his teeth, says a veterinary surgeon, is not entirely correct. After the eighth year the horse has no more new teeth, so that the tooth method is useless for telling the age of a horse, which is more than 8 years old. As soon as the set of teeth is complete, however, a wrinkle begins to appear on the upper edge of the lower eyelid, and a new wrinkle is added each year, so that to get at the age of a horse over 8 years old you must figure the teeth plus the wrinkles.

A long look after pigs at this season of the year will pay. Pigs pay well when they are properly cared for and they can lose a great deal of money for their owner very easily if they are neglected. Care for them by caring for the sows. A look about the farm will indicate how the sows should be cared for. A pig desires to make a hog of itself, and it is about the only thing on the farm that should be permitted to do so. Provide a separate place for the pigs to go in and have a quiet meal of some good muscle-producing feed. This will pay. The up-to-date man will not ask why.

Genoa Journal.

Published Every Thursday. by D. S. & R. H. Lord.

Subscription \$1.25 per Year in Advance

If subscribers do not get the JOURNAL regularly, we request that this office be notified of the fact at once. All complaints will receive prompt attention.

Entered at the post office at GENOA, Ill., as second class matter.

GENOA, ILL., JUNE 6, 1901.

Here and There.

Riled Up. Tom Ronin recently armed himself with three razors, a gun and a large hatchet and made a call on Mr. Noe of the Democrat, all because Mr. Noe sent Tom a dunning letter for subscription amounting to \$4.50 while Tom held an "I.O.U." for \$15.00 signed by Noe in 1899.

How Terrible this Must Seem to the People of York State?

A Western exchange gets off the following horrible tale from Kansas: "A boy climbed a cornstalk to see how the corn was getting along, and now the corn is growing faster than the boy can climb down. Four men have undertaken to cut down the stalk and save the boy from starvation, but it grows so fast they can't back twice in the same place. The poor boy is lying on nothing but raw corn, and has already thrown down over four bushels of cobs."—Herald (Hammondsport.)

An exchange says: "There are two good reasons why farmers should get rid of the wild cherry trees on their land. In the first place they attract the moth whose eggs produce the tent caterpillar, and if you have no wild cherry trees, your neighbor is pretty apt to have your share of the worms. In the second place the wild cherry is a very undesirable neighbor for cultivated cherry trees as it contracts and communicates fruit diseases.

A Michigan man was recently convicted of making oleomargarine without a government license and given six months in jail and a \$10,000 fine. Being given his choice of jails he selected the DeKalb county institution, according to the Chicago Journal. Our sheriff is a good fellow and will treat him right, which will doubtless offset in a measure the ramshackle accommodations offered by the building.

The Huntley Journal referring to the fact that Rev. Adrian is running a milk route in that city, says the Elder has also had a new well made, insinuating that it is a suspicious circumstance of his requiring more water since he went into the milk business. But of course, the water will be used to wash the milk cans.

The shirt waist man and the net waist girl go hand in hand today, and the people year after year keep throwing their clothes away. The coat and vest were laid to rest and where is the fleecy shawl? And clothes get thinner and fewer—what will be the end of it? Oh, what will the shirt waist man take next from the things he has to wear? And what will the net waist girl throw off the shoulders so bare? The shirt waist man and the net waist girl go rollicking down the way. Have we started a trend that is going to end in the old fig leaf some day?

Attorney Pierce Wins Suit. Attorney W. L. Pierce, of Belvidere, has recently won a notable victory in the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. The case was a suit brought in the Circuit Court of Milwaukee to have a will set aside that their heirs might share equally, which was done by said court. The case was carried to the Supreme Court and the verdict was sustained, scoring a good point for Mr. Pierce, the attorney for the plaintiff, and the property will be equally divided.

Columbus Contest won by Miss Mary Tischler. The close of our Columbus Contest was quite spirited and many votes brought in. Thirty two new names were added to the JOURNAL'S list, and many paid up in and two years in advance. The books were delivered to Miss Mary Tischler who won out by 1400 votes. The three highest were Mary Tischler 9850, Jonnie Merritt 8450, Charles Holtgren 5825.

To Whom it May Concern: This is to certify that Mary Tischler has attended the public schools at Genoa, DeKalb county, Illinois, regularly during the past year. MILLY ERICKSON, Teacher. Genoa, Ill., May 31, 1901.

AROUND THE COURT HOUSE.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS. J. C. Myers to C. N. Hassler, lot 3, block 2, except west one foot, Sandwich—\$4500.

Catherine Haine to Minnie Haine, lots 5 and 6 block 22; Somonauk—\$750.

W. H. Rogers to James Brannen, lot 32, block 4, Sycamore—\$100.

R. T. Devine, by heirs, to F. B. Townsend, lot 2, block 2, Miranda Quinns, Sycamore, and one acre lot 21, Sycamore—\$500.

Catherine Fritz to George Rundle, lot 12, block 2, Elwood's Syndicate, DeKalb—\$550.

E. B. Shurtleff to John Brennan, lot 10 and south half lot 3, block 2, Shurtleff's, Sycamore—\$1500.

Mary T. VanHorne et al to C. A. VanHorne, lots 5 and 6 Esmond—\$1.

F. O. Porter to C. J. Brundage, part nwt 1/4 sec. 26, Mayfield—\$500.

A. J. Miller to Carl Ruback 2 1/2 acres on sec. 7, Kingston—\$75.

W. M. Allen to Martha M. Wheeler, west half lot 7, block 12, block 3, Factory, Sycamore—\$550.

P. K. Jones to F. B. Townsend, lot 12, block 3, Factory Sycamore—\$1.

PROBATE.

Estates of—

R. A. Houck—Charles L. Stinson appointed administrator with will annexed; E. E. Ledoyt, J. H. Latham and W. G. Beveridge appointed appraisers.

B. F. Church—Objection to widows award; testimony heard; hearing continued until June 1.

Emilie A. Ankel—Proof of heirship; final report; estate declared settled and executor, H. D. Wagner, discharged.

Ben Westman—VanGelder & Boies account of \$3 allowed; H. T. Smith's account of \$10 allowed.

Mary E. Ball—Will set for hearing June 26. Same order in estates of Christoph Braska and H. H. Pratt.

James O'Boyle—Mary Richards' account of \$120 and Martin Schuler's account of \$24, allowed; final report filed.

S. R. Campbell—Final report of L. D. Evans, guardian; ward of age; estate declared settled and guardian discharged.

Mary A. Burnett—Joslyn & Herrick's account of \$2.40 and John Ryan's account of \$450 allowed.

J. A. Fihl—Final report; estate declared settled and executor, A. E. Johnson discharged.

Cornelio R. Weaver—Appraisement approved.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

A. J. Pryde.....DeKalb Mabel Michols.....DeKalb John Frederiks.....Savanna, Ill. Freda Miller.....Hincley C. F. Brown.....Elgin Belle C. Joy.....Elgin O. J. Falk.....Shabbona Elsie Davis.....Chicago

OBITUARY.

Death of Mrs. C. G. Stonebreaker, May 18.

Mrs. Hattie Allen Stonebreaker was born at Plymouth Ind. March 10, 1874. When a child her parents moved to Moterey Ind. where she continued to live until her marriage to C. G. Stonebreaker, which took place December 23, 1897, when she moved near Genoa, Ill. At this place the brief period of her earthly relations terminated by her death May 18, 1901.

Early in youth Mrs. Stonebreaker dedicated her life to God, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. To early consecration and to her church she ever remained loyal. For some years she was an ardent worker in the Sabbath School at Monterey Ind. her girlhood home, part of the time acting as Superintendent. After brief services held at the home, five miles north of Genoa, she remains accompanied by Mr. C. G. Stonebreaker, Mrs. Ross an aunt and E. D. K. Hester her pastor, were taken to Monterey Ind. where at 10:30 A. m. May 21st appropriate funeral services were held in her home church, attended by the grief stricken family and a large circle of friends of former years. In the cemetery near by her remains were laid to rest. The sympathy of the community goes out to the bereaved husband and two small children, as well as to the surviving family at her girlhood home.

The JOURNAL extends sympathy to the bereaved husband and children.

A lodge of the Eastern Star was instituted at Kirkland last Tuesday evening with twenty four ladies, charter members. Assistance was on hand from Sycamore, Kingston and Hampshire lodges, but the work was in charge of the members of the latter one. The name for the lodge that was decided upon was "Anna Cole," in honor of the late Mrs. M. W. Cole.

WHEN IN CHICAGO YOU MUST EAT, AND THE BEST PLACE IS THE

BURCKY & MILAN, RESTAURANT

Ladies' and Gentlemen's 154, 156, 158 and 160 South Clark Street, Chicago.

Extract from Bill of Fare DINNER.

Table with 3 columns of food items and prices: Baked Whitefish, Boiled Trout, Salt Mackerel, Fried Perch, Roast Beef, Roast Mutton, Roast Pork, Roast Veal, Boiled Ham, Beef Tongue, Mutton Pot Pie, Veal Pot Pie, Pork and Beans, Soup, Pudding.

BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.

Table with 3 columns of food items and prices: Small Steak, Veal Cutlet, Broiled Ham, Liver and Bacon, Pork Chops, Breakfast Bacon, Salt Pork, Broiled, Fried Sausage, Lake Trout, White Fish, Fried Perch, Salt Mackerel, Fried Eggs, Scrambled Eggs.

Endless variety of good wholesome food properly cooked at moderate prices. Perfect service. Seating capacity 700. Ladies and Gentlemen's Toilet Rooms with hot and cold water and other conveniences.

CHICAGO HOTEL IN CONNECTION. ROOMS 50c. 75c. and \$1.00 per day.

RIPAN'S TABULES. Doctors find A Good Prescription For mankind. WANTED—A case of bad health that RIPAN'S will not benefit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word RIPAN'S on the package and accept no substitute. RIPAN'S, so far as cents, may be had at any drug store. Ten samples and one thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for five cents, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce Street, New York.

K. Jackman & Son. Are going out of the Machine Business and will sell Plows of all kinds, both riding and walking. Corn planters, Pulverizers, Harrows, etc., at your own price. Genoa, Illinois.

Successful Men and Women. Now-a-days, are the ones who use their leisure time to the best advantage. There is no better way of making use of your winter leisure than to act as the representative of a high grade weekly newspaper like the FARM FIELD & FIRESIDE of Chicago. It can be done with profit both to yourself and your friends. The paper has no superiors. It is a recognized authority on live stock. All principal sales are fully represented by special representative. It publishes articles from all the best known writers on farm topics, and is edited by experts. A series of war articles by the celebrated MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD. The only living army commander of the civil war appears monthly. A practical series of Plans and Drawings of Cheap and Attractive Homes appear each week. Address Farm Field & Fireside, Chicago. COMBINATION OFFER. We Offer The Genoa Journal and the FARM FIELD & FIRESIDE for One Year for Only \$1.75.

Beecher Higby, City clerk of Omaha, Neb., favorably and widely known as a man of integrity and ability, writes: "I believe that Dr. Kay's Renovator and Dr. Kay's Lung Balm are worthy of the public's confidence, having known of some truly remarkable cures of Omaha people effected by their use." Dr. Kay's Renovator and Dr. Kay's Lung Balm are not made or sold anywhere, if not at drug stores, we will send them post paid on receipt of price. Dr. Kay's Renovator 25 cts. and Balm 50 cts. Dr. Kay's Lung Balm 50 cts. Free Medical Advice, Sample and Book for the asking. Address Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

PROFESSIONAL CALL.

J. W. CLIFF—Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Gen. Telephone 93. Sycamore.

G. E. STOTT, Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Insurance, Real-Estate, Loans and other business. Office in Robinson's Building, Phone 32, P. O. Box 466, GENOA, ILLINOIS.

DR. C. A. PATTERSON—DENTIST. Hours, 8:30 a. to 12 m. and 1:00 to 5:00 p. Office in Holtgren building. Telephone No. 11. Genoa, Illinois.

D. S. LORD, Police Magistrate, Notary Public, P. O. Box 466, Tel. 30, Genoa, Illinois.

FRANK GRAJEK—Tonsorial Artist. Satisfaction Guaranteed. ROBINSON BUILDING, GENOA.

E. J. DONAHUE—Osteopath. Will be in Genoa, at Mrs. Estella Baldwin on Sycamore street every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA—Camp No. 318 meets every first and third Wednesday evening of each month in Oddfellows hall. Mary Franzen, Callie Sager, Oracle, Recorder.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA—Camp meets every second and fourth Thursday evening of each month in Crawford's hall. J. H. Vandresser, E. H. Brown, V. C., Clerk.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS—Meets every Monday evening in I. O. O. F. Hall. Ammon Frazier, J. W. Sowers, Noble Grand, Sec'y.

COURT OF HONOR—Genoa District No. 418 meets every second and fourth Friday evenings of each month at eight o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers and sisters are cordially invited. W. H. Sager, C. A. Pierce, Recorder, Chancellor.

G. A. R. REBACA POST, No. 478. Meetings on the first Tuesday evening of every month. Comrades always welcome. G. W. Johnson, G. G. DeWolf, Adjutant, Commander.

CHURCHES.

M. E. CHURCH—Preaching services at 10 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. Class meeting 9:30 a. m. Sunday School 11:30 a. m. Junior League 7:30 p. m. Epworth League 7:00 p. m. Young People's meeting on Tuesday evenings at 7:00 o'clock p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evenings. Rev. E. K. D. HESTER, Pastor.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN Church—Regular services 10:30 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. Sunday School 11:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:15. B. L. DEGRIS, Pastor.

LUTHERAN—Preaching 10 a. m. Catechetical instruction 10:30 a. m. Evening Preaching the Sunday on or before the full moon at 7:30 p. m. Day School Monday to Thursday. Rev. R. PIELMER, Pastor.

WANT COLUMN.

RESIDENCE For Sale.—A splendid residence, property north of C. M. & St. P. depot. Two lots, good new barn, well, cistern, etc., etc. Call on or write to The Journal, A. S.

FARM For Sale.—122 1/2 acres, 4 miles from a good town, half mile from creamery, and 2 miles from post office. Good barn, 40 feet by 28 feet with covered roof by 20 feet. A good house, best modern milk house with spring water which is piped to the house and barn and has a pressure of about 30 lbs. Will sell for cash or on time. Call or address The Journal, A. S.

Stewing Machine for Sale.—New has never been used, all attachments and instructions. Will sell very cheap, either cash or monthly payments. F. R. Rowen, Kingston, Ill.

IF YOU NEED A BINDER. Investigate until you have the correct answer to each one of the following questions: 1. Why are open elevator machines unsatisfactory in light or tangled grain? 2. What harvesting machine causes the greatest neck-weight of the binder, and why can it not be overcome? 3. What harvesting machines are heavier draft than the MILWAUKEE? 4. What harvesting machines have binder decks without sufficient slope to throw all kinds of grain to the rear side draft neck weight? 5. What harvesting machines choke in heavy grain or soft ground because of having too small tires and wheels? 6. What binder is provided with a most durable knife, and a capacity and the furthest which the cord holding device is necessary to the packers? 7. What harvester is most convenient to operate, using the smallest number of levers? 8. What harvester is raised or lowered, both ends at once without having seat, by a single lever? 9. What harvester is provided with an accurate knoter, a double-acting chopper and a non-choking device? 10. What harvester has the greatest traction power, and is entirely successful on soft ground? Not all of these defects may be found on any one machine, and none on the Milwaukee. You will then be ready to place your order for MILWAUKEE STEEL JUNIOR. J. H. UPLIGER, Kingston.

Laurels Again! The Paris Exposition has made the Gold Medal Award to I.W. HARPER KENTUCKY WHISKEY. Gold medals were also awarded at New Orleans 1884 and World's Fair Chicago 1893.

J. C. Bowers. Teaching, Draying and Expressing. All orders Promptly Attended to and Goods Handled with Care.

A. Picnic Excursion to Freeport. Modern Woodmen Picnic to be held at Freeport, Ill., June 20th, the C. M. & St. P. Ry. will sell excursion tickets \$1.50 for the round trip. A special train will leave Genoa to arrive at Freeport in ample time before the picnic begins, returning at a suitable time in evening, time of train to be announced later. An especial good feature of this line is their double track which will be used almost the entire length of the train going via Kittridge, insuring safety, comfort and speed. J. M. Harvey, Agt.



# Correspondence.

Correspondents will hereafter please send in their communications by Tuesday afternoon.

## KINGSTON KINKS.

### Personals.

Isn't it about time for picnics?  
Ira Smith was in Genoa Sunday.  
Children's Day, Sunday, June 9th.  
Only two more days of school. O Dear!  
Print 3c per yard at Walmesley & LeQuesne's.  
Mrs. George Allen spent Saturday in Belvidere.  
School will close June 10th. Is there any objection?  
Verne Allen, of Sycamore, was seen in town Friday.  
The HERALD man was in Belvidere Saturday and Sunday.  
Phillip King was in Sycamore on business Thursday.  
Samuel Powell was over from Herbert Wednesday.  
Dr. Wyllys made a professional trip to Genoa Saturday.  
Commencement exercises Friday evening, June 14th.  
Hiram Burchfield, of Kirkland, was over this way Friday.  
Dr. Hollingsworth, of Kirkland, was here on business Friday.  
Postmaster A. E. Hix transacted business in Sycamore Friday.  
Mrs. John Taylor and daughter May were in Genoa Saturday.  
6 pair of Rockford socks for 25c at Walmesley's & LeQuesne's.  
Senator DuFay Fuller, of Belvidere, was in our midst Friday.  
Phil Arbuckle saw the Field Day contests at Belvidere Saturday.  
Miss Jennie Worcester will have charge of the school year '01-'02.  
Maggie Miller was a Genoa shopper Wednesday last week.  
Straw hats at greatly reduced prices at Walmesley & LeQuesne's.  
Eva Porter and May Heckman were Belvidere shoppers Saturday.  
Floyd Rowen and wife were the guests of Belvidere relatives Sunday.  
Rev. DeGries, of Genoa, was calling on friends in town Saturday.  
Mrs. S. F. Baker and son James were Sycamore passengers Thursday.  
William Aurner boarded a N. Western train for Sycamore Monday.  
If anybody cares to know 4th of July is just three weeks from today.  
Sample line of shoes at Walmesley & LeQuesne's for men at \$1.25 per pair.  
Orvis Hix was the guest of her cousin Dr. Byers at Belvidere Sunday.  
Rev. R. W. Frees and son Harry were in town Wednesday last week.  
Mrs. George Warn was over from Belvidere Thursday the guest of friends.  
Edmond Holmes and Otto Worcester attended the ball game at Genoa Saturday.  
James Kiernan and son, of Genoa, were passengers to Belvidere Friday evening.  
The Misses Edna and Zada Tazewell were home from DeKalb Saturday and Sunday.  
Chas. Saul and Chas. Cunningham and lady friends drove over from Genoa Thursday.  
A large number from here were present at the Memorial exercises at Bloods Point Sunday.  
Charles Taplin and George LaShell attended "Under Two Flags" at Belvidere last evening.  
The weather for some time, especially nights, has been unfavorable to the growth of corn.  
Mrs. M. E. Streeter, of Kirkland was the guest of her sister,

## NEY NEWS.

Charles Craft was at Ney Sunday.  
Mr. Bright, of Marengo, commenced work on Pete Reed's barn basement yesterday morning.  
Dora Potts returned home from Sycamore Sunday.  
Oscar Calyton is the proud possessor of a new bike.  
Jennie Stewart visited Maggie Corson Sunday.  
Several from here observed Decoration Day in Marengo.  
This week was started out with two runaways, rather a poor beginning. A team of colts started with Roy Buck, leaving the wagon on one side of a gate and Roy on the other, the team jumped another gate and ran across a meadow. They were finally caught, with no serious damage done. In the afternoon Miss Rachel Whitney was leaving the church with five small children, where they had been practicing for children's day. Her horse started and threw her and Edith Reed out shaking them both up considerably. None were seriously hurt.  
Friday night Miss Rachel Whitney was pleasantly surprised by about 20 of her friends dropping in upon her. Those present were Misses Maggie Corson, Jennie Stewart, Christina Bedell, Verna Darnall, Alma Darnall, Bertha Mackey, Louise Millard, Georgia Potts; Messrs. Rolland Hainlam, Yeddie Gilliland, Floyd Mackey, Chas. Ratfield, George Bedell Ernest Reed, Will Porter, Ceyar Swanson, Oscar Clayton, Ralph Reed and a traveling man who deals in pots, kettles and pans but makes pots a speciality. The evening was very pleasantly spent in games and music after which supper was served, and all report a splendid time.  
**SYCAMORE.**  
Some of the farmers have plowed up their oats and put in corn:  
Mrs. Elliott, of Genoa,  
Ensign Alfred Pratt has been granted a six-months extension of his furlough, and is back from Washington.  
Harry Penny, editor the Kingston Herald, and his friend Mr. Clark, made these headquarters a brief visit Saturday.  
George Little and wife rejoice over the arrival of a ten pound son last Saturday. Quite a big-little boy, so to speak.  
Rev. Frykman was in attendance upon the Illinois Conference of the Swedish Lutheran church at Batavia last week.  
Drs. G. W. Nesbitt and C. B. Brown attended the annual meeting of the State Medical association held in Peoria last week.  
The Chicago Insulated Wire Co., telephoned us just before going to press that they had settled with a part of the girls who struck one day last week and that most of them had gone back to work.  
The Sycamore Rabbitry is doing a thriving business. Mrs. Blagden informs us she has nearly 300 thoroughbred Belgians of all ages from which buyers may choose. Young Belgians \$5.00 a pair up and some splendid does are offered for sale. A good doe will make more money for its owner in a year than a jersey cow. Have you stopped to think of this fact? If you are going to buy some Belgians, give the Sycamore Rabbitry a call.  
**COLVIN PARK.**  
Geo. Ollman transacted business in Herbert a few days last week.  
Mr. and Mrs. Ed. C. Lettow drove from Genoa Monday last week.  
H. Stray was doing some carpenter work on Chas. Rubecks farm last week.  
Mrs. John Babbler was visiting with Charter Grove and Sycamore friends last week.  
Frank and Ida Stray were Belvidere callers Sunday.  
Dan Beebe and family of Charter Grove were visiting their daughter Mrs. John Babbler Sunday.  
John Rubuck and family were Belvidere callers Monday.  
John Ollman left Tuesday for S. Dakota looking for land to buy.  
Mrs. Goldie Billig and son Hall of Belvidere, are guests with Mrs. Clara Wilson and daughter Maud.  
The five day limit tickets to the Pan American Exposition at Buffalo have been withdrawn.  
**CHARTER GROVE.**  
Roy Evans spent Sunday with his father, L. D. Evans.  
Fred Naker and wife and Charles Naker and wife were Elgin visitors Tuesday.  
Miss Francis Kelly, of Batavia, spent Sunday with her cousin, Mrs. Horace Campbell.  
Miss Kate Frazier went to Plainfield

Mrs. L. N. Hutchinson, of Joliet, spent Decoration day with her sister, Fanny King.  
Miss Ella Hunt was very pleasantly surprised last Friday evening by some twenty of her Sycamore friends. The evening was spent in playing games. Refreshments were served and a good time was reported by all.  
Children's day will be observed here next Sunday. A fine musical program is promised.  
**A Painful Accident.**  
Last Friday evening Mrs. Harlow Shattuck while attempting to get into her carriage had the misfortune to slip and fall, severely injuring her right shoulder. At first it was only thought to be a bad bruise but on Saturday the pain being so great a doctor was called in and after examining found that the collar bone had been broken. George B. Hall, her son, came out from Chicago Friday evening and accompanied her to his home in Chicago where she will remain for some time.  
**SLEEP PAID HIM.**  
Woke Up in Wrong Town and Made Money.  
It is sometimes lucky to slumber on a train and miss a station.  
Recently a representative of the Diebold Safe Company left Chicago with the destination of Genoa. He was carried by to Kingston. In the morning he drummed up a banker and merchant and sold \$1500 worth of safes, and then went back to Genoa and sold some more chests there.  
The thought of taking in Kingston had never entered his head, but the train landed him there and he naturally improved the opportunity.—Belvidere Northwestern.  
**Additional Locals.**  
Thomas Hutchison is still on the sick list, not much improved.  
Frank Mead has bought a restaurant in Belvidere and is now in charge of it.  
K. Jackman has recovered from the effects of his fall but is not able to be around yet.  
Lost:—A "mud turtle breast pin. Lost Wednesday on Main street. Finder please leave at Journal office and get handsome reward.  
Miss Lizzie Jefferies is now exchange girl at the telephone station vice Miss Agnes Hutchison resigned.  
The C. M. & St. P. fast train No. 1 that goes through here at 7:45 p. m. struck a man near Byron Saturday night, but did not kill him. He had been drinking and was probably on his way home.  
Mrs. Mary R. Barnes, who has been the guest of Chas. Whipple and family the past week, left here Monday for Buffalo where she will visit the Exposition and then proceed on to her summer home in Vermont.  
The Genoa Women's Literary Club was in attendance as a guest, at a picnic at Five Islands, near Coleman, last Saturday June 1. The invitation was extended the Kane County Federation of Women's Clubs to all clubs in the old Eighth Congressional district and reports were received from all clubs. Those who attended from Genoa are Mesdames J. W. Wyde, Ira Brown, F. O. Holtgren, F. H. Jackman, H. A. Kellogg, D. S. Brown, H. Burroughs, F. W. Olmsted, P. Wells, L. Olmsted, V. C. Wilcox and Miss Ella White.  
**Relative Importance of Letters.**  
To those who have never considered the subject, it might appear that each letter is of equal importance in the formation of words, but the relative proportions required in the English language are those: a, 85; b, 16; c, 30; d, 44; e, 120; f, 25; g, 17; h, 64; i, 80; j, 4; k, 8; l, 40; m, 30; n, 80; o, 80; p, 17; q, 5; r, 62; s, 80; t, 90; u, 84; v, 12; w, 20; x, 4; y, 20; z, 2. It is this knowledge of how frequently one letter is used compared with others that enables cryptogram readers to unravel so many mysteries.—Youth's Companion.

Newspapers a Beacon Light in Russia.  
The Russian press is under an unbearable yoke. But what it loses in the way of liberty is compensated in the field of expansion. The number of provincial papers has increased tenfold, compared to what it was during the most liberal period of Alexander II's reign. Consequently, a provincial Russian nowadays is far from what he used to be. He feels his connection with the rest of the world, and he has gained in initiative as well as in criticism. Moreover, the provincial press, profiting by the stupidity of the local censors, sometimes brings to light facts of the greatest importance which would never come out through the metropolitan press.—The Forum.  
**ARE WOMEN INFERIOR?**  
An Old Question Considered in the Light of Well Known Facts.  
For ages mankind has been distracted over the relative status of the sexes. The majority of men have held that the opposite sex is inferior to their own. That this is true physically does not admit of question, but their mental relation is not so apparent. If one looks afield the conclusion comes that woman's physical inferiority is the result not of sex, but of something wrong in their manner of life. Among the savages the strength and endurance of woman seem to equal those of man, and as a general rule her lord and master allows her the privilege of doing the hardest work and bearing the heaviest burdens. A Mexican woman tills the ground, attends to the household, looks after the children and when migrating to another place trudges off with a load of goods and chattels on her shoulders and the younger members of the family perched on the top of all. In Germany women work beside their husbands on the farms and apparently are as capable of doing so. In Austria one sees women employed as masons' laborers, and in carrying bricks and mortar. In France one constantly sees women digging trenches, carting seaweed for manure and doing all the heaviest work of an agricultural laborer. From these facts it seems that when woman is physically man's inferior the fault lies in her method of life, which somehow causes physical degeneration. There seems to be no real reason why a healthy woman should have less power of endurance than a man of the same size and development. Perhaps "women's weakness" might more justly be termed "women's follies," for it seems an undoubted fact that medical men would have comparatively little to do if it were not for the injury that women foolishly or ignorantly inflict upon themselves and which the doctors are called in to repair.—Chicago Chronicle.  
**COST OF THE LAWMAKERS.**  
Europe's Parliaments Are Expensive Luxuries to the Taxpayers.  
The most expensive parliament in Europe is that of France, which costs \$1,500,000 a year. The French people are very well represented. There are 300 senators and 584 deputies, a total in excess of 800. Each receives a salary of \$1,800 a year. In the United States the ninety senators and 360 congressmen are paid \$2,500,000 in salaries. The members of the British parliament serve without salary. The incidental expenses of this body last year were but \$260,000. The German reichstag, with its two branches, costs the voters on an average \$100,000 a year. Russia has no parliament in the American or French sense, so that this item is entirely saved. The legislators in the Italian parliament receive no salaries, but have free transportation on railroads. The cost of the Italian parliament last year nevertheless was \$420,000. The salaries of lawmakers in many parts of Europe seem trifling, according to American standards. In London, for instance, there are 150 members of the upper and 250 in the lower branch. The former get no pay at all and the latter but \$300 a year. And if any session lasts longer than four months they are paid at the rate of \$2.60 a day additional. The parliament of Holland comprises 150 members in the two houses. Members of the upper house receive \$4 a day and of the second body \$800 a year and mileage. The parliament of Holland costs \$300,000 a year. The most scantily paid of any of the regularly salaried lawmakers are those of Austria. There are two legislative bodies for Austria, one meeting in Vienna and one in Buda-Pesth. The total cost is \$800,000 a year. An Austrian law provides that the members receive 10 florins, or \$2, a day.—Ex.

**DREAM WORTH A FORTUNE.**  
California Woman Utilized an Idea That Came to Her in Sleep.  
A dream that came to Mrs. Jesse H. Higley of Niles, Cal., not long ago has proved to be worth at least \$100,000 to her, and she may realize a much larger amount from it. She has been offered the sum named for the product of her dream, but regards it as worth far more and will refuse the offer. This utilitarian dreamer is the wife of Seward O. Higley, the station agent of the Southern Pacific company at Niles. They have lived in that quiet community for some years and Mrs. Higley's housewife instincts have become proverbial. Her house is always "just so" and when things do not go right Mrs. Higley makes them go her way. If there is anything new that will add to the comfort of her home Mrs. Higley secures it. Among some of her recent additions to the household furniture are iron beds. The beds proved very good, but the artistic eye of the housewife was offended by the lack of drapery about them. Then she found to her sorrow that there was no satisfactory method known to the trade of adding drapery to an iron bed so that it could be removed quickly when cleaning or sweeping the room was in order. The lack of this convenience was such an annoyance to the lady that she dreamed about it, and in that dream she saw just what was necessary to make the hearts of the housewives in the country glad. She did not wait for the dream to become dim, but got right up and made a rough drawing and description of what she had seen. The next day she worked it out carefully, had a sample made and a few days ago received her patent covering the invention. It is a little bed cloth that fits about the ends and will hold cords or wires for carrying drapery. It can be removed or attached in a second of time and the bed is immovable until released by hand.—Chicago Chronicle.  
**EXPERIMENTS WITH TISSUE.**  
Electrical Reaction Proves Value of Scientific Doctor.  
Dr. Augustus Waller has made some interesting experiments which have attracted considerable attention. His endeavor has been to cover a method of determining whether an animal tissue is living, and as a result he has found that by sending a current through tissue and then connecting it with the poles of a sensitive galvanometer, there will be a back rush of current perceived if the tissue is living, and if not there will be no appreciable effect. Quite lately the doctor has been conducting on this principle a series of experiments on eggs with the object of ascertaining the first appearance of life. In general he found that non-incubated, sterile or putrefied eggs failed to give the back rush current, while those containing an embryo in state of development always gave it. With incubated eggs he was able to obtain a small portion of the shell from the upper and lower sides, holding the eggs horizontally, so that the shell should not interfere with the passage of the current, applying the electrodes to the membrane thus laid bare. At the beginning of incubation he found the eggs gave no back rush of current. After twenty-four hours a small back rush was noticeable, and upon opening the egg was found to be but little developed. After forty-eight hours currents in the positive and negative direction were noticeable of plus 0.0010 to 0.0022 volt and minus 0.0012 volt. Upon opening, the vascular area was found to be well developed and the heart beat vigorous. It continued his experiments up to twelve days, finding the back rush to constantly increase with the increase of life in the egg. In two instances, however, the results were negative, but in one of these eggs was found to be sterile and in the other putrid, both, consequently, sustained the proposition. In a number of similar experiments he obtained like results, and also with eggs in which like frogs' eggs. One of his most striking experiments was with certain animalcules, which when dried applied to possess no signs of life, but when exposed to moisture revived, then the results followed the same order, being negative during the early stage and showing a back rush when vital activity appeared. He rendered insensible by anaesthetics, responded in the same way, giving reaction until the effect of the anaesthetic was removed, when they gave the characteristic electrical reaction.—Philadelphia Times.

# O'CONNELL ON STRIKE

### ANNUAL ADDRESS TO MACHINISTS' CONVENTION.

### RAILWAY SHOPS COME NEXT.

### Recommendation That Day Be Set For the Inauguration of Nine-Hour Movement.

Toronto, Ont., June 3.—The annual convention of the International Association of Machinists opened here today with about 200 delegates present. Mayor Howland, on behalf of the city, extended a cordial welcome to the visitors, and expressed the hope that the strike would be settled to their satisfaction.

In his annual address President O'Connell showed that during the past two years 197 charters had been issued with a membership of 7,404. During this term, the executive had approved of 16 strikes, involving 9,650 machinists, of which 41 had been won, 10 settled on a compromise and 10 lost. President O'Connell asked that law be changed so as to compel the local unions before striking to obtain consent from the grand lodge.

Regarding piecework, the address recommended either to accept it on condition that the employer will unionize his shop or declare war against the entire system.

"The reduction of hours of labor has been our hope since the association started," continued the president. "Up to May 1, the number of shops working less than ten hours a day was only 1,870. I am firmly convinced that our nine-hour movement will result in reducing hours of labor for 150,000 machinists."

The machinists employed in the railway service have been more than anxious to take part in the movement on May 20, but we have felt that many roads could not be sufficiently prepared by that date. We have advised against striking in any place except in special cases. Great progress has been made in the last three months by our union with railway machinists, and that a date be set for the inauguration of the nine-hour day for all machinists employed in the railway service.

### Strike Situation.

June 3.—There will be no strike of the machinists' strike in the city until after June 11. This decision of the grand lodge of the International Association of Machinists this afternoon, when members of the Chicago association of machinery manufacturers, who had allied to the National Metal Trades association and agreed not to enter into negotiations with any of the employers until after the great gathering of employers in New York City on June 11.

A number of machinists left the three plants of the Chicago company to join the strikers, while agreements were signed with five other firms.

### Need Machinists' Demand.

St. Louis, Mo., June 3.—Eighteen men who have been on a strike since May 1, returned to work in six machine shops today, the companies having granted their demands for a 9-hour day with ten hours' pay. About 700 machinists from the other shops are expected to follow.

### METAL TRADE SETTLEMENT.

### ADVISED BY SECRETARY OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

### Agrees That Machinists Violate Agreement and That Employers Are Thereby Released.

June 1.—Henry F. Devens, secretary of the National Metal Trades Association, today gave out a statement which says the council holds the machinists, by declaring a general strike, have violated the agreement made a year ago, and that, therefore, the employers are no longer bound by it.

Devens follows the declaration of the council adopted by the council, which says in part:

"The signing of strikes and lockouts by members of the association violate any question with the employers. Neither will this association maintain any lockout on a negotiable question unless arbitration is refused."

"The question of employment, the question of discrimination will be made by any man because of his membership in any society or organization." One paragraph adds: "It is the privilege of an employer to leave an employer whenever he sees fit, and it is the privilege of the employer to discharge any workman he sees fit. The above principles being absolutely essential to the successful conduct of our business, they will not be subject to arbitration." Arbitration is recommended in cases of disagreement in matters not covered by the declaration of principles.

Secretary Devens said a copy of this statement would be sent to George H. Warner, business agent of the machinists, on Monday. He added: "This will close our relations with the International Association of Machinists. We are not going to bother them any further."

Dayton, June 1.—Judge Kumler today enjoined the Metal Polishers' union from interfering with the business of the Dayton Manufacturing company. The court held that picketing and boycotting are flagrant violations of law.

Chicago, June 1.—The grand jury today, after a thorough investigation, decided to indict no individuals against "Healer" Powie and several of his followers in connection with the death of Mrs. H. W. Judd, who were held to the grand jury by the

# TROUBLOUS CAREER OF CAPTAIN HOWGATE SUDDENLY CLOSED.

### Savant and Soldier, He Betrays Trust In Signal Service, and Escapes, Only to Be Retaken and Sentenced Fourteen Years Later.

Washington, June 1.—Captain Henry W. Howgate, formerly a signal officer of the United States army, died suddenly this afternoon of cerebral hemorrhage, aged 67 years.

Captain Howgate had a singular and eventful life. While a trusted official of the signal service, he was charged with appropriating a large amount of the government funds, and placed under arrest. His escape and flight were attended with many dramatic features, for, by a ruse, he got away from the government officer having him in charge while the latter supposed the prisoner was taking a bath.

Not until 14 years after the escape was he located by the secret service detectives as the proprietor of an obscure bookstore in New York. He was brought back here, and tried and convicted. After serving a sentence in the Albany county penitentiary, he returned to Washington last December.

Howgate was a scientist of ability. He gave much attention to Arctic researches, and was the author of what is known as the Howgate colonization plan for reaching the north pole by means of stations along the route.

Howgate was born in England, and in 1862 he was appointed second lieutenant of the Twenty-Second Michigan volunteers, serving to the end of the war with distinction.

# PLANS AN ALASKAN ROAD.

### Promoter Dreams of Line Giving United States Route to the Door of Siberia.

London, June 3.—The plans for a great trans-Alaskan railroad which will give the United States a land route directly to the door of Siberia were carried to America by Captain John Healy of Klondike fame, who sailed on the Campana after a three months' sojourn in London.

Captain Healy says he has secured the co-operation of Senator William A. Clark and other American millionaire "prospectors" in his scheme, which he asserts "will open up Alaska on a scale never before attempted."

Its scope includes the development of the country's vast mineral resources, through the medium of railway lines gridironing its richest regions, and its colonization by people such as Swedish and Norwegian emigrants will also be extensively undertaken.

# WILL CONTROL GOLD OUTPUT.

### New York Capitalists Given Upper Hand By Acquisition of Cripple Creek Plants.

Colorado Springs, Col., June 3.—The 12 cyanide and chlorination mills that treat Cripple Creek's low grade ores have been sold for \$3,500,000 to New York capitalists, representing the American Smelting and Refining company. This trust owns the smelters of Colorado. This last deal secures control of the gold output. The Colorado, Philadelphia and Standard plants at Colorado City and the Union at Florence have a daily capacity of 400 tons each. The ten others have 1,700 tons capacity. Possession is to be given June 10.

# GENER CARRIES THE DAY.

### Nationalist Candidate Elected Mayor of Havana By a Large Plurality.

Havana, June 3.—In the municipal elections Saturday Senator Miguel Gener, Nationalist, was elected mayor, receiving 11,115 votes. Estrada Mora, Republican, received 7,553, and Senator Carlos Garcia, Democrat, 3,211. In addition to the mayor the Nationalists elected 18 councilmen. The Republicans have four members of the council and the Democrats two. Some protests have been made about the results of the elections.

# MOVE TOWARD A COMBINE.

### Suggested By Absorption of Pittsburgh Insurance Company By Gotham Concern.

Pittsburgh, June 1.—The Armenia Fire Insurance company of this city has been merged in the West Chester Fire Insurance company of New York. The new company will at once take charge of the business of the Armenia company, which has been operating in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan and Colorado. It is said that the merger is the beginning of a movement to consolidate all the small insurance companies in the country into one large concern.

# INDIANS IN AN UGLY MOOD.

### Arapahoe Braves In Wyoming Men Herders, Owing to Killing of a Red Man.

Lander, Wyo., June 3.—As a result of the shooting affray between white sheep herders and an Arapahoe Indian on the reservation Sunday in which the Indian was killed, serious trouble is feared as the Indians are reported to be very ugly over the affair. The sheepmen have sent to outlying stores for ammunition.

# PENNY WAS A LUCKY ONE.

### St. Joseph, Mo., June 3.—Eight or nine years ago G. C. Messenger, an insurance agent of this city, picked up a half penny piece on the street in Baltimore and has since carried it as a "lucky penny." He accidentally learned it was valuable and sold it for \$850.

# WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

### Increase Noted in Loans, Deposits and Reserves of the New York Institutions.

New York, June 1.—The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, increased, \$7,442,100; deposits, increase, \$11,281,300; reserve, increase, \$2,784,400; surplus reserve decrease \$35,925.

The postoffice at St. Paul, Lee county, has been discontinued. Mail to West Point.

# MAKES LUCKY INVESTMENT.

### Colorado Girl Puts Money in Texas Oil Land and Becomes a Millionaire.

Colorado Springs, Col., June 3.—Miss Clara Viguerrie of Colorado Springs, has suddenly become a millionaire. She is equal owner, with two brothers, of the Point farm in Terre-Browne parish, Louisiana. On May 25 a great oil gusher was successfully brought in on the farm. Other wells are expected on the farm and on adjoining territory. The country is overrun with speculators, and wells are being sunk by scores. Excitement is wild. New York and other capitalists through their representatives have offered from \$2,500,000 to \$4,000,000 for Point farm. These offers have been refused.

Miss Viguerrie, who was brought up on the farm and who is consulted in its management, says: "The farm is worth as much to us as to any one, and we will wait for developments."

Miss Viguerrie is a member of an old French family, who settled in Terre-Browne parish at an early date.

# DISCREDITS PLANET STORY.

### Chicago Savant Considers Alleged Discovery By Goodsell Astronomers Improbable.

Chicago, June 1.—Professor Hough, director of the Dearborn observatory of Northwestern university, does not attach much importance to the discovery of a supposedly new planet by astronomers at the Goodsell observatory.

"It is probable that a new planet has been found," Professor Hough said. "An asteroid has been discovered, and the astronomer, in his zeal, has probably given too much importance to his discovery."

In regard to the announcement of Professor W. H. Pickering of the Harvard observatory, that the moon is covered with snow, Professor Hough said: "It has been proven time and again that the moon is not covered with snow."

# BIG BONUS FOR ARMOURS.

### Forth Worth Will Subscribe \$100,000 Toward a Million Dollar Packing Plant.

Dallas, Tex., June 3.—Reports from Fort Worth state that the \$100,000 bonus in money and land has been guaranteed the Armour company to build a \$1,000,000 packing house at Fort Worth. A rival movement has been started in Dallas to induce Swift & Co. to locate a similar plant here.

Edward Swill and Joseph B. Goggin reached Dallas yesterday from Chicago and are camping on the trail of Armour. They are here for the purpose of securing control of 75 acres of ground in the packing house district. They say Swift is almost sure to locate in Texas and that he prefers Dallas to any point. The indications are that a substantial bonus will be raised.

# EXPLOSION WRECKS A BOAT.

### Disaster Occurs Near Pittsburg, and Results in Probable Death of the Captain.

Pittsburg, June 1.—The towboat George S. Ross was totally wrecked by an explosion this morning near Tarentum. Captain Kelly is missing, and is supposed to have been killed. Three of the crew were badly burned.

# CHARLESTON, S. C., JUNE 1.—A fleet of fishing boats was caught in a squall late yesterday 40 miles south of this city. Three boats, with 15 men aboard, are missing. It is believed all have been lost.

# ENDS HIS LIFE IN PRISON.

### Gilbert Meiers, Noted Chicago Forger, Hangs Himself in Cell in Joliet Penitentiary.

Joliet, June 1.—Gilbert E. Meiers, the noted forger sentenced from Chicago December last, under an indeterminate sentence for defrauding various railroad companies, committed suicide today by hanging himself in his cell.

# FIRE RAZES GRAND STAND.

### Can of Gasoline Leads to Blaze in Park At St. Joseph, Missouri.

St. Joseph, Mo., June 1. The grand stand of the Western League baseball park burned at noon today. A can of gasoline in the refreshment booth exploded and caused the fire.

# BLAZE IN KANSAS CITY.

### Fire Destroys Shelley Dry Goods Establishment, Entailing a Loss of \$75,000.

Kansas City, June 2.—The four story building on Delaware street, occupied by George M. Shelley, wholesale dry goods, burned this morning. The loss is \$75,000.

# COFFEE CASE IS SETTLED.

### Toledo, O., June 1.—All suits in the Arbuckle and Woolson coffee litigation have been dismissed without prejudice.

# AS BRYAN VIEWS IT.

### THINKS IT HAS BEEN BADLY PUNCTURED.

# INSULAR DECISION THE TEXT.

### Colonel Uses It As a Medium By Which to Revamp His Pet Theories.

Lincoln, Neb., June 1.—Taking for a text the words, "Emperor McKinley," W. J. Bryan tonight gave out an extended statement bearing on the supreme court decisions in the insular case. Bryan says that the supreme court's verdict is extremely distasteful to him and boldly declares that the president and congress in an effort to change the form of government.

Bryan says in part:

"By a vote of five to four the supreme court has declared President McKinley emperor of Porto Rico, and, according to the press dispatches, the emperor has gladly and gratefully accepted the title conferred upon him by the highest judicial tribunal of the land."

"Those who were encouraged to believe that the constitution had caught up with the flag were doomed to disappointment. In the Downes case, decided immediately afterward, a majority of the court, composed of Justices Brown, Gray, White, Shiras and McKenna, held that congress could deal with Porto Rico (and the same logic applies to the Philippines) without regard to limitation of the constitution. Chief Justice Fuller and Assistant Justices Harlan, Peckham and Brewer dissented in strong and vigorous language, but the opinion of the majority stands until it is reversed."

"This is one of the most important decisions, if not the most important, ever rendered by the court. It not only declares congress greater than the constitution which created it—the creature greater than the creator—but it denies the necessity for a written constitution. The position taken by the court is defended, or rather excused, by the reasoning which, if followed out, will destroy constitutional liberty in the United States."

"Every reason given by Justice Brown could be used with even more force to support the decision nullifying all limitations placed by the constitution on congress when dealing with the citizens of the several states. The decision in effect declares that the people are not the source of power, it defends taxation without representation and denies that governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed. It assails the foundation of the republic, and does so on the ground of expediency."

"Dissenting opinions bristle with precedents and burn with patriotism. They ought to awaken the conscientious Republicans to a realization of the meaning of imperialism. The supreme court has joined with the president and congress in an attempt to change the form of our government, but there yet remains an appeal to the people."

"In order to fully understand these opinions it must be known that in the ruling that the Dingley tariff rates could not prevail against Porto Rico, the court did not act on the theory that the constitution followed the flag during any of these periods under consideration."

"The ruling was made because, in the opinion of the court, the law was enacted for the purpose of levying tariff duties against a foreign country and could not be applied in levying tariff duties against a country that was not 'foreign.'"

"In other words, if immediately after the ratification of the peace treaty, congress had enacted a law levying the Dingley rates specially against Porto Rico, those rates would have prevailed."

"The logic of this opinion would make it possible for congress to levy tariff duties on articles coming from any territory in the United States."

"With respect to our new possessions, the decision is an unfair one because it denies to them equal trade privileges with other portions of the United States whose sovereignty has been established over them, and the purpose of the constitution in providing for equal trade privileges was that no section subject to the United States sovereignty shall ever become the victim of discrimination. This principle is in line with the very foundation principles of this government which contemplated that all the people of the United States should have equal privileges."

"After an extended summary of Justice's Brown's reasoning Bryan continues:

"Throughout the majority of the opinion delivered by Justice Brown runs the theory that the American congress may do anything not forbidden in the constitution. This is one of the most repugnant features of this opinion."

Bryan concludes as follows:

"To what glorious field for inspection this justice of the supreme court has invited the American people. Under this opinion we are about to embark on Great Britain's colonial policy, and to reassure ourselves, to quiet our conscience, we have but to look at the history of Great Britain towards its outlying possessions since the American revolution."

"We may look at South Africa, where Great Britain's unrestrained possession of power has destroyed two promising republics, and has drenched the soil with the blood of patriots; we may look at India, whose people have been dying by starvation for years; at India, where on several occasions the bounty and generosity of the American people have been necessary in order to save human beings, living under the sovereignty of Great Britain, from death by starvation."

# PLANNING TO BE DEVOTED TO THE FURTHERING OF MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE AND WILL BE OFFICERED BY NOTED SPECIALISTS IN THE PROFESSION.

### Cleveland, June 1.—The Plaindealer tomorrow will say: "John D. Rockefeller is said to have given \$1,000,000 for the founding of an institution for medical research. Rockefeller, when seen tonight, would neither deny nor affirm the report."

# PLAN OF THE PROMOTER.

### Institute to Be Located in New York and Bear Name of Its Founder.

New York, June 1.—John D. Rockefeller has placed at the disposal of a body of prominent medical men \$200,000 to be available for immediate expenditure by an association incorporated under the name of the "Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research." The home of this institute, with the necessary laboratories and staff, equipment will be located in this city.

The officers have already been chosen, and are as follows:

President—Dr. Wm. H. Welch, professor of Pathology of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Vice President—Dr. T. M. Prudden, professor of Pathology at Columbia University.

Secretary—Dr. L. Emmett Holt, clinical professor of children's diseases at Columbia.

Treasurer—Dr. C. A. Herter, professor of pathological chemistry at the University of New York.

# JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER OPENS HIS PURSE TO FOUND AN INSTITUTE

### It Will Be Devoted to the Furthering of Medical Knowledge and Will Be Officered By Noted Specialists in the Profession.

# REPRESENTS WEALTH RUNNING INTO MILLIONS.

### SOVEREIGN A GRACIOUS HOST.

### Court Attaches Awed By the Notes Who Make a Hit Under Morgan's Lead.

Windsor, England, June 1.—Twenty-two American gentlemen, dressed in the deep black of the British court mourning, and representing many millions of money and vast commercial interests, were the guests of King Edward today at Windsor. They were delegates from the New York chamber of commerce, and that visit was arranged by the London chamber of commerce, the president of which—Lord Brassey—accompanied the party.

The visitors were greatly impressed and pleased by their audience with the king, who, the Associated Press learns, was just as interested at meeting them. The king had expressed considerable curiosity to know what manner of men these multi-millionaires might be.

From the king down all officials concentrated their attention on J. P. Morgan. Their curiosity was not unmixt with awe. One of the high officials of the household humorously confessed that the inspection of the list of visitors made them tremble lest Morgan or one of the other multi-millionaires should take a fancy to Windsor and buy it.

# IT WILL BUILD SHIPS.

### Company With Large Capital to Establish Plant on the Delaware.

Philadelphia, June 1.—The Times says: "A company with a capital of \$3,000,000 is being organized to build another shipbuilding plant on the Delaware river. The promoters of the company claim that \$2,600,000 has been subscribed and they have optioned a plot of ground at Chester, Pa., where it is proposed to erect the plant. One of the leading factors in the new concern is State Senator W. C. Sprout of Delaware county, a son-in-law of the late John Roach, who represents the largest investors. Interested deeply in the company, and, in fact, one of the principal capitalists in it, is a man who is one of the officials of the Bath Iron works, at Bath, Maine, but whose name is withheld at this time. It is said the formation of this new concern will mean the consolidation or at least bring harmony with the Wetherill Engine Building company, and the plate and steel industries of Chester, Pa."

# WILL CONTROL THE TRADE.

### Shirt and Collar Company Incorporates For That Purpose in New York.

New York, June 3.—The Mail and Express says: "Under the title of the American Shirt & Collar company a \$20,000,000 linen goods manufacturers' trust will be incorporated under the laws of this state. It will control completely the wholesale shirt and collar trade of the country. A tentative agreement has already been signed by eight large manufacturers in Troy. At a meeting held in Troy, May 28, it is said, nine others expressed willingness to ratify this combination. The promoters of the combination expect within a short time to obtain the consent of the four remaining concerns."

# AGNOSTIC RITE AT NUPTIALS.

### Novel Ceremony Unites Two Lives As Long As Tie Does Not Weary.

Cincinnati, O., June 3.—The first "Agnostic marriage" in this country occurred here yesterday and formed the closing feature of the Agnostic Sunday school that has been established here. The contracting parties were Frederick Federle and Miss Martha Seaman. Justice Alexander Roebling performed the legal part of the ceremony, after which both parties made their pledges, including one not to resist divorce proceedings. The bride also repeated the words, "should I discover that we are uncongenial or mismatched I hereby pledge that I will not bear children that are not born of affection."

# CORNER IN JULY WHEAT.

### Heavy Buying By Leading Chicago Commission House Engenders That Belief.

Chicago, June 3.—Rumors of a corner in July wheat are rife on the board of trade today. Despite the situation which would otherwise cause a decline in prices, July sold up to 78½, and closed 2¼% higher than on Saturday. The buying was led by an influential commission house, which during the past fortnight is said to have absorbed 10,000,000 bushels for delivery next month. The opportunity for "squeezing" the shorts, it is said, lies in the fact that contract stocks in Chicago are now less than 6,000,000 bushels.

# SLAIN AT HIS FIANCE'S HOME.

### West Virginian Accidentally Shot By Sister of His Promised Bride.

Parkersburg, W. Va., June 3.—Daniel Spencer, aged 26 years, was accidentally shot and killed at the home of his fiancee, Miss Mattie Archer, today by her sister, Della. Spencer was exhibiting a new revolver when she took it with the remark: "I will show you how it works." The revolver was discharged and fell dead.

# MAGNATES VISIT KING

### REPRESENTS WEALTH RUNNING INTO MILLIONS.

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The Associated Press is officially informed by Lord Pelham-Clinton, master of the household, that the king regarded the presence in England of such a representative body of American business men as highly significant of the close and friendly relations existing between the countries, and, in furtherance of that feeling, was delighted to welcome them to his castle and make their acquaintance.

After an inspection of the grounds, the delegates were taken to the East terrace, where they were received by the king. Each delegate was formally presented to both the king and queen, shaking their hands.

This ceremony over, King Edward asked the Americans to place their hats on their heads, and both he and the queen then commenced to chat in the most friendly way with the little group. The royal party indulged in small talk and regarding the weather. The king also pointed out the beauties of Windsor's chestnut trees, referring to the need the country had for rain, etc. His majesty regretted that the state apartments were so upset as to be invisible.

When the audience was over, the delegates partook of a small feast and repassed the king and queen, who were having tea in the garden. The king stood up, took off his hat and bowed farewell.

The following were present: Morris K. Jesup, Levi P. Morton, Cornelius N. Bliss, J. Pierpont Morgan, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., John Terry, George Wilson, Isidor Straus, William Butler Duncan, James Speyer, Foster Higgins, Eugene Delacoe, A. Barton-Heppburn, John I. Watsbury, George G. Beard, Levi C. Weir, William H. Parsons, James McCreery, J. W. Pinchot, Vernon H. Brown, George Bowdoin and W. Bayard Cutting.

# WALDERSEE LEAVES PEKIN.

Pekin, June 3.—The departure of Field Marshal von Waldersee from Peking today was marked by a great military display by the allied troops, booming of artillery and playing of bands. Von Rauch, his aide-de-camp, will remain here to escort Prince Chan, the emperor's brother, to Berlin, where he will formally apologize in behalf of China for the murder of Baron von Ketteler.

# COURT WILL SOON RETURN.

Pekin, June 3.—Everything is being put in readiness here for the return of the Chinese court to Peking and for the restoration of the Chinese regime. The allied powers will still be in control during the month of June, while the government will gradually be turned over to the Chinese officials. At a meeting of the generals of the allied troops yesterday it was decided to transfer the administration of the city of Peking to the Chinese officials gradually during June.

# DISCORD AMONG THE ALLIES.

Tien-Tsin, June 3.—There was a serious affray yesterday between the international troops. Some British fusiliers, who were acting as police here, sought to prevent the French soldiers from housebreaking, when they were attacked with bayonets and bricks. The fusiliers, in self-defense fired in the air. This brought a number of Germans to the aid of the Frenchmen. They together numbered 200 men. Five fusiliers fired again, killing a Frenchman and wounding three others. In the subsequent fighting, four fusiliers, five Germans and one Japanese were wounded. The arrival of a German officer and a strong guard ended the fray.

# SOME TEMPTATIONS COME TO THE INDUSTRIAL.

Some temptations come to the industrial, but all temptations attack the idle.—Spartan

## EDITORIAL NOTES

It is figured out that in the six weeks ending last night 50,000 immigrants have landed in New York.

Esterhazy has chosen an excellent time to confess. He cannot possibly lower himself in the estimation of the world.

Edward's salary is a little over two and a quarter millions. It will be seen that Mr. Schwab is not the only colored spot on the map.

General Weyler has ordered his soldiers to shoot down the strikers at Barcelona. The old butcher is true to his former record in Cuba.

Mary E. Wilkins, the novelist, does not take the public into her confidence as to when she is to be married. As a matter of fact that is her own business to the last chapter.

An Indiana court has held that a railroad is liable for injuries received by a passenger while riding on a pass. The court holds that accepting a pass does not release the road from liability.

A Chicago freak believes that mosquitos can be banished from homes by freezing them with liquid air. In his prescription he does not say how the inhabitants of the homes would fare.

Esterhazy has made an affidavit to the effect that he wrote the bordereau for which Dreyfus was condemned. This is probable, but were it anything to his credit, his unsupported word would not establish the fact.

Papa Zimmerman has offered the creditors of the Duke of Manchester, his son-in-law, 10 shillings on the pound to settle. This does not include the suit for breach of promise, however.

It seems that what made King Edward mad was the reference of an Irish paper to the fact that he is baldheaded. He feels that his prowess with the fair sex is injured by the publication of that fact. Even kings are sensitive at times.

The government of Corea has decided, it is said, to build 32 coast fortresses in order to resist a possible Japanese invasion. Just what the Japanese will be doing in the meantime is a matter that does not appear to have come up yet for consideration.

In Iowa, according to the report of the pension bureau, there are 38,043 people drawing pensions, and annually get \$5,289,000. Ohio has 105,157, which is the largest of any one state, and Nevada is the smallest with only 281. In Alaska there are 84.

That persistent newspaper advertising will win is illustrated in the case of a boy who left his home at York, Pa., in 1897. Soon after he left home his parents began advertising for him, and the other day he was located at Zazarcik, Egypt. It cost a small fortune to bring about the desired result, but it won in the end. The man who persistently advertises never fails to get what he goes after.

One of the little ostriches on a farm in Manitou, near Colorado Springs, on Thursday picked a \$65 diamond off the shirt front of a swell visitor and swallowed it. The bird had searched the pockets of the guest for something to eat and finding nothing thought the diamond would help to stay his stomach till he found a lunch. Powerful emetics were administered but the diamond set so well, that the bird refused to give it up.

An item from Chicago has been very generally printed to the effect that 10,000 clerks were speculating in grain and had mortgaged their salaries in some cases to get the money for the gamble. This was to illustrate the wildness of the speculative frenzy in that city. The Chicago Tribune was responsible for the story, but the Record-Herald denounces the statement as exaggerated and false, and shows by a very satisfactory argument that it is of a sensational and unreliable character. We prefer to believe that the last statement is the true one.

The United States pension bureau runs up against some knotty questions. A case in point is that of Mrs. Lizzie Holliday of Warwick, N. Y., who murdered her husband about three years ago, and is now in the hospital for the criminal insane. Her pension attorney says that under act of June 27, 1890, she is clearly entitled to a pension. This law excludes only the widows of pensioners who die through their own fault. Commissioner Evans may decide the murdered man assisted in his own death, and that his wife, for that reason, does not come within the law.

Things must be pretty warm politically in Missouri when the editor of the Rocheport Commercial of that state remarks: "We have had enough of the state pie counter, for we owe it to ourselves, our wife, our babe and our God to cut adrift and stand aloof

from the contaminating cesspools of political sin. No man who remains around the capitol for any length of time can fail to become a whisky soaked wreck and a liar and a thief, and a cancerous ulcer upon his party and the body politic." Under such conditions the competition for places "around the capitol" should not be very hot, but in all probability it is red hot, and the editor above quoted may be one of the disappointed aspirants.

It has long been an unsolved problem what becomes of old boots and shoes, the waste of the shoe factories and the trimmings of leather utilized for its several ordinary purposes. It appears that a use has been found for this leather which will, if extensively adopted, rapidly absorb it all, and that its manufacture into railroad ties. It is treated much as wood-pulp is in the manufacture of paper, being ground up into a fine mass and made homogeneous in character and then pressed under great power into the desired shape for ties. It is impervious to water, holds a spike even better than wood, and will not rot; qualities which are very valuable for the purpose of a tie. It is strong, can not split, will outlast a wooden tie and from the cheapness of the material would not cost much more than the chestnut tie now used, which is becoming scarce and very likely to become dear also.

The native Yankee is vanishing from the New England hills and his place is being taken by the latest importations from abroad. The report of the state board of health shows that in the state of Connecticut the pure blooded Yankee is dying out and in a few years more will be comparatively scarce. Every town record shows how the names of old families are becoming extinct and new and foreign names are taking their places. The causes are various. Some move away—indeed a great many do—and the old names which have ceased to appear on the town records for New England are scattered all over the country, and, for that matter, all over the world. Then again, others become absolutely extinct and are no longer perpetuated anywhere. Such is the law of change and it must work out its logical results. We cannot avoid them.

### Very Explosive Wood.

New York Sun: "One of the most puzzling of the many difficult problems that confront our trade is how to get rid of the empty casks that have contained nitro-glycerine," said a manufacturer of explosives. "The wood of the casks becomes so saturated with nitro-glycerine that in explosiveness it equals the nitro-glycerine itself. "It does not pay, nor is it safe, to refill the casks. To burn them is out of the question. If left around, they are a constant menace, for while all men are prone to show their respect for a dangerous explosive, there are few that think that harm can come of a kick at an empty barrel. There is nothing to do but to explode the casks.

"This is generally done by placing them on open ground and firing a rifle bullet at them from a safe distance. The concussion produced by the bullet is more than enough to bring about an explosion, and there is one good thing about those casks when they go off—there are no fragments to pick up. "When I said that the shock of the bullet was more than sufficient, I meant every word of it. To prove this, I'll just tell you what happened at our factory not so very long ago. Two empty nitro-glycerine casks were to be blown up. Three men with a team of horses, a wagon and a rifle set about the business. They reached the spot selected for the explosion in safety, and lifted the casks to the ground. "One of the casks was carried to a proper distance. The other was left standing near the wagon. The man who was to do the shooting then conceived the idea of leading his rifle against the top of this second cask to get a better aim. He thought this was safe because he knew that the recoil of the rifle was almost unnoticeable.

"Well, when he fired there were two simultaneous explosions. His bullet hit its mark and did its work. At the same time the other cask was exploded by the slight jar produced by the firing of the shot. The three men, the two horses and the wagon were literally swept off the earth, and when, a few moments later, you passed the spot where they had stood it was hard to believe that they had ever existed. The largest fragment recovered after them was a harness buckle."

### The Two of Them.

Sheldon Sun: George Hakeman is a candidate for representative; so is Tim Donohue. Donohue is about 64 years of age, so is Hakeman. Hakeman is tall, slim and imposing; so is Donohue. Donohue wouldn't vote for a Democrat under any consideration; neither would Hakeman. Hakeman is not a pious man; neither is Donohue—he only thinks he is. Donohue likes to tickle his Adam's apple with a schooner of foaming beer; so does Hakeman. Hakeman is well off; so is Donohue. Donohue is an old settler; so is Hakeman. Hakeman has raised a large family of excellent children; so has Donohue. Donohue is genial as a May day sunshine; so is Hakeman. Hakeman has been on O'Brien county supervisor; Donohue has been doorkeeper in the legislature—therefore Hakeman is well qualified for representative, and, by the same token, so is Donohue. Donohue doesn't want the office for the money there is in it; neither does Hakeman. Hakeman offered his young life as a sacrifice for his country; so did Donohue. Donohue will receive the hearty support of his precinct; so Hakeman will his. Hakeman hardly ever thinks a thing is so and so, but knows it; so does Donohue. Donohue is in the race to win; so is Hakeman.

Levi P. Morton is gradually relieving himself of the cares of business, and, it is said, intends to spend most of his time abroad.

## LATE CAPITOL NOTES.

### CHRISTENING OF THE MAINE.

A Reception to the Sunshine Poetess—Movements of the McKinleys—General Notes.

The movements of the McKinleys are in doubt as to the immediate future, and will depend entirely upon Mrs. McKinley's state of health. It is quite certain that she will do no more traveling this summer, except to go to Canton, or some quiet place, and it is doubtful whether the president will leave her to keep the engagements he has made for June, during which he was to have visited Boston, the Buffalo Exposition and other places. Mr. McKinley will not decide whether he will cancel or keep those engagements, for a few days.

Mrs. Root and her daughter are with Secretary Root and will remain in Washington until warm weather drives them to their summer home, at Clinton, N. Y.

General and Mrs. George L. Gillespie, of New York, have taken a four year lease on the residence owned by Admiral Upshur, near the home that the Roosevelts will occupy during the same period. They have many Washington friends who will be pleased to welcome them as residents, instead of occasional visitors.

It was a cheerful party that assembled Tuesday night in the parlors of Senator Morgan's house. The occasion was a reception and benefit recital to little Miss Hollowell, the invalid sunshine poetess and author-reader. Among the receiving party were Senator Morgan and the Misses Morgan, General and Mrs. Wilson, General and Mrs. Moore, General and Mrs. Ludington, Admiral and Mrs. Terry, and Captain and Mrs. Sigbee and Miss Sigbee. Little Miss Hollowell is a general favorite and there was a large crowd present, and in addition to the excellent literary and musical program there were short addresses by Senator Morgan, Hon. H. A. Herbert, Captain Sigbee, and Mr. Crosby L. Noyes, editor of the Washington Star.

Mr. J. Franks, of Oregon, who is visiting in Washington, speaking of the disappointment in his section because of the enforced curtailment of the trip of the presidential party, said: "People who live here can have no adequate idea of what an event the visit of a president would be to a far-western community. Hundreds of thousands of American citizens have never seen a president of the United States, and there are people who have looked forward to the contemplated visit of President McKinley as the great event of their lives. People by the thousands had arranged to travel hundreds of miles to his stopping points to see him, many of them overland, on horseback, and in wagons. It is sincerely to be hoped that President McKinley will recognize this disappointment which he has unavoidably caused, and that he will plan and execute another western trip before the expiration of his term of office."

Captain Sigbee, who was in command of the battleship Maine when it was blown up, in the harbor of Havana, has made public the following statement concerning the report that his daughter was seeking the honor of christening the new battleship Maine, soon to be launched: "It has been the invariable custom for the battleships built for the United States to be christened by some maiden selected after the firm building the ship had consulted with the governor of the state for which it was to be named. I am sure that this procedure will be followed in the case of the new Maine. I desire most sincerely to make it plain that no member of my family has sought this honor either directly or indirectly. We recognize that, being natives of New York state, we have no claim on the governor of Maine."

The Chinese minister will spend the summer wifeless, as Mme. Wu Ting Fang, accompanied by her nephew and one of the legation attaches, left Washington this week, en route for China, where she will remain until fall.

The Speaker and Mrs. Henderson sailed from New York Wednesday for Europe, where the speaker intends taking the longest holiday he has had for years, remaining abroad until September. They have no particular plans, further than a visit to their daughter, who has been in Paris, studying music, since last year, and to the speaker's birthplace, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. The rest will be left to circumstances, as the speaker has a horror of starting out with a cut and dried program to visit so many places in a given time, like a Cook's tourist party. Many good wishes from Washington friends go with the Hendersons.

Uncle Sam is proverbially slow in paying his debts, as many holders of just claims hoary with age can testify, but that he is chain-lightning in collecting what is coming to him, the agent of an express company, who has an office in the treasury building, is willing to swear. The agent neglected to attach revenue stamps to a package amounting to \$40. He was notified of the neglect, but paid no particular attention to the notice, knowing that his company was responsible and that the government was not in pressing need of the money. The other day a deputy collector of internal revenue walked into the office and informed the agent that he had a distraining order against the company for \$40, which he was instructed to serve at once unless the money was paid. The agent, thinking he had a little fun with the deputy, said airily: "I guess there won't be any objection to your serving it if you are in such a hurry. If you can find anything in this office to attach, go ahead." "Oh!" replied the deputy, "I don't intend to attach anything in the office; there isn't anything worth taking. But there is a pair of good looking horses attached to an express wagon standing outside. The wagon bears the name of your company, and if you do not plank down \$40 at once I will attach the outfit." The agent planked it down, remarking with a sneer that he was afraid the government would throw a fit if kept out of the money a minute longer.

One of the first women to be given a place of honor in the French Academy of Science is Mme. Sklowowska Currie of the Paris Municipal School of Physics, who has just discovered the new substance, radium, and who won thereby a prize of 4,000 francs.

## THE PRAYER.

I was in heaven one day when all the prayers  
Came in, and angels bore them up the stairs  
Unto the place where he  
Who was ordained such ministry  
Should sort them so that in that palace bright  
The presence-chamber might be duly light;  
For they were like to flowers of various bloom;  
And a divinest fragrance filled the room.  
Then did I see how the great sorter chose  
One flower that seemed to me a hedging rose,  
And from that tangled press  
Of that irregular loveliness  
Set it apart—and "This," I heard him say,  
"Is for the Master; so upon his way  
He would have passed; then I to him:  
'Whence is this rose, O thou of cherubim  
The chiefest?'—'Know'st thou not?' he said, and smiled,  
"This is the prayer of a little child."  
T. E. BROWN.

## The Junior Partner

HORACE MELVILLE GRANT.

THE law firm of Graham & White had existed for 20 years, and had been a successful firm. Graham had married and had a large family, but White had remained a bachelor. It was said of him that he was married to the law and was indifferent to women. He certainly was a hard worker, staid, dignified and one in whom men placed confidence. Graham was the eldest by five years, and on his fiftieth birthday he said to White: "George, I'm getting to be an old man, and you are not far behind. There is too much work for us. We ought to take a junior partner to attend to the criminal branch and allow us to take things easy."

"I've been thinking of it for some time," replied White, and with his answer the matter was as good as settled. A week later Walter Davis became junior partner, and the firm name was changed to Graham, White & Davis. They had known and watched Davis for two or three years. He had won three or four criminal cases and was making a name for himself. The newspapers had said of him that he would be at the front in a few years, and it was a good stroke of business when Graham & White strengthened their firm by taking him in. He had not been the junior partner over three months when the firm was called upon to defend in a murder case. A woman was found dead in a public park. She had been choked to death and her body concealed in a copse, and she had been dead three days when found. The police picked up clue after clue, and in the course of three or four days a well-known clubman was arrested for the crime. He had been seen in the company of the woman by half a dozen different people, and two of them declared that the pair were quarrelling. He was greatly agitated when put un-



HE AND DAVIS SAT SMOKING THEIR CIGARS IN THE CLUB SMOKING ROOM WHEN HE WAS ARRESTED.

der arrest, but vigorously declared his innocence. It was a week before the woman was identified. Then it transpired that she lived in a city a hundred miles away, and had come to town on the day of her murder. She was a single woman, aged about 30, and living a quiet life, and no one could be found who knew much about her. It was almost by chance that Chapin, the man accused of murder, retained the firm of Graham, White & Davis to defend him. As a matter of fact, he and Davis sat smoking their cigars in the club smoking room when he was arrested. On the afternoon of the murder White had been absent from the office without leaving word. He was so methodical in his habits that this incident had created some little surprise. On the night of the murder he had reached his apartments with his clothing torn, a gash in his head and evidently laboring under great mental excitement. He stated to his valet that he had been knocked down on the street by a carriage, but charged him to say nothing of the accident. Next day he was out of his head and under the doctor's care, and it was three weeks before he was able to show up at the office again. Then he learned that the firm had been retained to defend Chapin, and that Davis had entered upon the case with great enthusiasm and had already made good progress. He knew what the police did not know, and what might not be brought out at the trial even to save

his client from the gallows—that Chapin had walked in the park that evening with a certain married woman who much resembled the one who had become a victim. He not only had the clubman's word for it, but the woman's, and he had therefore begun a hunt on his own account for the real murderer. When White was told of the case and the moves already made in it he was silent for a moment and then slowly said:

"I am somehow a bit sorry that we have the case on our hands, but having taken it we must clear Chapin if we can."

"And discover the real murderer," suggested Davis, who wondered at White's lack of interest.

"Yes, I suppose so. He might have been in a position where he felt that he had a right to take this woman's life, but yet he must answer to the law. You have full charge of the case, and you will go ahead. I think I must take a vacation and recuperate."

When Chapin was brought to trial the police thought they had a fair case against him, but Davis had worked all around them. Of the half dozen people who had at first identified his client all but two had become doubtful. Other witnesses were found to testify that his female companion was not wearing a hat or jacket like the dead woman's, and as a wind-up two people were found who had seen the pair separate and leave the park by different paths. The police case fell to the ground and Chapin was acquitted. A week later the public had almost forgotten it, but Davis had already begun his hunt for the real murderer. In this he was trespassing, but in his search for proofs to clear Chapin he had picked up certain threads that he wished to follow to the end. White remained away six weeks. The day he returned he sent for Davis to come to his apartments, and after some general talk he asked:

"Have you a story to tell me?" His health had not come back to him, and he looked pale and wan and troubled. Davis looked at him in a pitying way and shook his head.

"I have sent for you to hear it," continued White.

"Years ago," began Davis in a voice scarcely above a whisper, "a designing woman laid a trap for a man who knew little of the wiles of her sex, and he fell into it. From thence on she lived by blackmail. She threatened and hounded and made life miserable for him. One evening, after he had been her victim for years, and when she had an extortionate demand to press, they walked together in a park. Her threats of her power and her taunts as to his helplessness drove him to frenzy, and he was not legally responsible when he choked the life out of her and flung her body into a thicket."

"That is, you would not hold him responsible?" queried White.

"No."  
"But a jury might?"  
"Possibly."  
"Chapin was not the man?"  
"No."  
"But you have discovered his identity?"

"I have, but it will always remain a secret with me. I feel to pity and sympathize with him."  
"Yes, but the law demands a life for a life. That is all, Mr. Davis, and I wish you good-evening."

They expected Mr. White at the office next morning, but he did not appear. They sent a messenger to his home and learned that he was dead. He had taken an overdose of chloral and given the law its full demand.

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A favorite English dessert is gooseberry fool; "fool" made from rhubarb is equally good. Steam the rhubarb until it is soft, with half its weight in sugar; press through sieve. Mix a coffee cupful of cold pulp with the same amount of whipped cream. Serve cold.

The most popular novels, according to librarians and booksellers' reports, at present are: "Eben Holden," "Alice of Old Vincennes," "Eleanor," "The Life and Death of Richard Yealand-Nay," "Monsieur Boataire," "Stringdown on the Pike," "L'Aiglon," etc. The earlier favorites, such as "To Have and To Hold," "Janice Meredith," and "Richard Carvel," are falling off in demand.

Pieplant is the seasonable sauce at present, and is a welcome addition to the spring diet. Pieplant contains a large amount of oxalic acid, and so is a splendid blood purifier and tonic. The simplest way of preparing pieplant is as a sauce, and the secret of having this very nice is to stew the pieplant very slowly with plenty of sugar and just enough water to keep it from burning. A little lemon improves the flavor for some people. Pieplant pies are delicious, and many other nice desserts can be made with this vegetable as a basis.

In many fruits the flavor and color are so intimately combined that the loss of one means a corresponding loss of the other. This is especially true of the strawberry, and in preserving it, the fruit is apt to lose both color and flavor. To avoid this select only the high colored berries for canning purposes. Strawberry jam: The strawberry retains its flavor much better when crushed and made into a jam, and for ordinary use I think the jam preferable to the canned fruit. The following method of making jam has always given me good results. From two quarts of hulled strawberries pick out a pint of the smallest berries. Crush these, press out the juice, and strain it. Then crush the other three pints of berries, and put them with the strained juice and one pound of granulated sugar in a preserving kettle and place on the stove. Let the fruit simmer 20 minutes, then add another pound of sugar; and as soon as it is dissolved and the fruit begins to boil again, remove the kettle from the fire. Put the jam into glass jars or tumblers, and set in a cool, dry place. If the berries are not very tart, or a less sweet jam is desired, omit half a pound of the sugar. Strawberry jelly: Put three pints of strawberry juice into a saucpan, add a pound of granulated sugar and let simmer 20 minutes over the fire. Add two pounds more of sugar and simmer five minutes; then remove from the fire. Put the jelly in glasses, cover securely and keep in a cool, dry place.

The board of civil service examiners for the New York sub-treasury includes Ulysses S. Grant, Republican, a nephew of the great general, and Edgar F. Lee, Democrat, a nephew of Robert E. Lee.

## OLIO OF EVENTS.

In Austria men and women are now on the same footing as druggists and medical practitioners.

Jules Verne has written 70 books during his long literary career, and is now at work on a new one.

Jules Verne has written 70 books during his long literary career and is now at work on a new one.

During the siege of Paris 64 balloons left the city carrying 3,000,000 letters, weighing in all nine tons.

F. Peter Dunne, the author of the "Dooley" papers, has returned from Europe, restored to health.

The mysterious syndicate which is supposed to be back of Corn King Phillips is composed of Western farmers.

The biggest pumps ever used were made to pump out Lake Haarlem, in Holland. They pumped 400,000 tons daily for 11 years.

William Dean Howells does his writing at a business-like desk which is a miracle of neatness. He cannot work, he says, among any sort of disorder.

Count Tolstoi's study is a small room with an unpainted and uncarpeted floor, vaulted ceilings and thick stone walls. These last are covered with implements of labor.

Count Tolstoi's study is a small room with an unpainted and uncarpeted floor, vaulted ceiling, and thick stone walls. These last are covered with implements of labor.

The latest royal personage to suffer from the automobile craze is King Victor Emanuel III of Italy, who has just ordered from France a most expensive automobile for his private use.

President Schwab's recipe for getting on in the world is, "Do your work a little better than the other fellows." For proof of its value look at Mr. Schwab.

This item from the Van Wert (O.) Democrat illustrates why cities grow: "Our old friend Sam Grunewaldt got out of tobacco and had to come to town after a chew."

Lloyd Osbourne, the stepson of Robert Louis Stevenson, intends, it is reported, to give his valuable collection of Stevenson's manuscripts to the University of Edinburgh.

The casket in which the corporation of Windsor presented to Lord Roberts the freedom of the royal borough is carved from a piece of oak from Windsor forest and stands 13 inches high.

"You give me pain," exclaimed the sultan of Turkey to his chief physician, whereupon he pulled his gun and performed a surgical operation on the medicine man. It was a success. The doctor is dead.

A Michigan postmaster sought to prosecute a man for using Pan-American stamps on letters, claiming the stamps to be crude forgeries. He is now in the woods, striving to get out at range of the jeering throng.

Senator Burrows of Michigan said in a recent after-dinner speech in Detroit: "In one respect, at least, I am unique. I am probably the only Michigan politician who has absolutely no right to the title of lumber king."

George W. Carroll, of Beaumont, Tex., made rich by the oil discoveries, has given \$60,000 to Baylor University, in Waco, Tex., to erect a science building, and has promised more if the sum given is insufficient.

Dr. Walter J. Gregory, head of the scientific staff of the English National Antarctic expedition, is but 35 years old. He has recently held the post of geological professor at the University of Melbourne.

Second Assistant Secretary of State A. A. Adee is said to be better versed in the language of diplomacy than any living American. He writes nearly all the state papers intended for foreign reading.

The popularity of Meissonier seems to be dropping. At a recent sale in Paris this artist's "Guide" went for \$3,400 instead of the \$11,600 it originally sold for, and "The Hussar," brought but \$700 instead of its first price, \$1,700.

George F. McCullough of Muncie, Ind., is no mean citizen of no mean city. He offers 87 acres for a public park, \$2,500 to improve it and land for a boulevard eight miles long along the White river. To clinch the offer the town has only to raise another \$2,500.

The agricultural department reports that insects are destroying the crops in various parts of the country. Formerly the birds destroyed the insects, but man destroyed the birds, and now he must do their work himself or go hungry.

Omaha's merry Midway of three years ago is renewing its graft in a larger area at Buffalo. One needs but recall a few of the hot nights of '98 to imagine himself or herself among the Pan-American freaks. And it costs less, too.

Henry A. DeLille, who died in London a short while ago, was a New Yorker by birth and a journalist by profession. While in Paris he aided Napoleon III in a confidential matter and was rewarded by the ribbon of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Dr. A. J. Henning, the newly elected mayor of Garnett, Kan., opened his first council meeting with prayer and later issued a manifesto beginning: "Fear God and keep his commandments and keep the Sabbath day holy." He means to make war on cigaret smokers to the extent of prosecuting them.

Judge Creel of Crescent City, Ky., has decided that a man who invited a number of women with whom he was not acquainted to take a drink with him was not guilty of insulting conduct. In Kentucky it has long been held that to invite a male stranger to drink was simply a courtesy of the country, and Judge Creel's ruling seems to be that Kentucky courtesy knows no limitation of sex.

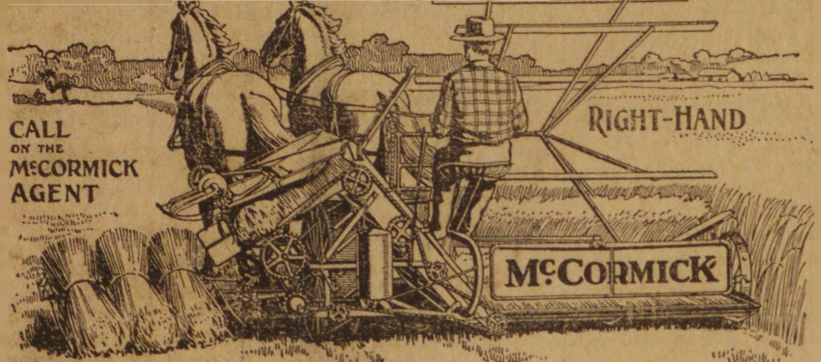
Dr. John W. Hoffman, professor of agriculture in the State Industrial college of Florida, is one of the noted negro scientists of the world. He has been chosen to membership in the Massachusetts Horticultural society, the Boston Zoological society, the New York Zoological society, and the Royal Agricultural Society of England. He is also a fellow of the American Geographical society and of the American Geographical society and of the Royal Microscopical Society of England.

# Cohoon & Stanley.

Are agents for the  
**McCormick Harvesting Machine Co.**  
 and would like to have you call at their ware house and look at the new points that the company have added to their machines since last season. Sample machines are on their floors which they will be glad to show you in detail.

## The McCormick Right-Hand Binder

The Prosperous Farmer always has a



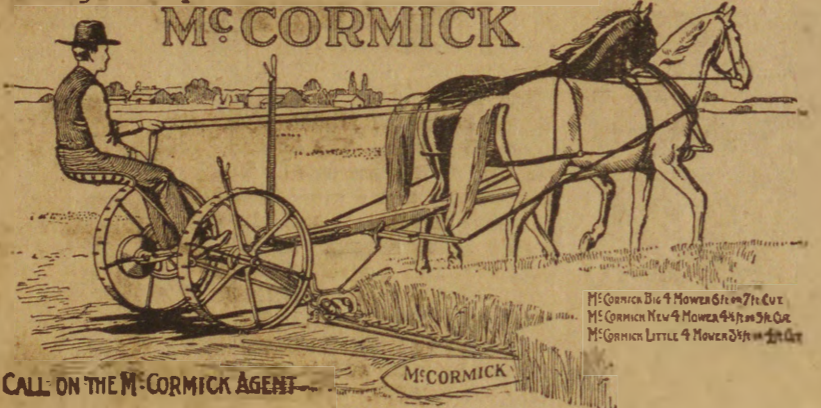
has these Leading Points, Light Draft, Perfect Work, Simplicity, Durability.

The MAIN WHEEL although the strongest ever put on a harvesting machine, is lighter than the main wheels on other binders.

Three years ago a European Government tested the McCormick binder in the field for two weeks, with seven other American machines, to determine which used the least twine in binding a given amount of grain. After the most painstaking measurements it was found that nineteen balls of twine on the McCormick bound more grain than twenty balls on any other binder.

## The McCormick New 4 Mower

Every Prosperous Farmer has a



Is the only mower that gets all the grass. It is a very easy matter for a poorly constructed machine to run over a dollar's worth of grass on an acre, leaving it in stubble where it is lost. It is the only mower with a draft rod extending from the inner shoe to the shifting doubletrees.

## The McCormick Corn Binder



has the greatest success from the fact that it cuts and binds in the vertical position the only practical way to handle big corn that grows in fertile spots in every field, also because of our "locked joint" conveyor chain, the only chain ever made that will handle the stiff and stubborn corn stalks.

The McCormick is the only machine that makes a square butted bundle. Corn stands on a level floor while the bundle is being shaped and bound. Square butted bundles stand up well in the shock, a great advantage in curing the fodder.

# Genoa, Illinois.

### THEY HELP THE INVENTOR.

Patent Brokers Often Prove Friends to Ingenious Mechanics.

Inventors, as everyone knows, are deficient in business sense. Left to themselves they seldom realize great profit from their work. They offer a golden opportunity to business men, who are not slow to take advantage of it. Two types of men make their living out of the inventor. One is the speculator, the other the legitimate broker of inventions. There are not so many speculators as there used to be twenty years ago. Many made fortunes out of the simple-minded inventors. The most notable case was that of one who bought ten patents from a poor fellow in Washington for \$3,000 and in the next ten years cleared nearly \$1,000,000 on them in this country and in Europe. Brokers have progressed steadily and are now members of a recognized calling. Many of them are thorough mechanics and good, practical scientists. Such as these are bound to be successful. Others are merely clever salesmen, who at times make money and at times have their labor for their pains. Their calling is full of odd and interesting features. They meet inventors of every type, from those who have genius to those who are cranks and dreamers. It is among the latter that they find queer inventions, some of which, though ingenious, are not patentable. One of these was a policeman's club, which at the end, was perforated so as to form a red pepper box. A small spring in the handle opened the box and enabled the wielder of the club to blind his enemy as well as to beat him. A second spring threw out as radii from the club a number of small knife blades, which would cut to pieces the hand of anyone who tried to snatch the club away. It was refused a patent by the examiners on the ground "of its cruelty and inhumanity." Another non-patentable invention was a lady's fan, in the stick of which was concealed a poisoned dagger. A second class of non-patentable inventions are those which profess to do the impossible. Of those the perpetual motion machine is most frequently met with. Some inventors devote themselves to little things. The man who made the egg beater realized a small fortune.—New York Post.

### COMMONPLACE FACTS.

Put Together in a Way to Make You Think.

It comes as something of a shock to realize that Massachusetts is smaller than Vermont. One always has a hazy, general impression that the Bay State is three or four times as large as the Green Mountain Commonwealth, superficially. But it isn't so. Vermont has (according to a just published census bulletin) 9,565 square miles, whereas Massachusetts has but 8,325. And there are five other states of the union smaller than Vermont—New Hampshire is 260 square miles smaller—though if it were spread out flat it would doubtless be much bigger than Vermont. Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware and New Jersey are the four other states that are smaller than Vermont. But all make a terribly poor figure when compared with Texas. Texas, may it please your royal highness, has 265,780 square miles, and is thus 28 times as big as Vermont, and makes just about one-fourteenth of the whole United States. If it were as thickly populated as Vermont it would have a population of about 9,000,000, whereas, as a matter of fact, it has but 2,500,000. The Texans have plenty of elbow room. Next to Texas in size comes California, with 158,360 square miles, and then follow Montana, 146,680; Nevada, 110,700, and Colorado, 103,925—which are all the states having a hundred thousand square miles of area or more. Alaska knocks them all silly with 590,884 square miles, and, at the other extreme, the reader experiences a delicate surprise to learn that Hawaii, over which so much fuss has been made, is a good deal smaller than Vermont, having but 6,419 square miles.—Pennsylvania Grit.

### BOYS RAISE MUSHROOMS.

Farming Instinct Develops in Heart of a Great City.

Two Chicago boys, brothers, living on the south side, at 6618 Ellis avenue, have become farmers. Their farm is in the basement of the four-story flat building in which they live, and the only crop they raise is mushrooms. The names of these boys are Albert and Wilbur Smith, and they are 16 and 14 years old, respectively. They began their farm operations last fall. There was a deal of sawing and hammering in that basement for many days before and after school, for their farm is built upon stilts, and might be said to be a miniature of the hanging gardens of Babylon that you read about in history. To give my readers a better idea, the farm is arranged in four sections, each one foot wide, one foot deep and four feet long, placed one above the other. When the boys had "built" their farm they filled each section with very rich soil, and having secured the mushroom "seed" put a small part of it into each section. Then they waited for their crop to grow. Months went by, all winter in fact, and the young farmers became almost discouraged. However, they continued to water the earth regularly and to examine each section carefully every day. Two weeks ago there was excitement in that basement. The first mushroom had poked its umbrella through the surface. Then others appeared, and Albert and Wilbur Smith have now concluded that their "farm" is going to be a success after all.—Chicago Record-Herald.

## Railroad Excursions.

Various Rates to Various Points on Various Routes.

### PICNIC.

For the Modern Woodmen of America picnic at Freeport, Ill., Thursday June 20, 1901 tickets will be sold from Genoa to Freeport and return at \$1.50 for round trip. Special train schedule will be announced later.  
 S. R. Crawford, Agt.

### Excursion to the Dells of Wisconsin

Commencing June 1st and continuing until Sept. 30th the C. M. & St. P. R'y. will sell excursion tickets to Kilbourn City, Wis., daily. Special low rates for parties of 10 or more, further information inquire of J. M. Harvey, agent.

### Pan-American Exposition.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 1st to Nov. 1st, 1901. Tickets on sale daily until Oct. 21st. 15 day tickets via different lines \$18.85. 10 day tickets via different lines \$15.25. Via Standard lines 15 day tickets \$2.00 higher and 10 day tickets \$1.50 higher.  
 S. R. Crawford, Agent.

### St. Paul Excursion.

For the Head Camp meeting Modern Woodmen of America, the C. M. & St. P. R'y. will sell excursion tickets to St. Paul, Minn. and return at one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale June 8th, 9th and 10th good to return leaving St. Paul not earlier than June 10th or later than June 18.  
 J. M. Harvey, Agt. 1

### Head Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, St. Paul, June 10-15, '01

For this biennial meeting the Chicago Great Western R'y., will on June 8th to 10th, sell excursion tickets to St. Paul, good to return June 18th, at one fare for the round trip. For further information address any Great Western agent, or J. P. Elmer, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

### Home Seekers Excursions.

On the first and third Tuesdays of each month the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will sell round-trip excursion tickets from Chicago, Milwaukee and other points on its line to a great many points in South Dakota North Dakota and other western and Northwestern States at about one fare. Take a trip west and see the wonderful crops and what an amount of good land can be purchased for a little money. Further information as to rates, routes, prices of farm lands, etc., may be obtained by addressing F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

### Imperial Council, Nobles of Mystic Shrine, Kansas City, Mo., June 11, 12, 1901.

For this annual meeting of the Shriners the Chicago Great Western will on June 9 and 10, sell excursion tickets to Kansas City, good to return June 14th at one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip. For further information address any Chicago Great Western agent, or J. P. Elmer, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

### Cheap Excursion to Louisville, Kentucky.

Account Triennial Conclave Knights Templar the I. C. R. R. will sell round trip tickets, Genoa to Louisville Kentucky for \$10.35. On sale August 24th 25th and 26th, good to return until September 3rd. Extension for return may be had until September 16th.  
 S. R. Crawford, Agent.

### Excursion to Milwaukee.

The Ill., Cent., R. R., will sell round trip tickets, Genoa to Milwaukee, Wis. for four dollars for the round trip; via Chicago and steamer. Date of sales July 21, 22, and 23; good for return until July 27, 1901. This will be a delightful trip via lake and rail route to Milwaukee. An extension for return may be had until August 10, 01.  
 S. R. Crawford Agt.

### The Pan-American Exposition held at Buffalo, N. Y. May 1st to Nov. 1st 1901.

On April 30th, and daily thereafter the Chicago Great Western Railway will sell through excursion tickets to Buffalo, good to return within 15 days at a fare and one-third for the round trip.

A special rate for every Tuesday in May will be one fare plus \$1.00 for the round trip. These tickets will be good leaving Buffalo until midnight on the Saturday following the day of sale.

The lowest rates will always be in force on the Chicago Great Western Railway, and its equipment and accommodations are unsurpassed. The company has issued a neat illustrated folder giving a map of Buffalo and the exposition grounds; a list of hotels; time-card of its trains and their eastern connections and much other valuable information.

For full information and Pan-American folders, address any Great Western agent or J. P. Elmer, General Passenger Agent, 113 Adams St. Chicago.

### Head Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, St Paul June 10-15, 1901.

I. C. R. R. will sell round trip tickets Genoa to St Paul at rate of \$10.26; on June 8, 9 and 10; good to return until June 18.  
 S. R. Crawford, Agt.

### Kansas City Excursion.

The C. M. & St. P. Ry. will sell excursion tickets to Kansas City and return at one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip, tickets on sale June 9th and 10th, good to return June 11 to 14.  
 J. M. Harvey, Agt. 1

### Epworth League Convention, San Francisco, Cal., July 18-21 1901.

On account of above convention the Illinois Central R. R. will sell round trip excursion tickets to San Francisco. Tickets will be sold July 6 to 13 inclusive, good for return until Aug. 31. Rate \$50.00 for round trip via direct lines or \$59.00 via St. Paul and Portland and return via direct line or vice versa. For further information apply to  
 S. R. Crawford, Agt.

### Sycamore and Genoa Stage.

Leaves Genoa postoffice daily, except Sunday, at 9:00 a. m.; for Sycamore; returning, leaves Westgate Feed Stable, Sycamore, at 4:00 p. m., arriving in Genoa to connect with train going west  
 ELLIS CONFER.

### For Sale.

Billiard and pool hall. Three pool and one billiard tables, all new. Located at Kirkland, Ill. C. J. McDowell, Genoa, Ill.

### Notice.

I am now prepared to furnish the best photographs of groups or single persons on short notice. Copying and enlarging. Satisfaction or money returned.  
 M. L. HAGAN.

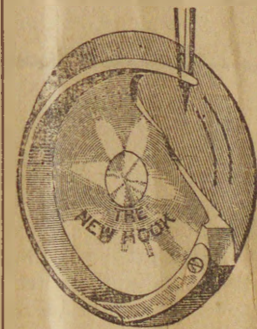
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Gold, Silver and Nickel on any metal. Gold Plating on Chains, Charms and Rings given Quick attention. Satisfaction.

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Fitted with Bicycle Ball Bearings it is the Lightest Running Sewing Machine in the World...



## You Cannot Afford

to do your sewing on the old style shuttle machine when you can do it BETTER QUICKER AND EASIER on the new No. 9 WHEELER & WILSON The Wheeler & Wilson is Easy Running, Rapid, Quiet and Durable. No Shuttle, No Noise, No Shaking. See it before buying.

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Genoa, Illinois.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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