

THE GENOA ISSUE.

VOLUME XI.

GENOA, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1894.

NUMBER 6.

LOCAL NEWS JOTTINGS.

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

THE ISSUE five months for 40c.

—Go to Kiernan for best potatoes.
Dr. Mordoff was in Chicago last Friday.

Millard sells ground feed at \$18.00 per ton.

Mrs Frank O Swan was in Chicago Tuesday.

Examine our clubbing list in another column.

T. E. Getzleman, of Elgin, was in town Monday.

—Choice Wisconsin potatoes 75c a bushel at H. J. Wells.

Jas. Hutchison transacted business in Chicago Tuesday.

—Dr. Billig is now nicely settled in the bank building.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Waitt were Chicago visitors Tuesday.

—Largest assortment of holiday goods at H. J. Wells.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira J. Mix, of Chicago, were in town Monday.

You save money by taking advantage of our clubbing offer.

Mrs. Cozzens and Mrs. Swan were at Sycamore last Saturday.

Mrs. C. H. Backus was here from Hampshire last Saturday.

—J. D. Page is showing 800 different styles in pants and suitings.

The famous Slayton's jubilee Singers will be here next month.

—Buy your holiday goods now and avoid the rush at H. J. Wells.

—Millard is now prepared to grind feed with the latest appliance.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira J. Brown visited with relatives at Elgin Sunday.

—Jersey Bull for sale.
G. C. ROWEN.

Perry Harlow was the lucky winner in the clothing club Saturday night.

—We pay 22 cents a dozen for strictly fresh eggs.
F. E. WELLS.

J. Kruger shipped a nice lot of turkeys to the Chicago market Tuesday.

—You can buy the best potatoes for 75 cents a bushel at H. J. Wells.

Mrs. J. T. Brown and Miss Effie Sisson were in Chicago Thursday last.

—Choice Michigan winter apples, only \$2 to \$3 per barrel at J. E. Stott's.

—Buy your potatoes of James Kiernan, he saved you ten cents a bushel.

A good wearing, all-solid, children's school shoe for 55c at John Lembke's.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whipple were visitors at the Fat Stock Show Tuesday.

—J. D. Page has a choice lot of fall styles to select from in pants and suitings.

Miss Maude Schoonmaker was the guest last Sunday of Miss Lyda Sellers.

100 pair of felt boots and overs at \$2.50 a pair. Lynn Shoe Co. Mordoff Building.

Messrs. Hutchison and Clefford transacted business in Chicago last Thursday.

—For first class dental work at reasonable prices call on Dr. Billig, bank building.

F. R. Brill, of Hampshire, witnessed the rendition of Queen Esther Saturday night.

Martin Gough, formerly a resident of Genoa, died at Rockford last week aged nineteen years.

Genoa will be well represented at the Epworth League convention at Rockford this week.

Frank Jackman was in Chicago on Tuesday to see the fat hogs and other sights of the Fat Stock show.

The Misses Alice and May Reid, of Hampshire, were the guests Sunday of their sister, Mrs. Joe Corson.

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

We have taken a lease of the Mordoff building and will remain in Genoa where we will continue to save you money on shoes. LYNN SHOE CO.

Mr. J. M. Harvey is visiting friends in Detroit, Mich.

M. Malana entertained his sister from Indiana last week.

Mrs. A. D. Haines, of Englewood, is a guest at J. M. Harvey's.

Frank Lapham, agent at Colvin Park, was in town Tuesday.

John Brown, of Elgin, and George Brown, of Sycamore, were in town Tuesday.

The Maccabees will elect officers at their next meeting on Saturday evening, December 8th.

For sale—Dry second-growth fence posts and dry pin oak wood.

JOHN RIDDLE.

D. H. Kelley has an exhibit of Poland China hogs and Barred Plymouth Rock chickens at the Fat Stock show in Chicago.

Sandwich is afflicted with several cases of small pox but as every precaution has been taken there is little likelihood of a spread.

The son of a prominent farmer of Genoa is said to have skipped the country after having forged his father's name to a \$200 note.

The churches are distributing cards announcing the pastors, hours of worship and Sunday school, superintendents, etc., of the different churches.

—Those Empire State potatoes of Kiernan's beat everything for keepers. Put in your winter supply now and you won't regret it. Only 75 cents a bushel.

The public school teachers and scholars will enjoy a two days' vacation this week in order that they may have an opportunity to properly observe Thanksgiving day.

Gus Schneider is back in his brother's shop. He says a barber shop in Fielding pays well in the summer but the boys wear beards in the winter time to keep the wind out.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Strong and daughter left yesterday for Hot Springs, Arkansas, where they go for the benefit of Mrs. Strong's health. THE ISSUE will keep them posted on Genoa happenings.

When you are ready to buy felt boots and overs don't listen to calanity howlers but go and see John Lembke. Get a square deal. Quality always the first consideration. The prices you will find all right when you compare his stock with the so-called cheap stuff.

—A carload of Empire State potatoes just received by James Kiernan. They are the finest car of potatoes ever brought to Genoa. They are good keepers and it will pay you to lay in your winter supply now. The price now is 75 cents, but you'll have to pay nearly double before spring.

The holidays are nearly here. What better present can be made than the Standard Dictionary? It is the most complete, accurate and authoritative of all reference books. Nicely bound and sold at a reasonable price. Its value can not be estimated in the home, office or school. N. H. STANLEY, Agt.

About twenty of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. James Wylde gathered at their home on Tuesday evening and proceeded to enjoy themselves. Various amusements and enjoyable refreshments aided in making a very pleasant evening.

Union Thanksgiving services will be held in the M. E. Church at 7:30 Thursday night. The G. A. R. Post will attend in a body, occupying front seats. The other fraternities of the town will form in unison at the hall and repair to the church where they will be seated together. The pastors will occupy the platform, and music will be given by a choir of singers from the various congregations. Every body is invited to attend and make this a real community Thanksgiving service.

Right merry was the scene last Saturday night at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Harris, in the country the occasion being the 26th anniversary of their marriage. About 125 Odd Fellows and Rebekahs with friends participated in an evening of rare pleasure. An enjoyable supper was indulged in. The event will be remembered as one of the most pleasant affairs ever held in Genoa.

The Advent Christian church has been greatly improved and beautified with an addition of a hall entrance, belfry and tower. A pleasant toned bell now calls the members to worship. The Adventists are to be congratulated on their substantial and beautiful improvements.

For the Christmas and New Years holidays the Illinois Central will sell excursion tickets to points on their line within a distance of 200 miles at a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip, tickets sold December 24, 25 and 31 and January 1, good to return until and including January 2, 1895.
E. Sisson, Agent.

Genoa has furnished another victim to the dangerous corn husking machine. George Gouple, a young man who has been in the employ of the B. Goldman Shoe Co. for some time past, quit their employ last Wednesday and went to work on the W. A. Eiklor farm, the next day, running a husking machine. He was feeding the stalks into the two rollers, when his fingers were caught and crushed, the moving rollers drawing his hand and arm through, crushing them into a flattened mass, and as the hand and arm moved out from between the rollers the cruel knife finished the awful work and cut the arm into small sections. Through the stupidity or fright of his fellow laborers it was ten minutes before he could be extricated. He was brought to town and Dr. Robinson and Hill amputated the arm above the elbow. He is now at his mother's home in Kingston.

An exchange asks "which is the worst, the common thief or the thief that steals one's character?" Any fair-minded person can answer this question with very little deliberation. The common thief is punished by the law in nearly every case, while the thief that steals one's character, very seldom meets their deserved punishment. In nearly nine cases out of ten the character thief, or in other words, the gossip monger, were his or her, (for they are of both sexes and if possible man is the worst) deeds brought to light, it would cause their victim's misdeeds to fall into utter insignificance, and furnish a sensation even for the Police Gazette. The next time you are approached by one of these with some juicy morsel of gossip rolling on their tongue's end, just commune a moment with yourself, and if you have been in town any length of time, their life will appear before you in wickedness, so utter, as to cause you to blush in very shame. In nine cases out of ten you will find the person talked about is better than the one who does the gossiping.

J. E. Stott will sell 15 cows and 2 bulls at his farm Saturday at 1 p. m.

A good story is told about a certain Genoa lady who, while walking on the Illinois Central trestle, suddenly discovered a train rapidly approaching. Being as far from either end she was in a dreadful quandary. To jump from the trestle meant possibly death. To hang suspended from the rafters was an impossibility, because she was not gymnast enough to get back again. While pondering thusly the train had crept nearer and nearer until with a deafening rumble it struck the trestle. At short distances apart on the trestle stands large barrels filled with water, to be used in case of fire. One fleeting look toward the train, and her mind was made up. With an agility that would have done credit to a circus acrobatic, she leaped on top of the nearest barrel. When the train was within a few feet she let go her hold and with a sink or swim expression on her face she sank gracefully down into its stilly depths. When the train had passed her watery retreat she withdrew herself from its chilly embrace and hastened quickly home. It would be advisable should she again use the trestle as a highway to carry a parachute or a bathing suit.

To save money leave your order with us for newspapers and magazines.

The Illinois Central will sell tickets for one and one-third fare for the round trip for the annual Fat Stock and Poultry show held in Chicago November 20th to December 1, tickets on sale November 19th and each following Tuesday and Thursday good to return including Monday following date of sale.
E. Sisson, Agent.

For FALL - WINTER Wear

Just Received a Fine Line of

Men's Women's and Children's Underwear.

AT NEW TARIFF PRICES.

A. CRAWFORD & SON.

NEW STOCK

The Largest
and the Best Stock

Ever Received by a Dealer in DeKalb County, just unloaded by

H. A. KELLOGG,

CONSISTING OF.....

TOP BUGGIES, SURRIES, ROAD CARTS,
ROAD WAGONS, SINGLE & DOUBLE HARNESS.

Horse Blankets and Laprobes. 100 Extra Buggy wheels.
Extra Tops, Cushions and Dashes.

Better Prices than before.

P. W. WILBORN,

The New Store at Sycamore

Has The Largest Stock of

Dress Goods, Cloaks and Underwear in

DeKalb County.

Our Immense Trade is Proof that our

Prices are all right.

P. W. WILBORN SYCAMORE.

JAS. KIERNAN

WILL SELL YOU.....

PUMPS & REPAIRS

Steam and Gas Pipe Fittings.

Wagons, Farm Machinery

FARM MACHINE OIL, HAND CARTS, &c.

LUCKNOW, INDIA.

The First of a Series of Round the World Sermons by Dr. Talmage.

The Noted Divine Tells of the Horrible Sepoy Rebellion, as He Learned the Story From a Survivor of That Memorable Siege.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Sunday began his series of round the world sermons through the press, the first subject selected being Lucknow, India. The text chosen was Deuteronomy xx, 19: "When thou shalt besiege a city a long time in making war against it to take it, thou shalt not destroy the trees thereof by forcing an ax against them."

The awfullest thing in war is besiegement, for to the work of deadly weapons it adds hunger and starvation and plague. Besiegement is sometimes necessary, but my text commands mercy even in that. The fruit trees must be spared because they afford food for man. "Thou shalt not destroy the trees thereof by forcing an ax against them." But in my recent journey round the world I found at Lucknow, India, the remains of the most merciless besiegement of the ages, and I proceed to tell you that story for four great reasons—to show you what a horrid thing war is and to make you all advocates for peace, to show you what genuine Christian character is under bombardment, to put a coronation on Christian courage, and to show you how splendidly good people die.

As our train glided into the dimly lighted station I asked the guard, "Is this Lucknow?" and he answered, "Lucknow," at the pronunciation of which proper name strong emotions rushed through body, mind and soul. The word is a synonym of suffering, of cruelty, of heroism, of horror such as is suggested by hardly any other word. We have for 35 years been reading of the agonies there endured and the daring deeds there witnessed. It was my great desire to have some one who had witnessed the scenes transacted in Lucknow in 1857 conduct us over the place. We found just the man. He was a young soldier at the time the greatest mutiny of the ages broke out, and he was put with others inside the residency, which was a cluster of buildings making a fortress in which the representatives of the English government lived and which was to be the scene of an endurance and a bombardment the story of which poetry and painting and history and secular and sacred eloquence have been trying to depict. Our escort not only had a good memory of what had happened, but had talent enough to rehearse the tragedy.

In the early part of 1857 all over India the natives were ready to break out in rebellion against all foreigners and especially against the civil and military representatives of the English government.

A half dozen causes are mentioned for the feeling of discontent and insurrection that was evinced throughout India. The most of these causes were mere pretexts. Greased cartridges were no doubt an exasperation. The grease ordered by the English government to be used on these cartridges were taken from cows or pigs, and to bite these cartridges at the loading of the guns would be an offense to the Hindoo's religion. The leaders of the Hindoos said that these greased cartridges were only part of an attempt by the English government to make the natives give up their religion; hence unbounded indignation was aroused.

Another cause of the mutiny was that another large province in India had been annexed to the British empire, and thousands of officials in the employ of the king of that province were thrown out of position, and they were all ready for trouble-making.

Another cause was said to be the bad government exercised by some English officials in India.

The simple fact was that the natives of India were a conquered race, and the English were the conquerors. For 100 years the British scepter had been waved over India, and the Indians wanted to break that scepter. There never had been any love or sympathy between the natives of India and the Europeans. There is none now.

Before the time of the great mutiny the English government risked much power in the hands of the natives. Too many of them manned the forts. Too many of them were in governmental employ. And now the time had come for a wide outbreak. The natives had persuaded themselves that they could send the English government flying, and to accomplish it dagger and sword and firearms and mutilation and slaughter must do their worst.

It was evident in Lucknow that the natives were about to rise and put to death all the Europeans they could lay their hands on, and into the residency the Christian population of Lucknow hastened for defense from the tigers in human form which were growling for their victims. The occupants of the residency, or fort, were—military and non-combatants, men, women and children—in number about 1,692.

I suggest in one sentence some of the chief woes to which they were subjected when I say that these people were in the residency five months without a single change of clothing; some of the time the heat at 120 and 130 degrees; the place black with flies and

all a-squirm with vermin; firing of the enemy upon them ceasing neither day nor night; the hospital crowded with the dying; smallpox, scurvy, cholera, adding their work to that of shot and shell; women brought up in all comfort and never having known want crowded and sacrificed in a cellar where nine children were born; less and less food; no water except that which was brought from a well under the enemy's fire, so that the water obtained was at the price of blood; the stench of the dead horses added to the effluvia of corpses, and all waiting for the moment when the army of 60,000 shrieking Hindoo devils should break in upon the garrison of the residency, now reduced by wounds and sickness and death to 976 men, women and children.

"Call me early," I said, "to-morrow morning and let us be at the residency before the sun becomes too hot." At 7 o'clock in the morning we left our hotel in Lucknow, and I said to our obliging, gentlemanly escort, "Please take us along the road by which Havelock and Outram came to the relief of the residency." That was the way we went. There was a solemn stillness as we approached the gate of the residency. Battered and torn is the masonry of the entrance. Signature of shot and punctuation of cannon ball all up and down and everywhere.

"Here to the left," said our escort, "are the remains of a building the first floor of which in other days had been used as a banquet hall, but then was used as a hospital. At this part the amputations took place, and all such patients died. The heat was so great and the food so insufficient that the poor fellows could not recover from the loss of blood. They all died. Amputations were performed without chloroform. All the anesthetics were exhausted. A fracture that in other climates and under other circumstances would have come to easy convalescence here proved fatal. Yonder was Dr. Fayer's house, who was surgeon of the place and is now Queen Victoria's doctor. This upper room was the officers' room, and there Sir Henry Lawrence, our dear commander, was wounded. While he sat there a shell struck the room, and some one suggested that he had better leave the room, but he smiled and said: 'Lightning never strikes twice in the same place.' Hardly had he said this when another shell tore off his thigh, and he was carried dying into Dr. Fayer's house on the other side of the road. Sir Henry Lawrence had been in poor health for a long time before the mutiny. He had been in the Indian service for years, and he had started for England to recover his health, but getting as far as Bombay the English government requested him to remain at least awhile, for he could not be spared in such dangerous times. He came here to Lucknow, and foreseeing the siege of this residency had filled many of the rooms with grain, without which the residency would have been obliged to surrender. There were also taken by him into this residency rice and sugar and charcoal and fodder for the oxen and hay for the horses. But now, at the time when all the people were looking to him for wisdom and courage, Sir Henry is dying."

Our escort describes the scene, unique, tender, beautiful and overpowering, and while I stood on the very spot where the sighs and groans of the besieged and lacerated and broken hearted met the whiz of bullets, and the demonic hiss of bursting shell, and the roar of batteries, my escort gave me the particulars.

"As soon as Sir Henry was told that he had not many hours to live he asked the chaplain to administer to him the holy communion. He felt particularly anxious for the safety of the women in the residency, who, at any moment, might be subjected to the savages who howled around the residency, their breaking in only a matter of time unless re-enforcements should come. He would frequently say to those who surrounded his death couch: 'Save the ladies. God help the poor women and children!' He gave directions for the desperate defense of the place. He asked forgiveness of all those whom he might unintentionally have neglected or offended. He left a message for all his friends. He forgot not to give direction for the care of his favorite horse. He charged the officers, saying: 'By no means surrender. Make no treaty or compromise with the desperadoes. Die fighting.' He took charge of the asylum he had established for the children of soldiers. He gave directions for his burial, saying: 'No nonsense; no fuss. Let me be buried with the men.' He dictated his own epitaph, which I read above his tomb: 'Here lies Henry Lawrence, who tried to do his duty. May the Lord have mercy on his soul.' He said: 'I would like to have a passage of Scripture added to the words on my grave, such as, 'To the Lord our God belong mercies and forgivenesses, though we have rebelled against him.' Isn't it from Daniel? So as brave a man as England or India ever saw expired. The soldiers lifted the cover from his face and kissed him before they carried him out. The chaplain offered a prayer. Then they moved the great hero amid the rattling hail of guns and put him down among other soldiers buried at the same time.' All of which I state for the benefit of those who would have us believe that the Christian religion is fit only for women in the eighties and children under seven. There was glory enough in that departure to halo Christendom.

"There," said our escort, "Bob the Nailer did the work." "Who was Bob the Nailer?" "Oh, he was the African who sat at that point, and when any one of our men ventured across the road he would drop him by a rifle ball. Bob was a sure marksman. The only way to get across the road for water from the well was to wait until his gun flashed and then instantly cross before he had time to load. The only way we could get rid of him was by digging a mine under the house where he was hidden. When the house was blown up, Bob the Nailer went with it." I said to him, "Had you made up your minds what you and the other sufferers would do in case the fiends actually broke in?" "Oh, yes," said my escort. "We had it all planned, for the probability was every hour for nearly five months that they would break in. You must remember it was 1,600 against 60,000, and for the latter part of the time it was nine hundred against sixty thousand, and the residency and the earthworks around it were not put up for such an attack. It was only from the mercy of God that we were not massacred soon after the besiegement. We were resolved not to allow ourselves to get into the hands of those desperadoes. You must remember that we and all the women had heard of the butchery at Cawnpur, and we knew what defeat meant. If unable to hold out any longer, we would have blown ourselves up and all gone out of life together."

"Show me," I said, "the rooms where the women and children staid during these awful months." Then we crossed over and went down into the cellar of the residency. With a shudder of horror indescribable I entered the cellars where 622 women and children had been crowded until the whole room was full. I know the exact number, for I counted their names on the roll. As one of the ladies wrote in her diary—speaking of these women she said: "They lay upon the floor fitting into each other like bits in a puzzle." Wives had obtained from their husbands the promise that the husbands would shoot them rather than let them fall into the hands of these desperadoes. The women within the residency were kept on the smallest allowance that would maintain life. No opportunity of privacy. The death angel and the birth angel touched wings as they passed. Flies, mosquitoes, vermin in full possession of the place, and these women in momentary expectation that the enraged savages would rush upon them, in a violence of the club and sword and torch and throat-cutting would be the milder forms.

Our escort told us again and again of the bravery of these women. They did not despair. They encouraged the soldiery. They waited on the wounded and dying in the hospital. They gave up their stockings for holders of the grape-shot. They soiced each other when their children died. When a husband or father fell such prayers of sympathy were offered as only women can offer. They endured without complaint. They prepared their own children for burial. They were inspiration for the men who stood at their posts fighting till they dropped.

Our escort told us that again and again news had come that Havelock and Outram were on the way to fetch these besieged ones out of their wretchedness. They had received a letter from Havelock rolled up in a quill and carried in the mouth of a disguised messenger, a letter telling them he was on the way, but the next news was that Havelock had been compelled to retreat. It was constant vacillation between hope and despair. But one day they heard the guns of relief sounding nearer and nearer. Yet all the houses of Lucknow were fortresses filled with armed miscreants, and every step of Havelock and his army was contested—firing from house-tops, firing from windows, firing from doorways.

I asked our friend if he thought that the world famous story of a Scotch lass in her delirium hearing the Scotch bagpipes advancing with the Scotch regiment was a true story. He said he did not know but that it was true. Without this man's telling me I knew from my own observation that delirium sometimes quickens some of the faculties, and I rather think the Scotch lass in her delirium was the first to hear the bagpipes. I decline to believe that class of people who would like to kill all the poetry of the world and banish all the fine sentiment. They tell us that Whittier's poem about Barbara Freitche was founded on a delusion, and that Longfellow's poems immortalized things that never occurred. The Scotch lass did hear the slogan. I almost heard it myself as I stood inside the residency while my escort told of the coming on of the Seventy-eighth highland regiment.

"Were you present when Havelock came in?" I asked, for I could suppress the question no longer. His answer came:

"I was not at the moment present, but with some other young fellows I saw soldiers dancing while two highland pipers played, and I said, 'What is all this excitement?' Then we came up and saw that Havelock was in, and Outram was in, and the regiments were pouring in."

"Show us where they came in," I exclaimed, for I knew that they did not enter through the gate of the residency, that being banked up inside to keep the murderers out. "Here it is," answered my escort. "Here it is—the embrasure through which they came."

We walked up to the spot. It is now a broken down pile of bricks a dozen

yards from the gate. Long grass now, but then a blood-spattered, bullet scarred opening in the wall.

As we stood there, although the scene was thirty-seven years ago, I saw them come in—Havelock pale and sick, but triumphant, and Outram, whom all the equestrian statues in Calcutta and Europe can not too grandly present.

"What then happened?" I said to my escort. "Oh," he said, "that is impossible to tell. The earth was removed from the gate, and soon all the army of relief entered, and some of us laughed, and some cried, and some prayed, and some danced. Highlanders so dust covered and enough blood and wounds on their faces to make them unrecognizable snatched the babes out of their mothers' arms and kissed them and passed the babies along for other soldiers to kiss, and the wounded men crawled out of the hospital to join in the cheering, and it was wild jubilee until the first excitement passed, the story of how many of the advancing army had been slain on the way began to have tearful effect, and the story of suffering that had been endured inside the fort, and the announcement to children that they were fatherless, and to wives that they were widows; submerged the shouts of joy with wailing of agony."

"But were you not embarrassed by the arrival of Havelock and fourteen hundred men who brought no food with them?" He answered: "Of course we were put on smaller rations immediately in order that they might share with us, but we knew that the coming of this re-enforcement would help us to hold the place until further relief should come. Had not this first relief arrived as it did, in a day or two at most and perhaps in any hour the besiegers would have broken in, and our end would have come. The Sepoys had dug six mines under the residency, and would soon have exploded all."

After we had obtained a few bullets that had been picked out of the wall and a piece of a bombshell we walked around the cloquent ruins, and put our hands into the scars of the shattered masonry and explored the cemetery inside the fort, where hundreds of the dead soldiers await the coming of the Lord of Hosts at the last day, and we could endure no more. My nerves were all a-tremble, and my emotions were wrung out, and I said, "Let us go." I had seen the residency at Lucknow the day before with a beloved missionary, and he told me many interesting facts concerning the besiegement of that place, but this morning I had seen it in company with one who in that awful 1857 of the Indian mutiny with his own fire had fought the besiegers, and with his own ear had heard the yell of the miscreants as they tried to storm the walls, and with his own eyes had witnessed a scene of pang and sacrifice and endurance and bereavement and prowess and rescue which has made all this Lucknow fortress and its surroundings the Mount Calvary of the nineteenth century.

On the following day, about four miles from the residency, I visited the grave of Havelock. The scenes of hardship and self-sacrifice through which he had passed were too much for mortal endurance, and a few days after Havelock left the residency which he had relieved he lay in a tent a-dying, while his son, whom I saw in London on my way here, was reading to the old hero the consolatory Scriptures. The telegraph wires had told all nations that Havelock was sick unto death. He had received the message of congratulation from Queen Victoria over his triumphs and had been knighted, and such a reception as England never gave to any man since Wellington came back from Waterloo awaited his return. But he will never again see his native land. He has led his last army and planned the last battle. Yet he is to gain another victory. He declared it when in his last hours he said to Gen. Outram: "I die happy and contented. I have for 40 years so ruled my life that when death came I might face it without fear. 'To die is to gain.' Indeed this was no new sentimentality with him. He once stated that in boyhood with four companions he was accustomed to seek the 'seclusion' of one of the dormitories for purposes of devotion, though certain in those days of being branded as Methodists and canting hypocrites." He had in early life been immersed in a Baptist church. He acknowledged God in every victory and says in one of his dispatches that he owes it "to the power of the Enfield rifle in British hands, to British pluck and to the blessing of Almighty God on a most righteous cause." He was accustomed to spend two hours every morning in prayer and Bible reading, and if the army was to march at 8 o'clock he arose for purposes of religious devotion at 6 o'clock, and if the army was to march at 6 o'clock he arose at 4

Sir Henry Havelock, the son in whose arms the father died, when I came through London invited three of the heroes of Lucknow to meet me at his table and told me concerning his father some most inspiring and Christian things. He said: "My father knew not what fear was. He would say to me in the morning as he came out of his tent, 'Harry, have you read the book?' 'Yes.' 'Have you said your prayers?' 'Yes.' 'Have you had your breakfast?' 'Yes.' 'Come, then, and let us mount and go out to be shot at and die like gentlemen.'" The three other heroes of Lucknow at that table told of Gen. Havelock other things just as stirring:

UNCLE SAM'S TREASURY.

Morgan Makes His Annual Report to Secretary Carlisle.

State of the Government's Funds—Reduction of the Gold Reserve—Retirement of Treasury Notes—Facts Concerning the Circulation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The treasurer of the United States, Hon. D. N. Morgan, has submitted to Secretary Carlisle his annual report. The following is a synopsis of the document:

Revenues Reduced.
The net ordinary revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, cents omitted, were \$297,722,019, a decrease of \$88,097,009 as compared with the year before. The net ordinary expenditures were \$307,525,272, a decrease of \$15,952,474. The total receipts on all accounts were \$754,006,538, and the expenditures \$698,408,552.

At the close of business on June 30, 1893, there stood on the books of the department charged to the treasurer a balance of \$738,467,655. Adding to this the receipts on all accounts gives \$1,472,474,003 as total to be accounted for, and deducting the expenditures, leaves a balance of \$734,006,551 on June 30, 1894. In addition to these balances, however, there were other liabilities, arising from the postal revenues, from disbursing officers and from other sources, which brought the total to \$775,041,308 at the former date, and to \$904,854,753 at the latter. After setting aside the amounts treated as unavailable, the principal of which are the deposits made with the state, under the law of 1836, there remained the sum of \$746,538,655 in 1893 and the sum of \$775,310,659 in 1894 represented by live assets in the several offices of the treasury and mint, together with deposits in national banks. Of these balances the sums of \$384,593,223 and \$418,155,830, respectively, were deposited for the redemption of outstanding certificates and treasury notes, leaving \$161,944,733 and \$164,154,729 as the balances on account of the general fund.

Impairment of the Gold Reserve.
He states that the lowest point touched by the reserve was \$52,189,500 on August 7, 1894. Prior to July, 1882, the gold reserve was but little affected by withdrawals of coin, there never having been any considerable demand for the redemption of notes. Even when gold exports were heavy the metal was furnished by bankers from their vaults, or was obtained from the treasury for gold certificates, of course without impairment to the reserve. During the last two years, however, the treasury has been called upon to furnish nearly the whole of the requirements for exportation, and there have recently been considerable withdrawals for other uses.

The treasurer remarks that the impairment of the gold reserve rendering necessary the issue of bonds in February was caused chiefly by the depletion of the treasury resulting from insufficient revenues. Even when the supply of paper had become so reduced that the treasury was obliged to pay out large sums of gold in the ordinary disbursements the coin was freely returned in the revenues. The proceeds of this loan were \$88,690,000 in gold coin and certificates, but during the month of February there were redeemed \$19,200,000 of notes in gold, presumably to meet subscriptions to the loan, so that the net gold proceeds were about \$39,500,000. This, together with a gain of \$1,500,000 in gold from ordinary sources, brought up the reserve during the month from \$65,000,000 to \$106,500,000, while the net assets of the treasury, with an excess of \$7,000,000 of expenditures over receipts for the month, increased from \$135,000,000 to \$147,000,000. During the succeeding months till the end of the first week in August the reserve was affected by deficient revenues and withdrawals of gold for export, the movement abroad having been stimulated by the necessity which the treasury was under of furnishing to exporters new full weight after the supply of old pieces had become exhausted.

Retirement of Treasury Notes.
With reference to the retirement of treasury notes the treasurer says that prior to August, 1893, the treasury had been unable to provide for the redemption of treasury notes in silver dollars out of the holdings of free silver, so that there had not been up to that time any impairment of the total amount of the silver fund accumulated under the act. On the 3d of that month, however, the silver dollars and bullion in the treasury had become reduced to the amount required by law to be retained for the payment of outstanding treasury notes and certificates, and the demand for the redemption of notes continuing in consequence of the scarcity of small denominations of currency, it became necessary to draw upon the dollars coined especially for that purpose. The silver fund being thus impaired, the notes so redeemed were cancelled in order to preserve the required equality between the silver in the treasury and the notes outstanding. The total amount of the notes retained in this way, up to October 31, was \$4,700,484.

Notes Redeemed in Gold.
To the end of September last the total redemption of United States notes in gold since the resumption of specie payments were \$181,300,000, and the total redemptions of the treasury notes in gold from their first issue were \$68,590,000. The two important events of the year affecting the condition of the public debt were the issue of \$50,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds to replenish the gold reserve and the stoppage of the purchase of silver bullion by the issue of treasury notes.

The Circulation.
The amount of the new issues of United States paper currency put into circulation during the year was \$350,959,190, having exceeded but once, in 1892. The amount of worn and mutilated notes redeemed was \$319,042,290. This also has been exceeded but once, in 1893. The total paper circulation reached its highest point in May last, when it stood at \$1,175,000,000. Since then there has been a slight contraction, caused chiefly by the gradual redemption and retirement of gold certificates, the issue of which was suspended, as the law requires, when the gold reserve of the treasury fell below \$100,000,000.

Notwithstanding a change in the regulations whereby senders of national bank notes for redemption were required to bear the charges of transportation, the redemptions were the heaviest since 1896, amounting to \$105,000,000, or more than half of the average circulation.

Columbian Half-Dollars at Par.
The management of the Columbian exposition having finally declined to defray the expenses of recolling the Columbian half-dollars, which have found their way into the treasury, they have been offered to the public at par in exchange for gold or silver certificates, and a considerable sum of them has been distributed in that manner. The silver quarters in the treasury are retained for the requisition of the board of lady managers of the exposition.

The amount of counterfeit silver coin and fractional currency detected at the offices of the treasury during the year was \$10,500, an increase of \$800 over the year before.

There was an increase during the year of \$1,652,259 in the face value of the bonds held on account of the sinking fund. The Pacific railroads, which amounted, on June 30, to \$18,960,000.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Annual Report of the Postmaster General Presented.

In It Are Embodied Many Important Suggestions—Abuses of Second Class Mail Privileges Are Costly—Department Finances.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Postmaster General Bissell's annual report contains a number of novel, almost unique suggestions and recommendations, but these are associated with practical ideas and plans that render them of more than ordinary value and tend to incite deeper study into their scope and worth. He says:

"In general I would recommend that the first and most important thing to be done is to revise the law as to second-class mail matter so as to place the post office department immediately upon a self-sustaining basis.

"2. Avoid expensive experiments, like the postal telegraph, rural free delivery, etc.

"3. Develop the postal service on existing lines of administration, viz: (a). Extend free delivery in cities that now enjoy it; (b). accord it to towns already entitled to it under the law; (c). quicken railroad transportation.

"4. Revise and reclassify organization of the railway mail service, and reclassify clerks in post offices, and

"5. Provide for district supervision of postal affairs by appointment of expert postal officials from classified service, as recommended in my last annual report."

To show just how vast is the postal service of the United States, Mr. Bissell has taken another novel method. He has secured from his subordinates and incorporated in the report a record of what is actually accomplished in one day, and the table presented gives a better idea of postal business than fuller and more complicated details. This record of an average day's business is as follows:

Number of miles of post route run, 1,100,000; number of stamps manufactured, 8,300,000; number of envelopes manufactured, 1,800,000; number of postal cards manufactured, 1,500,000; number of pieces mailed, 15,700,000; number of letters mailed, 7,400,000; number of pieces of mail matters distributed and redistributed by railway postal clerks, 27,500,000; number of pieces handled in dead letter office, 34,000; daily transactions in money order business, \$1,100,000; daily expenses, \$231,100.

The deficiency in postal revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, was \$9,243,935. The total revenue derived was \$75,080,479, and the expenditures \$84,324,414. For the current fiscal year Mr. Bissell estimates that the expenditures will amount to \$90,339,485 leaving an estimated deficiency of \$15,071,730, and his estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, places expenditures at \$91,059,233, and the deficiency at only \$1,151,876.

According to Mr. Bissell's showing the deficiency for the last year would have been much larger if the department had not curtailed the expenses. This was accomplished, however, without any detriment to the postal service.

The postmaster general says that the annual deficiency could be overcome by a general increase in postal rates, but he thinks this should not be resorted to. He believes the postal service should be self-sustaining, and he holds that the annual deficiency is caused by the undue amount of mail matter transmitted at the second-class rates of one cent a pound. If retrenchment had not been indulged in, the deficiency for the last fiscal year would have been enormous.

The most important topic in the report is treated under the explanatory caption: "Abuses connected with second-class matter." Mr. Bissell states without reserve that advertisers, book publishers and others have taken advantage of the broad construction of what constitutes matter of the second class by sending out their advertisements and periodicals under the technical disguise of newspapers and periodicals, and have thus secured the benefit of the lower rate of postage. He has discovered that the abuse has grown so great that it now costs the government eight times as much to carry second class matter as the revenue derived from it.

Mr. Bissell also states that the publications of fraternal, scientific, educational, trades, professional, literary and historical organizations, admitted to the privilege of second-class matter under the act of July 16, 1894, are almost wholly of a mere advertising character, and are, therefore, not of the class to which an exceptional privilege should be given. It is in the concluding paragraphs on this topic of second-class matter that Mr. Bissell makes a suggestion of much interest. He says:

"If it be the policy of the congress to continue the privilege of second-class rates to benevolent or fraternal societies, then the remedy I would suggest would be an amendment of the law limiting this rate to them and to legitimate newspapers and legitimate periodical magazines.

"I believe that one year's experience under such limitations, with the frauds and abuses checked, would demonstrate that we have already reached the time and conditions when all such legitimate newspapers and periodical magazines may be transmitted through our mails from publishers into the hands of subscribers free of all cost."

The postmaster general's attention is too much engrossed by appointments, says Mr. Bissell, and he maintains that the improvement of postal facilities is retarded by the present spoils system. One plan proposed to relieve the postmaster general of his ever-increasing burden of responsibility regarding appointments provides for the division of the whole country into two postal districts, each under the supervision of an inspector, who is to investigate the antecedents, experience, reputation, etc., of all applicants for vacant fourth-class postmasterships in his own district, and report the results to the postmaster general. The postmaster general is then to appoint the candidate who, on the face of the report, appears to be best qualified in all respects. Once appointed, a postmaster may not be suspended or removed for political reasons. This, he thinks, is a plan which is entitled to the most careful and immediate consideration, and may become a foundation upon which to build.

Upon the subject of the postal telegraph Mr. Bissell disagrees with his predecessor, Mr. Wanmaker, with reference to the desirability. He thinks it wholly impracticable at this time, and contends that our existing postal service should be fully developed before adopting postal telegraphy, which would add enormously to the already large deficit of the post office department.

Mr. Bissell thinks the experimental free delivery should be discontinued or else extended to all villages and towns, but he cannot recommend the latter, as it would cost too much, with little benefit to be obtained. He says that free delivery in rural districts is not needed or desired by the people.

On the subject of the boycotting of post offices by disappointed applicants for postmasterships and others, Mr. Bissell suggests that such a conspiracy might properly be made a crime, and he says the practice should be suppressed.

A SEVERE BLOW.

The Loss of Port Arthur Leaves China Almost Helpless.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Officials of the state and navy departments are agreed that the capture of Port Arthur renders China helpless, and no doubt is expressed that overtures for peace will be immediately submitted to Japan through the good offices of Ministers Denby and Dun.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 26.—Latest information as to the capture of Port Arthur says the Japanese attack commenced at daybreak Wednesday. It was directed against several forts in the rear of Port Arthur. The first army advanced from the right side and the Kumamoto brigade advanced from the left, while the heavy artillery was concentrated in the center in order to bombard the castle. The first army captured a fort on the west at 8 o'clock in the morning and entered Port Arthur at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The Wagonson fort was captured at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Kumamoto brigade took the westward forts at 11 o'clock. The fighting was continued through the night and until the next morning, when all the coast forts were in possession of the Japanese.

The third Japanese army, which left Japan November 20, is supposed to have been sent to attack Wei Hai, where a portion of the Chinese navy remains. The dispatch adds that the place will be easily captured, as the Chinese soldiers, who were encamped for its defense at Chiliz, are deserting in thousands. The whole place is said to be in a state of utter collapse and confusion.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A dispatch sent from Port Arthur via Hwang Ju Thursday has been received here. It says the Chinese fought vigorously. The Japanese lost 250 men, killed or wounded. The Chinese loss was over 1,000. Several thousand were taken prisoners. The Japanese have taken quite eighty guns and mortars that were in use in the captured forts and redoubts and many others that were found in the dockyard. They have also captured an immense quantity of ammunition, completely equipped torpedo stores, and large quantities of rice and beans.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Chee Foo correspondent of the Times telegraphs that Port Arthur is still burning. Twelve Japanese vessels have been seen there and the cruisers are still near the peninsula. The Chinese fleet is at Wei Hai Wei.

A dispatch from Paris says that the Chinese officials are telegraphing everywhere that the story of Port Arthur's downfall is a wicked invention and that 30,000 brave Chinese soldiers still defend that port.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Interesting Figures from Superintendent Stump's Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—An exhaustive review of the operation of our immigrant laws is presented by the annual report of Herman Stump, United States superintendent of immigration, just made public. It shows that during the fiscal year 1894, ended June 30, 288,020 immigrants arrived in this country, of whom 285,631 were landed, and 2,389 debarred from landing because of being under contract to perform labor made previous to their arrival. Of the immigrants landed, 96,000 were destined for New York state; 42,000 for Pennsylvania; 25,000 for Massachusetts, and 22,000 for Illinois. The others were scattered throughout the United States, no other state receiving a greater number than 10,000. Immigrants destined for southern states all told did not exceed 12,000. Of the immigrants over 16 years of age, 41,000 could not read or write.

BIDS FOR BONDS.

Subscriptions for More Than Treble the Amount Issued.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Shortly before 1 o'clock Saturday bids were opened at the treasury department for the new issue of \$50,000,000 United States 5 per cent. bonds to bear date of November 1, 1894, and be redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the government after ten years from the date of issue. At 4 o'clock it was stated at the department that a hurried calculation showed that the total number of separate bids was 207, aggregating \$154,370,900. There was a syndicate bid of the United States Trust company, Drexel, Morgan & Co., and others at \$117,077, to have the whole amount or none. This bid was the best offered, as the aggregate of bids above this figure was only about \$10,324,150, leaving about \$39,675,850 at a less figure. The same syndicate made an open bid for \$50,000,000 at \$116.8898.

YALE WINS AGAIN.

Harvard Defeated in a Football Game—Six Players Hurt.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 26.—The five years' series of Yale-Harvard football games in this city culminated Saturday in the fiercest struggle of all, the result being a victory for Yale by a score of 12 to 4. There were 23,000 persons on Hampden park.

In all, six men, equally divided between the two sides, were taken off the field injured. Fortunately, however, none of the injured was very seriously hurt. Much of this trouble was evidently caused by bad feeling between the two elevens, which started with quarrels in the lines.

Sun Spots.

There's a fleck of rust on a flawless blade—
On the armor of price there's one;
There's a mole on the cheek of the lovely maid—
There are spots on the sun.

But the blade of Damascus has succored the weak,
The shield saved a knight from a fall;
The mole is a grace on my lady's cheek—
The sun shines for all.
—S. A. Walker, in N. Y. Independent.

TO AID EMPLOYES.

A New Scheme of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.—Will Furnish Their Help with Medical Attendance.

William L. Douglas, the president of the world famed W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., has always had a great personal interest in the army of men and women who inhabit the great factory at Montello during the working hours of the day, and who make the goods advertised \$3 shoes.

He is a great believer in the idea that manufacturers should have this personal interest in the condition of their employes, and feels that if the idea is carried out to the extent that is possible, that it will result ultimately in the breaking down of the barriers which have been built up between employers and those whom they employ. He believes that the breaking down of these invisible but strong barriers would be a great thing for everybody concerned, as it would convince the workmen that their employers were not their enemies, as some of them seem to think now, but their friends, with a desire to do all for them that was in their power.

Having strong feelings upon this point, it is only natural that Mr. Douglas should give the matter some study and acquaint himself with the result of the trials of such plans in other places. He is satisfied that the scheme he has originated is a good one, and he has now put it to practical test. To-day he handed to every person in his employ—and they form a small army—a card, a fac-simile of which is here given:

This ticket entitles the holder to full and free medical attendance while employed by the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company. A competent and skillful physician will be in the private office of the company, at 12 M. daily, except Sundays and holidays. If said employee should be detained at home by sickness, the physician will give full and free medical attendance there.
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO.,
by W. L. Douglas,
President.

ROOM.

CONDITIONS.

The physician will not make visits outside the city limits. This ticket is not transferable, and does not apply to the family of the employee, and must be returned as soon as the term of employment ceases. This privilege is not to be used as a part of the contract for wages and may be made void by the company, at its own option, without notice.

This is a practical illustration of Mr. Douglas' idea, and will surely be appreciated by the hundreds who receive the card.

He says that he believes there are hundreds of workmen and workwomen who find a doctor's bill, a great burden after a period of enforced idleness, and that if this is lifted from them they must feel that their employer is interested in them in some other way than simply to get all the work he can for just as little money as he can. He says also that there are men and women who keep right at work when it would be better for their health if they would lay off a day or two and have medical attendance. Then again they will now feel free to consult the doctor when they have slight troubles, which heretofore they would not do because of the cost.

The plan goes into effect to-day. Dr. S. J. Gruver has been engaged as the physician and enters upon his duties to-morrow. The plan is a good one.

Speaking of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. it may be said that their factory is the only one in the city where the principle of arbitration is recognized and has full sway. Mr. Douglas is a firm believer in the principle and has been since the establishment of the state board of arbitration. He claims that labor troubles would not be as frequent as they are if manufacturers and men would recognize this great principle, and adopt it.

The firm obliges every man who is hired to sign an agreement to submit any disagreement that may arise, and which cannot be settled by the interested parties, to the state board of arbitration, the decision of that board to be final and to be binding on both sides. Pending a settlement of any disagreement the men agree to continue at work. This agreement went into force December 10, 1888, and has worked well. It is signed by the L. P. U. on behalf of the masters.—Brockton (Mass.) Daily Enterprise.

N Society

women often feel the effect of too much gaiety—balls, theatres, and teas in rapid succession find them worn out, or "run-down" by the end of the season. They suffer from nervousness, sleeplessness and irregularities. The spirits take flight. It is time to accept the help offered in Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's a medicine which was discovered and used by a prominent physician for many years in all cases of "female complaint" and the nervous disorders which arise from it. The "Prescription" is a powerful uterine tonic and nervine, especially adapted to woman's delicate system, and promotes all the natural functions, builds up, invigorates and cures.

Many women suffer from nervous prostration, or exhaustion, owing to congestion or to disorder of the special functions. The waste products should be quickly got rid of, the local source of irritation relieved and the system invigorated with the "Prescription." Do not take the so-called celery compounds, and nervines which only put the nerves to sleep, but get a lasting cure with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

"FEMALE WEAKNESS."

Mrs. WILLIAM HOOVER, of Belleville, Richland Co., Ohio.

Writes: "I had been a great sufferer from 'female weakness'; I tried three doctors; they did me no good; I thought I was an invalid forever. But I heard of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and then I wrote to him and he told me just how to take it. I took eight bottles. I now feel entirely well. I could stand on my feet only a short time, and now I do all my work for my family of five."

Patience
sort of
You're
opinion
hurdon
of the
Truth.

Men and
through
The true
a percent
Foster's
digestion
ly stimu
when the
sive reme
tism and

"Did you
when he m
"Afraid I
seen the w
membered
per's Bazar.

Low Rates.

On December 1st
Western Line
curtain tickets
Iowa to points
the Black Hills
very low rates
good for return
twenty days from
and detailed inform
Chicago & North-W

He—"Don't you
able danger in letting
for you know that
"I think there is consi
in letting her know
Brooklyn Life.

Harvest Ex
Nov. 20th, Dec. 4th and
Kansas and Texas Ry.
greatly reduced rates to
Eddy, New Mexico, and
For particulars address H. M.
12 The Rookery, Chicago, Ill.

Suz—"How do you know the
love me?" Ho—"How do I know? Great
Scott! Doesn't everybody know that your
father is a multi-millionaire?"—Somerville
Journal.

McVicker's Theatre.
"On the Mississippi," a spectacular attraction, begins December 2. The scene is laid in the south about the time of the war.

"Well, Mr. Joskins, I see your boy has left college." "Yes." "What's he in?" "Debt."—Harper's Bazar.

WHENEVER love writes its name it does it in its own blood.—Ram's Horn.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is taken internally. Price 75c.

It takes more courage to endure than it does to act.—Ram's Horn.

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

Know all women

that there is one rheumatic, neuralgic, sciatic, and all-pain remedy, as harmless as water, and sure as taxes—It is St. Jacobs Oil—used by everybody,—sold everywhere.

"More the Merrier"

Wash day a pleasure

BUT NOT UNLESS
YOU USE

SANTA
CLAUS
SOAP.

IT IS THE
PUREST, BEST &
MOST ECONOMICAL

Sold everywhere.

Made by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, CHICAGO.

BE IN TIME FOR CHRISTMAS.

A BEAUTIFUL WREATH OF HOLLY AND MISTLETOE on Cloth That Can Be Tacked on the Wall. Ask your local dealer to procure some of the Windsor Christmas Wreaths. As we do not sell them at retail. WINDSOR CO., Manufacturers of all kinds of Printed Dress Fabrics, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD NOW the BEST LINE to CALIFORNIA, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS.

Try the "True Southern Route to California." Pullman First-Class Sleeping Cars, Pullman Tourist Sleeping Car Service, low rates and quick time through from Chicago every day, to the land of oranges, roses and sunshine, that semi-tropical kingdom by the sea, Southern California. Men's services on the train of in depot dining rooms. Daily First-Class Pullman Sleeping Cars, and through Pullman Tourist Sleeping Car Service from Chicago to the principal cities in Arkansas and Texas. For illustrated folders, maps, pamphlets and full particulars, call upon your home ticket agent or write to James Charlton, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago & Alton Railroad, Chicago, Ill.

PIANOS. 300,000 OF THESE INSTRUMENTS

Estey Organs.

Agents Wanted to Sell
Christy Knives.
Coupons given for every order of \$5.00 entitling holder to special premiums. Metal Clocks, Gold and Silver Watches, Tea Sets. Umbrellas given in exchange for Coupons. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS. CHRISTY KNIFE CO., Box B, Fremont, Ohio. SEND THIS PAPER to the one you wish.

A. N. K.—A 1529

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

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Taste Good. Use
in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

GO TO

Merritt & Hadsall

for all grade of

HARD COAL

PRICES DELIVERED,

\$6.50 to \$7.00 per ton.

SOFT COAL

PRICES DELIVERED,

\$2.50 to \$5.00 per ton.

HARD TIMES

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

ALBERT HAGOPEAN

Buy now and Save Money.

IN REPAIRING

Have had 17 years' experience and guarantee all work.

Mordoff Building, - Genoa.

O. BECKINGTON

AUCTIONEER

and Real Estate Agent.

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

O. BECKINGTON, Boone Co. Belvidere, Telephone No. 51.

Illinois Central R. R.

In connection Pacific Co. will, on and after the night of November 13th, run from Chicago a Pullman SLEEPER EVERY TUESDAY NIGHT

CALIFORNIA VIA NEW ORLEANS

Will leave Central Station, Chicago, at 3. a. m. Wednesdays, but will be open for occupancy at 9. p. m. Tuesday night. Through Reservations Chicago to the Pacific Coast. In addition, on and after the night of November 14th, there will be run Pullman TOURIST SLEEPER EVERY WEDNESDAY NIGHT

THE ONLY TRUE WINTER Route to California, owing to low altitudes, and the absence of snow and severe cold weather. TICKET RATES AS LOW AS ANY OTHER route. Ask for special California Folder of I. C. R. R. They as well as tickets and full information as to rates, can be had of agents of the Central Route and connecting lines, or by addressing A. H. HANSON, Gen'l Pass'r Agt, Chicago.

The Merry School Bell Peals

Are Your Boys and Girls Properly Shod?

SCHOOL SHOES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

...SHOULD BE....

Strong' Stylish Shapely Well Made Well Fitting

We Have Them at all Prices from

75c to \$1.75!

Call on me for....

Good, Strong. Wear-resisting Shoes AT LOWEST PRICES.

Yours Very Respectfully,

JOHN LEMBKE.

Repairing neatly Done.

IF YOU WANT TO SEE

NEW FALL STYLES OF

DRESS - GOODS.

Just come and see me and you will be pleased in

Style, Quality and Price.

.....ALL THE NEW STYLES IN.....

Dress Trimings,

BUTTONS TO MATCH UP TO DATE.

— AN ELEGANT LINE OF —

HENRIETTAS and SERGES,

..... They are Bound to Please you Ladies.

Dont Forget That Our Stock of

WINTER UNDERWEAR

For Men, Women and Children is complete in every detail. Low Tariff Prices.

Save

TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY,

ALL THREE, BY TRADING WITH

H. H. SLATER.

C. B. ANDERSON.

— PROPRIETOR OF —

City Hotel Stables,

REAR OF CITY HOTEL, GENOA, ILL.

NOBBY NEW RIGS. PROMPT SERVICE. REASONABLE TERMS.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

GIVE ME A CALL.

G. G. ROWAN AND EUGENE CLMSTEAD, AGENTS

The Farmer' Mutual,

KINGSTON, ILL.

We have the publishers of the illustrated monthly magazine for the young people, whereby we will present twenty-five copies each month beginning with Oct. number, continuing the school term, to be equally divided between the high school, grammar and intermediate rooms, to be given to those scholars standing highest in deportment and attendance. Historia is a very interesting little magazine and is devoted exclusively to matters historical and properly illustrated.

Blanks will be furnished the teachers, which when properly filled out will entitle the holder to one copy of Historia when presented at this office.

The North-Western Line is now selling excursion tickets, at greatly reduced rate, to the health and pleasure resorts of California, Florida, Texas, Mexico, New Mexico, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama. For tickets and full information apply to Agents, Chicago and North-Western Railway.

Cure For Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of headache Electric Bitters have proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only 50c at F. T. Robinson's.

Specimen Cases

S. H. Clifford, New Castle, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him. Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill. had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by F. Robinson. Drug store.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillonette, Druggist, Beaverville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with la grippe and tried all the physicians for miles around, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We don't keep store or house without it. Get a free trial bottle at Robinson's drugstore."

WILLIG'S PARLORS BANK BUILDING, GENOA

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK A SPECIALTY.

CALL AND SEE HIM.

WE ARE PREPARED TO

DO ALL

KINDS OF AUCTIONEERING.

Farm Property, Especially, Satisfaction Guaranteed, Our Terms Reasonable.

WHIPPLE & ABRAHAM AUCTIONEERS,

GENOA, - - - ILLINOIS.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

will run during the winter of 1894-95, a series of seven

1-2 Fare Home-seekers' Excursions

from all stations on its lines in Illinois and Wisconsin, to all stations South of Cairo, on the line of the Illinois Central and the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroads except Memphis and New Orleans. For diversified farming no country in America can compare with the available sections to be found in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana, on the lines of the railroads mentioned. No doubt, a fertile climate. For a copy of the Home-seeker's Guide, describing the agricultural advantages of the country mentioned, and for information as to locality, topography of the country, character of the soil, and products to which it is especially adapted, address at Manchester, Ia., J. F. Merry, Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agent. For information in regard to Railroad Lands in Southern Illinois, and in the famous Yazoo Delta of Mississippi address, at Chicago, E. P. Kane, Land Comm'r. I. C. R. R. The above Excursions will be run on the following

DATES: March 5, Dec. 11, Jan. 8, Feb. 5, March 5, April 2 and April 12.

Tickets at the above rates on sale these dates only, good thirty days. For further particulars apply to your local ticket agent, or address A. H. Hanson, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, I. C. R. R., Chicago

PATENTS CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and this are brought widely before the public through the use of this invention. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. \$3 a year. Sample copies sent free. Building Edition, monthly, \$2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to secure the latest designs and secure contracts. Address: MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

The Genoa Issue.

G. E. SISLEY & CO., Publishers.

GENOA, ILLINOIS.

THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

DOMESTIC.

MARION HEDGECOCK, who robbed a Frisco train of \$20,000 in 1892, was sentenced at Jefferson City, Mo., to twenty-five years' imprisonment.

DR. PARKHURST and Mayor-elect Strong were the guests of honor at the 126th annual banquet of the New York chamber of commerce.

A CASE of leprosy was discovered in Grand Forks county, N. D. The patient was confined in a lonely cabin.

AN annex to E. S. Jaffray & Co.'s New York dry goods store was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$300,000.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD was unanimously reelected president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union at the twenty-first annual session in Cleveland.

JAMES R. SORVERIGN was reelected general master workman of the Knights of Labor at their meeting in New Orleans.

THE eighth annual session of the fraternal congress opened at Buffalo, N. Y., with fraternal beneficiary organizations represented having 2,000,000 members and an aggregate insurance of about \$2,400,000,000.

SURGEONS grafted 210 pieces of skin on Mrs. Florence Fitzpatrick, who was terribly burned several months ago in Chicago, and 800 more will be required.

FIRE in B. F. Wilde & Co.'s coal pockets at Charleston, Mass., caused a loss of \$125,000.

E. T. CHAMBERLAIN, chief of the bureau of navigation, in his annual report shows that the merchant marine of the United States comprises 23,536 vessels of 4,644,024 tons.

WHELFMAN JOHNSON lowered four records at Louisville, Ky. His time for the mile, flying start, was 1:47 3-5.

SEVERAL slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Tacoma, Wash.

AN Italian's carelessness caused an explosion in a mine at Collier's Station, W. Va., and seven men were killed and four injured.

ARRANGEMENTS were nearly completed for beginning construction of the American Methodist university in Washington.

SECRETARY GRESHAM authorized Ministers Denby and Dun to conduct negotiations for peace between China and Japan.

A. HALLORAN and W. Downing, prisoners in the jail at Tahlequah, I. T., fired the building and were cremated.

REV. C. L. PADDOCK, of Macedon, N. Y., was given judgment for \$10 against Mrs. William Bennett for a funeral sermon.

REV. H. S. HARRISON, editor of the Advance, a Congregational weekly, was struck by a train at La Grange, Ill., and instantly killed.

A SPECIAL train over the Pennsylvania road covered the 126 miles between Morrisville and Harrisburg in 104 minutes.

THE general assembly Knights of Labor in session at New Orleans decided that lawyers and barkeepers were not eligible to membership.

THE most terrific and destructive windstorm known in twenty years did great damage at Dunkirk, N. Y., and vicinity.

WILLIAM WICKWIER and his sister, who lived 5 miles south of Galesburg, Mich., were murdered by tramps.

CAPT. PHILIP H. COOPER, the new superintendent of the United States naval academy at Annapolis, Md., issued an order prohibiting hazing.

EXTREME simplicity marked the funeral of Robert C. Winthrop at Boston. There were no pallbearers or words of eulogy.

J. L. M. PIERCE, of Yankton, S. D., was said to have disappeared with \$1,000,000 secured from English capitalists on spurious paper.

THE national fraternal congress in session at Buffalo, N. Y., barred newspaper artists from its sessions owing to the printing of a caricature of its president.

J. D. BROWN, a farmer living near Aurora, Ill., was robbed of \$2,300 in Chicago by two colored women by the panel game.

THE report of Paymaster General Edwin Stewart of the navy for the fiscal year ended June 30 last shows that the total amount expended during the year was \$31,370,144.

THE Indian boys at the Seminole high school at Eufaula, I. T., set the buildings on fire for the third time within two years.

WILLIAM P. HAZEN, the chief of the secret service of the treasury department, in his annual report shows that during the year the total number of arrests made was 687, nearly all of which were for violations of the statutes relating to counterfeiting United States money. The amount of altered or counterfeit notes captured during the year was \$21,800.

WOMEN of the Christian Temperance league of Keokuk, Ia., criticised Mrs. Cleveland for christening the steamer St. Louis with wine.

THE dean and six students of Cotter university at Lincoln, Neb., were arrested for grave robbing.

H. D. MORGAN, treasurer of the United States, in his annual report says the net ordinary revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30 were \$297,722,019, a decrease of \$88,097,609 as compared with the year before. The net ordinary expenditures were \$307,525,674. Including the public debt the total receipts were \$734,000,538 and the expenditures \$698,603,552.

LUKER BECH, a Hungarian emigrant bound from Buda Pesth to North Dakota, landed in New York with his family of three and a fortune of \$120,000.

THE Citizens' national bank of Spokane, Wash., which failed in 1893 and then resumed, has gone into liquidation. Assets, \$425,000; liabilities, \$240,000.

IN attempting to separate Thomas and Michael Neill, fighting in the street at Cheyenne, Wyo., Charles Brulter killed them both.

THE remains of Gen. John C. Fremont were placed in the Rockland cemetery at Sparkill, N. Y.

THE National Fraternal congress in session at Buffalo, N. Y., elected S. A. Well, of Pittsburgh, as president.

FIRE at Eldon, Ia., destroyed the Rock Island chutes, 1,000 tons of coal, several cars and two residences. Total loss, \$120,000.

THE chairman of the Oklahoma territory executive committee called a statehood convention to be held at El Reno, November 28.

REV. FRANK L. GOODSPEED was installed as pastor of the First Congregational church at Springfield, Mass. He is the eleventh pastor in 257 years to occupy the First church pulpit.

THE exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 23d aggregated \$1,019,959,895, against \$1,019,202,339 the previous week. The increase, compared with the corresponding week in 1893, was 7.8.

A NEW counterfeit \$30 United States note bearing the vignette of Hamilton was forwarded to the treasury department from Newark, N. J.

SECRETARY GRESHAM for the United States and Minister Kurino for Japan have signed the new commercial treaty.

THERE were 322 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 23d, against 270 the week previous and 335 in the corresponding time in 1893.

HENRY G. SIDLE, ex-president of the First national bank of Minneapolis, has made an assignment, with liabilities of \$100,000.

A NEGRO was lynched at Landrum, S. C., for assaulting a white girl.

AT Sacred Heart, O. T., a wild hog killed a 14-month-old babe and seriously injured its mother in her fight to save it.

VIOLENT windstorms swept portions of Mississippi and in the vicinity of Meridian great damage was done to houses and trees.

WHILE drying dynamite before a fire at Charleston, W. Va., workmen caused an explosion and two men were killed and two injured.

AT Hastings, Col., Mrs. Martino left her children, aged 4 and 2 years, alone in the house, which caught fire, cremating them.

THE Brown national bank at Spokane, Wash., suspended payment.

MYRON R. KENT, who caused his wife to be killed in order to secure her life insurance, was condemned to hang at Mandan, N. D.

FIVE students of a medical college at Kansas City, Mo., were arrested while robbing a grave in a neighboring town.

EARTHQUAKE shocks were felt in Connecticut at Croton, Mystic Lynn and Matic. No damage was done.

TEST cases were commenced against the United States by sugar growers, whose bounty was cut off by the new tariff bill.

GEN. CASEY, chief of engineers of the war department, urges the securing of fortification sites at all large seaports.

THE barns of the Traction company at Allegheny, Pa., were burned, and forty-nine horses perished in the flames.

FOREST fires in the Okaw river bottoms near Pana, Ill., burned ten dwellings.

CARSON, Ia., was visited by fire, one of the principal business streets being swept away.

CHARLES E. ALLEN, aged 60, of Crawfordsville, Ind., rendered despondent by his aged wife's approaching death, cut his throat.

SAMUEL CARSON, an escaped convict, who had been a Chicago cabman for ten years, has fallen heir to \$10,000 and surrendered himself.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

PAUL CONRAD, president of the Louisiana and Honduras Lottery companies, died at New Orleans from heart disease.

THE official vote of New York gives Levi P. Morton (rep.) a plurality of 153,533 for governor.

THREE counties in Kansas failed to cast 200 votes at the recent election and will lose their representatives.

THE democratic majority in Kentucky at the recent election, as compiled by the secretary of state, is 2,173.

MRS. MARY KENNEDY died at Ashland, Ill., at the age of 100.

WILLIAM T. WALTERS, the noted art collector and philanthropist, died at his home in Baltimore, aged 74 years.

GEN. WILLIAM HARVEY GIBSON, the celebrated orator, died at his home in Tiffin, O., after a brief illness, aged 74 years.

REPUBLICAN state senators in session at Indianapolis decided to reappoint the state congressional districts.

THE official vote of Wisconsin for governor at the recent election was: Upham (rep.), 196,452; Peck (dem.), 143,145; Powell (pop.), 25,613; Cleg-horn (pro.), 11,096; Upham's plurality, 54,307.

JOHN H. SICKLES, inventor of a hand fire engine, died at his home in Port Chester, N. Y., of paralysis, aged 76 years.

MRS. BRIDGET DUFFY, 101 years old, died in Denver, Col.

E. S. HAMLIN, founder of the Cleveland (O.) Leader and a member of congress half a century ago, died in Washington, aged 85 years.

CARLETON B. HUTCHINS, inventor of a refrigerator car and a large manufacturer, died in Detroit of heart failure.

FOREIGN.

ANTON GREGOR KUBINSTEIN, the pianist and composer, died at Peterhof, Russia, of heart disease, aged 64 years.

THE Yaqui Indians, raided the village of Soyopa, Mexico, and three women and two men belonging to the household of Peter Hernandez were killed in cold blood.

MONTREAL is to have a world's fair in 1896. A London syndicate has agreed to furnish the necessary funds.

CANADA is said to be willing to give Uncle Sam free use of her canals if he will pay for their maintenance.

JOSE SALVADOR FRANCH, the man who threw the dynamite bomb at the Liceo theater in Barcelona, Spain, on November 7, 1893, killing twenty persons and wounding fifty others, was executed by the garrote.

PRESIDENT MORAES issued a decree granting amnesty to all political offenders in Brazil.

WHILE searching for a missing brother a Mexican discovered near Churintzia the bodies of thirty persons who had been murdered and hidden in a cave.

C. H. WETMORE, a Chicago reporter, was expelled from Hawaii for alleged plotting with the royalists.

KANAKAS on the islands near New Guinea were in revolt and scores of European settlers were said to have been murdered.

CHINA sent an officer to Japan to arrange terms of peace. It was said the government was willing to pay \$175,000,000.

EARTHQUAKE shocks left only twenty-four houses uninjured in Reggio, Italy, and crowds of homeless people were forced to live on the streets.

FRANK PAYSON and George Brill, American prospectors, discovered an old Spanish gold mine of fabulous richness 60 miles north of Sierra Mojada, Mexico.

By the explosion of a boiler in a sawmill at Monticello, Ont., two men were killed and a number seriously injured.

DISPATCHES from Chee Foo announced that the Japanese had taken Port Arthur, the great Chinese stronghold.

LATER.

THE annual report of Superintendent Stump, of the immigration bureau, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, shows that 288,020 immigrants arrived in this country. The report says that more foreigners are leaving the country than are coming in.

ALMOST the entire business portion of Marion, N. C., was burned, the loss being estimated at \$125,000.

ISAAC TAYLOR and wife and Miss Kidwell were run down and killed by a train on a bridge at South Branch, Md., while on their way to church.

FIRE caused by a defective flue destroyed a block of dwellings in Kansas City, Mo., the loss being \$100,000.

ACCORDING to Rev. C. W. Blodgett the ratio of divorces to marriages is greater in Galesburg, Ill., than in any city in the country.

AT Louisville John S. Johnson cut the 2-mile bicycle record from 4:01 to 3:54 4-5.

IT was discovered that for nine years Samuel C. Seely, bookkeeper of the Shoe and Leather bank in New York, had been robbing that institution, his stealings aggregating \$354,000.

THREE-FOURTHS of the winter wheat sown in the western third of Kansas was ruined by a drought.

THREE citizens of Brookside, Ala., were fatally shot by moonshiners, who took them for officers.

DURING a quarrel Jacob Mohow shot Mrs. Kate Doman at Lancaster, Pa., and then killed himself.

ONE man lost his life and scores of horses were burned in an incendiary fire at Springfield, Ill.

SIX men were injured in the Yale-Harvard football game at Springfield, Mass., which was one of the most fiercely contested ever played, Yale being the winner.

EX-CONGRESSMAN WALTER H. BUTLER, principal of the normal college at Oelwein, Ia., disappeared mysteriously.

IT was estimated that 20,000 Chinese soldiers were killed at the defense of Port Arthur. The Japanese loss was not heavy.

THE centennial of the birth of William Cullen Bryant, the poet, was celebrated at Princeton, Ill.

IN his annual report Postmaster General Bissell recommends the extension of the free delivery system, quickening of railroad transportation and revision of the law as to second-class matter. The revenue for the year was \$75,080,479; expenditures, \$54,324,444; leaving a deficiency of \$9,243,935.

The Morning Wind.

How it smells of the world made new—
Leafy daisies that are dank with dew;
Teeming soil where the grass stands high;
Flowers that lift to the sun and sky
Cups of crimson, and white, and blue,
Brimming sweet as the wind went by!

How it murmurs among the trees—
Full of peace as the hum of bees—
How it ripples the wayside pool,
Blows the lance grass thin and cool,
Rocks the swan, at his silver ease
Sailing free, without chart or rule!

How it steals from the sunrise land—
Soft of touch as a mother's hand!
Soothing the fevered brow of pain,
Healing the troubled heart and brain;
Grateful as dew in desert sand,
Cooling as showers of summer rain!

Heart of the Father, deep and kind,
Breathing forth in the morning wind,
Shall I question Thy love, while still
Kissed by the breeze on the sunrise hill
Nay! in the very air I find
Throb of joy like a pulse's thrill!

—James Buchanan, in Harper's Bazar.

Present to chemist: "Got any cod liver oil?" Chemist: "Certainly." Patient: "Is it fresh?" Chemist: "Come, now, do you suppose we are in the habit of killing a whale every time a country yokel wants to buy two pounds of cod liver oil?"—Meg-godon's Blatter.

"Yes," she said, "I'll give you your breakfast, if you'll chop down that tree for me." "Madam," moaning Mike replied, meekly, "I don't want to get out of my class. I'm no Gladstone. Neither am I a George Washington."—Washington Star.

JAGWELL: "What makes that hen in your back yard cackle so loud?" Wigway: "O, they've just laid a corner-stone across the street and she's trying to make the neighbors think she did it."—Philadelphia Record.

"Lots ob times," said Uncle Eben, "de man dat keeps talkin' 'bout walkin' 'tel his ship comes in ain' nebbber hab' nough hustle in 'im ter ser' no ship out."—Washington Star.

"Why do you think Jenkins has political aspirations?" "Why? Because he likes to have men slip him on the back and call him Old Horse."—Ban's Horn.

We cannot do any man a greater wrong than to misjudge him. —Ralph Waldo Emerson.

WALTER BAKER & CO.
The Largest Manufacturers of
**PURE, HIGH GRADE
COCCAS AND CHOCOLATES**
On this Continent, have received
HIGHEST AWARDS
from the great
**Industrial and Food
EXPOSITIONS
in Europe and America.**



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

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

**RISING STONE
SUN PASTE**

FOR DURABILITY, ECONOMY AND FOR GENERAL BLACKING IS UNEQUALLED. HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS. WE ALSO MANUFACTURE THE **SUN PASTE STOVE POLISH** FOR AN AFTER DINNER SHINE, OR TO TOUCH UP SPOTS WITH A CLOTH MAKES NO DUST, IN 5 & 10 CENT TIN BOXES. THE ONLY PERFECT PASTE. Morse Bros., Prop's, CANTON, MASS.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R.R. GENERAL ROUTE

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS

DIAMOND SPECIAL

SOLID VESTIBULE TRAIN. Daily at 9:00 p. m. from Chicago. Now and elegant equipment, built expressly for this service. Train lighted throughout by gas. Tickets and further information of your local ticket agent, or by addressing A. H. HANSON, G. P. A. Ill. Cent. R. R. Chicago, Ill.

Ely's Cream Balm

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation. Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell. Heals the Sores.



Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 65 WARREN ST., N. Y.

He Had Hip Disease

Was treated at the Children's Hospital in Boston, and when he came home had SEVEN



John Boyle.

RUNNING SORES on his leg. Could not walk. We have been giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla a year, and he can walk, run, and play as vigorously as any boy. He has no sores and is the **PICTURE OF HEALTH.** JOHN C. BOYLE, Ware, Mass. Remember,

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe.

FLORIDA AND THE SUNNY SOUTH,

BIG FOUR ROUTE

"The frosty mornings, the chilly nights, are the first warning notes from Winter's trumpet, and we watch the sun in his southward course, longing to follow him to a land where it is summer always. Are you going South this winter? Where are you going?"

The **"BIG FOUR ROUTE"** is the best line from Chicago, Florida, St. Louis, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Benton Harbor, Sandusky and intermediate points, with Solid Vestibule trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, Wagner Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars to Cincinnati, where direct connections are made with solid trains with Pullman Sleeping Cars of the Chesapeake & Ohio, Queen & Crescent Route and Louisville & Nashville Railways, to Hot Springs, Old Point Comfort and all points in Virginia and the Carolinas; to Jacksonville, St. Augustine and all points in Florida; to New Orleans and all principal cities in the South.

Through Wagner and Pullman Sleeping Cars daily between St. Louis and Washington via the "Big Four" and the picturesque C. & O. R. Tourist rates will be in effect. Call on or address any Agent of the Big Four Route or its connecting lines, or address

E. O. MCCORMICK, D. B. MARTIN,
Pass'g Traffic Manager, Gen'l Pass'g & Tkt. Agt.
Big Four Route, Cincinnati, O.

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



\$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH ENAMELED CALF, \$4.35 FINE CALF & KANGAROO, \$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES, \$2.50 \$2. WORKINGMEN'S EXTRA FINE, \$2.15 BOYSSCHOOL SHOES, LADIES' \$3.25 \$2.15

BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. **W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.**

You can save money by wearing the **W. L. Douglas \$3.00 Shoe.** Because we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

You want an Organ. Of course you want the BEST. The MASON & HAMLIN has won

HIGHEST HONORS

At All Important World's Fairs since that of Paris, 1867, including Chicago, 1893, and is absolutely UNRIVALED.

If your local dealer does not sell our Pianos and Organs, we will send on approval direct from factory, to responsible parties, at our expense. Write for particulars.

New Style 237
New Styles at Popular Prices just out. Sold on our Easy Payment Plan or Rented until purchased. Catalogues free.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN & PIANO CO.,
BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY.

500 SALESMEN WANTED

Largest Nursery in the Northwest. **THE JEWELL NURSERY COMPANY, LAKE CITY, MINN.**



Babies and Children

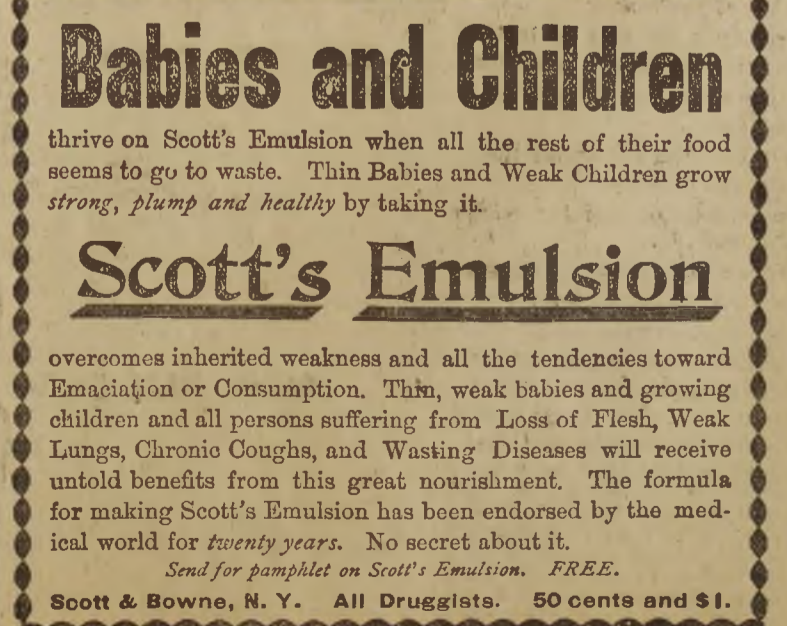
thrive on Scott's Emulsion when all the rest of their food seems to go to waste. Thin Babies and Weak Children grow strong, plump and healthy by taking it.

Scott's Emulsion

overcomes inherited weakness and all the tendencies toward Emaciation or Consumption. Thin, weak babies and growing children and all persons suffering from Loss of Flesh, Weak Lungs, Chronic Coughs, and Wasting Diseases will receive untold benefits from this great nourishment. The formula for making Scott's Emulsion has been endorsed by the medical world for twenty years. No secret about it.

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.

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



The Genoa Issue.

G. E. SISLEY & CO., Publishers.

GENOA : : : ILLINOIS.

THE FARMER'S BOY.

A compact form of rugged grace,
Unstudied and uncouth in style,
A clear gray eye, an honest face,
A brown, tanned cheek and bashful smile,
A battered hat on firm set head,
Rough garments bearing scars of wear,
Strong shoes o'erweighting a firm tread—
This is the yeoman's sturdy heir.

He roams through forest and through field,
With frisking fido near his side,
The nimble squirrels have to yield,
Their nests the shy birds vainly hide;
He knows just where the big fish keep,
And where the rarest wood blooms spring,
Where winter snows are drifted deep,
And icy ponds are glistening.

In summer time, at eve and morn,
To bring the cows his irksome task;
He loves to hear the dinner horn,
To bathe, and in the sun to bask;
His youthful heart is filled with pride
When first he drives his father's team,
And when he learns to mount and ride,
Life seems to him a sunlit dream.

Thus lives he till he finds at length
The farm has labor for its boys,
And, as he grows in age and strength,
More trials mingle with his joys;
Thus learns he in his plastic youth
The silent lessons of the soil—
The sure rewards of patience, truth,
The filling happiness of toil.

—D. A. McKelmar, in Youth's Companion.



[COPYRIGHT, 1894.]

CHAPTER V.—CONTINUED.

For the first time it flashed over Laport's mind that he was listening to a monomaniac: one of those restless and harmless characters who conceive prodigious schemes and make fabulous investments with no other capital than their disordered imaginations. Kent guessed what was passing in his mind, for he said:

"I see the suddenness and largeness of my schemes have disturbed your confidence. Two or three days of investigation will restore it. We can talk farther of the matter after we are better acquainted. Before I show you the underground laboratory, let me explain to you the topographical peculiarities of the country."

As he said this he picked up a map and, moving his chair closer to Laport's, spread out the paper on the table. "There," he said, indicating a point on the map with a pencil, "is about where we are. This original map is a sketch-plan of the subterranean domain as near as I have been able to survey it. I estimate the southwestern extension of the cave to be about eighteen miles in length. There is another hidden entrance at that extreme limit, but it needs a little excavating to be of practical use. I intend to purchase that land also and erect a house over it. That entrance, or to speak more correctly, that exit, is within four miles of the great Wash bayou on the Mississippi. The country is such that a hard road can be easily made. The bayou is one of the deepest and wildest on the river. A sternwheel boat can land her supplies there entirely hidden from the river with little difficulty. The nearest house is eighteen miles distant. The transportation overland is not much of a problem, but the eighteen miles underground needs an engineer's skill. That is where I want an electric railway. You will see the necessity of that when you examine the place, for it is the northeastern end of the cave that can best be fitted up for habitation and workshops.

"The difficulties to be overcome, as you will readily understand, are physical difficulties and involve lighting, ventilation, transit and defense. My idea is that the subterranean domain offers a magnificent field for the abode of an army of mechanics and soldiers."

Laport was amazed. "Would it be impertinent," he asked, "if I inquired what you are going to do with the soldiers?"

"Not at all," replied Kent. "But it would be better perhaps if you were kept in ignorance of my ultimate plans or at least not made acquainted with them until you had grown to understand their possibility. In case you did not approve of them, it would be better not to be implicated in them. Let me ask you one question—did you not offer to the government a gun constructed on a novel plan?"

"Yes, I did," replied Laport.

"And the government rejected it?"

"The government laughed at it, and I spent months and all my money trying to lobby through an appropriation to get it tested."

"When was that?"

"It is eight years ago."

"Very good," said Kent. "I should like to have a talk with you about that gun later on. The first thing to do is to give you a sense of security and to do that I shall have to show you my hidden retreat. Before we go down, let me say that this house is accessible only by one road, and we can see anyone approaching by that road for two miles. Besides, I keep a sentry in the woods who can communicate by signal with the house. If by any accident an officer or detective should get into the other apartment, you

have ample time to disappear. Let me show you."

Here Kent got up and going to the corner of the room, leaned with his hands upon the wall and pushed vigorously with his feet upon the floor which instantly moved as if it were on rollers, and as it withdrew from the corner in which Kent stood, a smooth rock showed itself about a foot beneath. He jumped down upon the rock and with his foot gave the flooring a push and it receded about three feet, exposing a descent to which had been fitted a rude wooden rail and steps.

Laport stepped to the edge of the floor and looked over. He saw part of a rough shaft which was apparently ten or twelve feet in diameter, that sank away obliquely in a westerly direction and was very dark and repellent.

"Come," said Kent, "I will show you my possessions. You had better let me take your hand. I am familiar with the steps."

Thus assisting and guiding Laport, they descended carefully the rude but solid stairway which for some distance was very steep. At the end of twenty feet they came to a rock landing and a new opening leading downward more gradually at right angles to the main shaft. Laport saw that the entire passage was a natural rift or chasm. He turned at the landing and looked back at the stairway dimly seen in the darkness stretching up above them.

"I know what you are thinking of," said Kent, "it is that by the destruction of the steps one is caught like a rat in a trap. But you forget that there are other exits and, besides, I have bored into the stratum above with an artesian drill and know where it is thinnest. Let us go down."

A light shone in the distance, and its reflection enabled Laport to descend without further difficulty. In places the natural slant of the rock needed no steps. At others Kent warned him of a sudden rise or fall in the path. As near as Laport could judge the second passage was fifty feet long and only at a few points wide enough to pass two men abreast. On reaching the bottom of the declivity, he found himself in an enormous stone room or arena, that was lit in part by two or three powerful lamps and reflectors. As accurately as he could determine with his eye, the roof rock was eighty or a hundred feet high where it was lit by the reflected lights, beyond which was a pitchy gloom. The walls of this rotunda were uneven and slanted away at different angles, that portion through whose fissure they had come being the nearest to a perpendicular. "The dimension of this room," said Kent, in an explanatory way, "is about half an acre. It leads by a sort of corridor, fifty feet wide and two hundred feet long, to a much larger opening. This at present is my workshop."

As his eyes became familiar with the light, Laport saw figures moving about, and he thought he heard the sound of hammers. "There are six workmen," said Kent. They have been fitting up the place for offices and headquarters. Let me show you your rooms."

They crossed the area, their figures making shifting and fantastic shadows, and came to a rude wooden structure built against the side of the rock. Externally it presented the appearance of a mere shanty, but when Kent opened the door, he found it comfortably carpeted and furnished and lit by a large lamp. A table stood in the center upon which were heaped papers and writing material. A bookcase filled with books, a handsome filter and water-cooler and a little buffet with decanters and glasses gave the place an air of luxury. The wooden walls had been tastefully papered and several pictures hung upon them.

Kent waited to see the effect upon his visitor and then said: "A fairly comfortable retreat, professor, and I think you will now agree with me that it is a safe one. Here is a speaking tube and signal bell communicating with the house above. Here is a sleeping room," he added, as he threw open a side door and disclosed a narrow apartment with a comfortable bed and all the necessary chamber appointments. "You can work out your designs here without fear of interruption and be entirely safe from the variations of the season, as this thermometer will show you. But of course I do not expect you to spend all your time out of the sunlight. I should advise you not to give more than half your day to this part of the establishment unless there is danger of discovery. You are free to go and come at your inclination."

Laport sat down in a comfortable chair. "I should like to ask you a few practical questions," he said, "but the fact is the whole disclosure is so much like one of the stories of the Arabian Nights that anything practical seems out of place."

"Well, pray dismiss all notions of magic and illusion," replied Kent with a smile. "The cave is the only thing that approaches the miraculous—all the rest is plain sailing hard work with the assistance of science. It remains for you to say, after you have made a thorough examination of the place, if it can be made tenable for a year."

"I should say at once," said Laport, "that if you have the means at command—that it can. I know nothing about the ventilation or salubrity of it, and the work is so gigantic that at first sight I should say it would require a stock company with unlimited capital to effect the purpose."

"I have roughly figured the improvements at a million dollars," said Kent, "and that of course is an economical estimate. The money I have. It is not a question of resources. It is a question of practicability. I want you to familiarize yourself with the place—make yourself comfortable, look over my plans which you will find in that portfolio there, estimate carefully just what tools and materials you need and be ready to talk to me more fully at the end of a fortnight. Your salary will commence from to-day and you can draw on me for money when you please. The sooner you get an accurate estimate of the material, the sooner I can begin to get it in: The first thing is to make a survey for an electric plant and a tramway. We must have light and means of conveyance. It is impossible to deliver the heavy material at this entrance. I am going away to-morrow and will be back in about a week. In that time I expect you to have formed a clear judgment of what you can do. You are too tired to-day to go over the ground, but I will introduce you to my right-hand man here who will be subject to your directions when we get to work and he will guide you in your explorations. I shall be gone one or two weeks. You will find many of the conveniences of life here. The mail is brought once a day and includes the principal papers of the country and some of its best periodical literature. There are stationary and appliances in the rooms. I would not, if I were you, venture far from the house above ground alone, and remember that my name here is Hendricks and yours is Franklin. Is there anything you would like to say to me before I go?"

Laport hesitated a moment, and then replied: "Yes. There is one person whom I should like to know of my freedom. It is the only person on earth for whom I have a deep affection, and who on hearing of my escape will be tormented with anxiety."

"And who might that person be?"

"It is my daughter."

"Where is she?"

"In Boston."

"You want to communicate with her?"

"I should like to set her mind at rest in some way, even if I cannot see her."

"I need not tell you," said Hendricks, "that communication with her is exactly what the detectives who are searching for you expect. They have already put a watch upon her; know all her actions and follow every one who calls upon her. Her mails are even intercepted. No, no. Not at present. By and by when the scent is cold, we can get word to her, and when we have proper accommodations, you can have her with you if you like, but not now."

"What man here who will be subject to your directions when we get to work and he will guide you in your explorations. I shall be gone one or two weeks. You will find many of the conveniences of life here. The mail is brought once a day and includes the principal papers of the country and some of its best periodical literature. There are stationary and appliances in the rooms. I would not, if I were you, venture far from the house above ground alone, and remember that my name here is Hendricks and yours is Franklin. Is there anything you would like to say to me before I go?"

Laport hesitated a moment, and then replied: "Yes. There is one person whom I should like to know of my freedom. It is the only person on earth for whom I have a deep affection, and who on hearing of my escape will be tormented with anxiety."

"And who might that person be?"

"It is my daughter."

"Where is she?"

"In Boston."

"You want to communicate with her?"

"I should like to set her mind at rest in some way, even if I cannot see her."

"I need not tell you," said Hendricks, "that communication with her is exactly what the detectives who are searching for you expect. They have already put a watch upon her; know all her actions and follow every one who calls upon her. Her mails are even intercepted. No, no. Not at present. By and by when the scent is cold, we can get word to her, and when we have proper accommodations, you can have her with you if you like, but not now."

"What man here who will be subject to your directions when we get to work and he will guide you in your explorations. I shall be gone one or two weeks. You will find many of the conveniences of life here. The mail is brought once a day and includes the principal papers of the country and some of its best periodical literature. There are stationary and appliances in the rooms. I would not, if I were you, venture far from the house above ground alone, and remember that my name here is Hendricks and yours is Franklin. Is there anything you would like to say to me before I go?"

Laport hesitated a moment, and then replied: "Yes. There is one person whom I should like to know of my freedom. It is the only person on earth for whom I have a deep affection, and who on hearing of my escape will be tormented with anxiety."

"And who might that person be?"

"It is my daughter."

"Where is she?"

"In Boston."

"You want to communicate with her?"

"I should like to set her mind at rest in some way, even if I cannot see her."

"I need not tell you," said Hendricks, "that communication with her is exactly what the detectives who are searching for you expect. They have already put a watch upon her; know all her actions and follow every one who calls upon her. Her mails are even intercepted. No, no. Not at present. By and by when the scent is cold, we can get word to her, and when we have proper accommodations, you can have her with you if you like, but not now."

"What man here who will be subject to your directions when we get to work and he will guide you in your explorations. I shall be gone one or two weeks. You will find many of the conveniences of life here. The mail is brought once a day and includes the principal papers of the country and some of its best periodical literature. There are stationary and appliances in the rooms. I would not, if I were you, venture far from the house above ground alone, and remember that my name here is Hendricks and yours is Franklin. Is there anything you would like to say to me before I go?"

Laport hesitated a moment, and then replied: "Yes. There is one person whom I should like to know of my freedom. It is the only person on earth for whom I have a deep affection, and who on hearing of my escape will be tormented with anxiety."

"And who might that person be?"

"It is my daughter."

"Where is she?"

"In Boston."

"You want to communicate with her?"

"I should like to set her mind at rest in some way, even if I cannot see her."

Stretch and sent a boat ashore in the night. An hour later she pulled into a bay in the most deserted spot of that coast and was loaded with a moderate amount of munitions of war. On the morning of the 30th she touched at St. Augustine guardedly and there Hendricks received a message from New York in cipher. It read thus:

"The Corinthian sails at six a. m. on the 3d; three millions in gold; men all taken passage."

What occurred after this can be best told with the subsequent narrations and confessions in view.

The English steamer Corinthian, when three days out, sighted at nine o'clock of a clear, calm morning a small steamer laying to with steam up, two miles off her port bow. Capt. Jamison, an Englishman and an experienced sailor, who was on the bridge at the time, thought the vessel was a large yacht and imagined from her position that she was disabled and wished to speak him. A moment later a puff of smoke came from her side and a shot whistled across his bow.

"What in h— is the d—d fool trying to do?" exclaimed the captain in amazement. "Does he know that we carry her Britannic majesty's mails?"

"I'm afraid, sir," said the second officer, who put his glass down and

looked a little paler than usual, "that she knows what our cargo is."

"A pirate!" ejaculated the captain. "I'll cut her in two," and he impulsively pulled one of the engineer's bells.

In another moment the Corinthian had changed her course a point or two and was heading for the San Pedro.

Both the men were intently regarding her through their glasses and the passengers were crowding upon the deck.

To their surprise they saw that the San Pedro was moving in the same direction as themselves and throwing a heavy cloud of smoke.

"Run, you bloody little scoundrel!" said the captain.

Scarcely had he got the words out of his mouth before there was another puff of smoke—this time from her stern, and almost immediately there came a crash and a hundred voices cried out in alarm and indignation.

The shot had struck the Corinthian just abaft the bridge; torn away about ten feet of her upper works and gone through the stern taffrail. Three men were knocked down by the splinters.

Capt. Jamison was livid with honest rage and he stamped his foot and swore terribly. "By the God of nations," he said, "are we living in the days of Capt. Kidd, or in the nineteenth century?"

"I'd come to, if I were you," said his mate. "That fellow will hull us presently. We never can catch him."

"Come to!" exclaimed the sturdy British captain. "I'll break his back. Do you think an English steamer goes down on her marrow bones to every tramp she meets?"

The vessel was now racing through the water at an increased speed and the action of the engines made an audible throb.

There was intense excitement among the passengers, many of whom were calling up to the captain to stop the vessel.

He looked over the brass rail of the bridge at them with indignant contempt. As he did so, one man pulled a pistol and shouted: "Look here, we don't want to be sent to the bottom on account of your d—d gold. Stop here where she is. We can defend ourselves at close quarters, but we don't want to be sunk."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Too Early.

An Aberdonian who, making a morning call, was asked if he "wd tak' a dram," soberly declined. "Twas too airy the day," said he; "besides I've had a gill already."—Scotsman.

A Redoubtable Pugilist.

"Jimmy, the slugger, can put any man to sleep."

"How?"

"Talking about the prize fight hes's goin' to win."—Chicago Record.

SHORT \$354,000.

A Bookkeeper in a New York Bank Disappears Suddenly.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—A bookkeeper in the National Shoe and Leather bank disappeared a few days ago. A national bank examiner has just finished an investigation which discloses a defalcation of \$354,000. The bank has a capital of \$1,000,000 and a surplus of about \$200,000, leaving an impairment of capital of about \$150,000, which will at once be made good by the stockholders.

The defaulting bookkeeper's name is Samuel C. Seely, and he has been a trusted employe of the institution for fourteen years. For more than nine years, it is now alleged, he has been stealing the bank's funds methodically and persistently, but it was not even suspected by the officials of the bank until last Tuesday. Seely worked through a confederate on the outside who had been a depositor in the bank for thirty years. The bank pursued the old-style ledger book method, which permitted this conspiracy to exist without detection. Under the old system no deposit slips are used, the depositor simply presenting a pass-book, in which the bookkeeper writes the amount of the deposit. Seely entered false credits on the passbook for small amounts, charged them in another account and carried these charges along in a clever way from year to year.

Frank W. Angel, Seely's lawyer, says the latter told him that he himself had profited only \$11,000 by the big defalcation. The balance of the money, he said, had been secured by the depositor, whose name the bank officials refused to divulge.

Frederick R. Baker, a well-known lawyer, is the man whom it is said Seely operated through. A dispatch from Flushing, N. Y., says that Baker's body was found floating alongside of an upturned boat in Long Island sound, off Sands point, Sunday.

VENISON IS PLENTY.

Thousands of Deer Driven from the Burnt Forest Killed by Pot Hunters.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—If there are any deer left in Minnesota it is not the fault of those who are shipping venison to Chicago. One cold storage concern, the Monarch Refrigerating company, of No. 255 Michigan street, alone received 1,800 carcasses from Minnesota points Saturday. The manager of the warehouse says the shipments of venison and black bear have been out of all proportion. Down at the warehouse there is a pile of black bears 10 feet high which has been there three weeks.

No one professes to know just why such immense amounts of venison have been slaughtered in Minnesota, but the generally accepted reason is the forest fires have forced the deer into places where the pot-hunters can get at them. Every cold storage warehouse in Chicago is glutted with venison. It all appears to come from Minnesota and northern Wisconsin.

THROWN FROM A BRIDGE.

Three Persons Met on the Structure by a Train and Killed.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Nov. 26.—Sunday morning at 9 o'clock a terrible accident occurred at Green Spring, W. Va., 18 miles east of this place, resulting in the death of Isaac Taylor, aged 60 years, his wife, aged 58 and a Miss Kidwell, aged 17 years. They were crossing the south branch bridge on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad when the New York & Chicago express train, west bound, came thundering along at the rate of 45 miles an hour and struck the three and hurled them into the river below, a distance of 50 feet, killing them instantly. All three were badly mangled, the body of Miss Kidwell being horribly mutilated. The engineer said he did not see them until he was within two car lengths of them, and then it was utterly impossible to stop the train.

KILLED AT PLAY.

Injuries Received by a Football Player Caused His Death.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 26.—At Shreve, O., Walter Blackburn, aged 19, received injuries in a football game which caused his death. While "interfering" with another player, Blackburn was thrown heavily to the ground and five or six of the players fell on top of him. When he was extricated he was paralyzed from the neck down, and a surgical examination disclosed the fact that the spinal column had been fractured. Blackburn lived but two hours after the accident took place.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 26.—Daniel McTiernan, aged 14, while playing football Saturday was fallen upon by one of his companions. He went home feeling dizzy. When his father went to call him Sunday morning he was dead.

FORCED TO DANCE OR DIE.

Two Men Shot at Hastings, Ia.—One Dies of His Wounds.

HASTINGS, Ia., Nov. 26.—As a result of a general drunk and careless handling of a revolver about midnight Saturday night Phil Booth was killed and Charles Bickford seriously hurt. The shooting was done by Albert Bowen. They were drinking at a stable, and Bowen undertook to make all present dance. While firing at Bickford Booth was struck by a stray bullet and died an hour later. Bickford was struck in the knee. Bowen escaped. All three were farmers living near Hastings. The authorities have been looking for the murderer without success.

KINGSTON.
The Township Sunday School convention will convene at the German church, North Kingston, on next Sunday afternoon.

The Elworth League of this place will be represented at Rockford this week by Mrs. Allie Fellows and Miss Amanda Gross.

On last Wednesday occurred the death of Mrs. Thos. Hollearn. She has been a sufferer for several months past. She leaves a large family who mourn her loss.

Miss Emily Lentz closed her school in the Hix district on last Friday and on Monday commenced a term in the South Grove district.

The cantata, "Queen Esther" given in Genoa last Friday and Saturday evening was beautiful. The attendance upon this place was not what it should have been. Every part was represented to perfection. Our only wish is that it may be given here in the near future.

Messrs. Ball, Stuart and McAllister took in the Fat Stock show the latter part of last week.

Donald S. McDonald and Mrs. Emma Lavery were wed at the M. E. personage last Tuesday night. The best wishes of the community are theirs.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard, of Canton, this state, have been visiting the family of Daniel Ball for several days past.

The "working team" of Genoa Garrison, K. of G. were down last Wednesday night and assisted in initiating several applicants. An excellent supper was served at Kepple's.

R. S. Thompson has gone south for his health. It is said that he contemplated offering his services to the Japanese army, but concluded from the late returns, that his services were not needed.

Union Thanksgiving services will be held in the Baptist church this Thursday morning at 10:30. Rev. Hester will preach.

If you will let us know when you are going to be married we will get wedding invitations printed very cheap for you and also write half a column in the paper about you.

F. C. Sherman caught a real live porcupine last week in the timber north of town.

Lawrence Search, of Evanston, formerly of this place, has been visiting friends in this vicinity for several weeks past.

A new fence has been built in front of the North Kingston cemetery, very much improving its appearance.

Mr. and Mrs. Seth May, accompanied by Jns. McAllister and several good dogs, left last Monday for Missouri on a hunting trip.

Schiller Theatre.
That charming and accomplished American actress, Miss Marie Wainwright, supported by an exceptionally strong dramatic company, will be seen in her new play "Daughters of Eve," at the Schiller theatre next week, commencing Sunday evening, Dec. 2.

Charles Dickson, in his amusing latest success, "A Jolly Good Fellow," succeeds Marie Wainwright.

Free Pills.
Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pill. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by F. T. Robinson Drug gist.

Henry Wilson, the postmaster at Welshton, Florida, says he cured a case of diarrhea of long standing in six hours, with one bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy. What a pleasant surprise that must have been to the sufferer. Such cures are not unusual with this remedy. In many instances only one or two doses are required to give permanent relief. It can always be depended upon. When reduced with water it is very pleasant to take. For sale by F. Robinson.

ALL FREE.
Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free as well as copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. F. T. Robinson's Drugstore.

Wm. Schmidt wishes to announce to the public, that he is ready to do all kinds of repairing and more especially horse shoeing. Mr. Schmidt has recently hired an experienced horse shoer and will guarantee all of his work to be first class.

—The Standard Dictionary.
Most complete and best authority. Over 300,000 words and terms defined. 5,000 superior illustrations. Introduced at popular prices. See it. N. H. STANLEY, Agent.

Do You Want Work
A steady job with the largest house in the west. 20 years established. With our facilities we can make a good salesman in two weeks from raw material. Nursery stock that is warranted to grow. 25 best varieties of seed potatoes in the world, etc. If you want money write stating age.
L. L. MAY & CO.
(Nurserymen, florists and seedmen.)
St. Paul, Minn.
This house is responsible.

ROCKFORD Business College.
THE GREAT Model School of Business
Still Leads in NORMAL, SHORTHAND, and BUSINESS METHODS.
Open all the year. Students helped to lucrative positions when competent.
ROCKFORD SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY
Is also turning out Successful Operatives.
Fall Opening. — Monday, Sept. 3, 1894
Commencement and Reunion, Sept. 7, 1894.
Send for new Catalogue No. 13.
WINANS & JOHNSON,
Main Street, Rockford, Ill.

If you are in need of a

Piano, Organ,
Write to
T. H. GILL.
of Marengo, and he will call on you.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY TIME CARD.

PASSENGERS EAST	GENOA	CHICAGO
No. 2, Vestibule	11:25 A. M.	1:10 P. M.
No. 4, Express	4:12 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
No. 32, Express	5:19 P. M.	7:15 P. M.
No. 34, Express	8:41 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
No. 36 Milk Train	7:35 A. M.	10:25 A. M.
No. 92, Way Freight	12:15 P. M.	7:05 P. M.

PASSENGERS WEST.

CHICAGO	GENOA	PASSENGERS WEST.
No. 1, Vestibule	3:48 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
No. 3, Express	2:02 A. M.	11:35 P. M.
No. 31, Express	10:57 A. M.	5:30 A. M.
No. 33, Express	6:32 P. M.	4:43 P. M.
No. 35, Milk Train	5:54 P. M.	8:00 P. M.
No. 91, Way Freight	4:08 P. M.	9:25 A. M.

No. 2 stops for Chicago passengers and leaves passengers getting on at or west of Rockford.
No. 32 stops only to take passengers for Chicago, and to leave passengers from Rockford, and beyond.
Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 daily through trains from Chicago to South City. No. 31, Chicago to Freeport. No. 32, Waterloo to Chicago, and Nos. 33 and 34 between Chicago and Freeport and are daily except Sunday.
Nos. 35 and 36 daily milk Chicago and Rockford.
No. 1 stops only to leave passengers from Chicago and take on those for Rockford, Freeport and beyond.
Nos. 91 and 92, way freights, carry passengers daily except Sunday.
For all information about connections and through tickets apply to
E. SISSON.
Agent

C. M. & ST. PAUL. TIME CARD.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

LVE GENOA	ARR CHICAGO
No. 2, Vestibule	5:08 A. M.
No. 4, Express	7:11 A. M.
No. 34, Express	8:04 A. M.
No. 26, Express	12:04 P. M.
No. 22, Express	3:36 P. M.
No. 92, Way Freight	1:30 P. M.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

LVE CHICAGO	LVE GENOA
No. 3, Express	10:35 P. M.
No. 21, Express	8:30 A. M.
No. 25, Express	1:30 P. M.
No. 35, Express	4:00 P. M.
No. 1, Vestibule	6:20 P. M.

No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 daily. No. 2 except Monday. No. 3 except Saturday. Nos. 21, 22, 25, 26 and 92 daily except Sunday. No. 2 and 4 stop on arrival for Chicago passengers. No. 1 and 3 stop to let off Chicago passengers and pick up through passengers west, all other trains stop. No. 1 and 4 Omaha limited trains. Close connections made for important points north and west through cars for St. Paul, Minneapolis and Sioux City. No. 2 and 3, Omaha, Kansas City and Cedar Rapids Express. No. 25 and 26, Cedar Rapids, Dubuque Express. No. 21 and 22, Rockford and Janesville and local points. Through tickets to all important points in United States and Canada.
J. M. HARVEY, Agent.

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

TRAITS GOING NORTH.

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

TRAITS GOING SOUTH.

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

W. H. HUGHES, Agent

YAKIMA VALLEY
Easily raise on ten and twenty acre tracts, with least labor possible, all by the aid of
HOPS ALFALFA CORN HONEY POTATOES DARRIES SHEEP CATTLE
Irrigation. These small farms make neighbors close at hand and people thus enjoy life.

Send to Chas. S. Fee, G. P. & T. A., Northern Pacific R. R., St. Paul, Minn., for our Irrigation Pamphlet **The Yakima Valley.**

CANCER AND OTHER MALIGNANT DISEASES CURED without the use of knife or wire
DR. H. B. BUTTS, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Rush's Belts & Appliances
An electro-galvanic battery embedded into medicated Belts, Suspensories, Spinal Appliances, Abdominal Supporters, Vests, Drawers, Office Caps, Insoles, etc.
Cures Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Dyspepsia, Errors of Youth, Lost Manhood, Nervousness, Sexual Weakness, and all troubles in Male or Female. Question Blank and Book free. Call or write.
Volta-Medica Appliance Co., Pine Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

DR. DODD'S Cure for COLIC IN HORSES. GUARANTEED.
Every owner of a horse should keep it on hand. It may save the life of a valuable animal. One package will cure eight to ten cases. Price \$1.00. Sent by mail or express. Our Account Book, which contains hints to stable keepers, mailed free.
H. BENJAMIN & Co., 822 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

THEO. F. SWAN,
Our First Annual Anniversary Sale.

Has passed into history as the most successful sale of its kind ever attempted in our city, the values obtained from every department will be talked about when we are great-great grandparents.

Now For Our November Clearing Sale!

We don't bar even one department, every line will be represented. Our immense stock of Holiday Goods is on the way and we must have room.

Great Department Store, ELGIN.

—Have your dental work done by a competent dentist. Dr. Billing is now permanently located here and makes a specialty of crown and bridge work. Call and see him.

BUY THE LIGHT RUNNING NEW HOME
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
Send TEN cents to 28 Union Sq., N. Y., for our prize game, "Blind Luck," and win a New Home Sewing Machine Co.
ORANGE, MASS.
28 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.
CHICAGO, ILL. BOSTON, MASS. ATLANTA, GA. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. ST. LOUIS, MO. FOR SALE BY DALLAS, TEX.

RECOVERY REPAIRING OUTFIT.
Great time and money saved. A recovery outfit for repairing boots, shoes, rubber boots, spurs, harness, wire fences, and hundreds of things which constantly need attention. Full instructions sent with each outfit so that a boy can see them. Money saved in money made for themselves many times every year. Complete shoe repair outfit, including new leathers and standard, 25 articles only \$2.00. See list. Extra tools, etc., for list sent with 35 articles, \$3.00. Either outfit by express or freight, neatly boxed, on receipt of price. The one ordering the first set is a plus because the agency and makes large profits in goods worth paid for. Address: **RECOVERY SUPPLY HOUSE, Warren, Ohio.**

W. L. DOUGLAS'S \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.
And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the Best in the World. See descriptive advertisement which appears in this paper. Take no Substitute. Insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by **FOR SALE BY JOHN LEMBKE.**

PATENTS
Patents, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington. Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address: **C. A. SNOW & CO.,** OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY.
Made a Well Man of Me.
THE GREAT 30th Day. **FRENCH REMEDY** produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unite one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, \$1.00 per package, or six for \$5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address: **ROYAL MEDICINE CO., 63 River St., CHICAGO, ILL.** FOR SALE BY