

THE GENOA ISSUE.

VOLUME X.

GENOA, ILLINOIS, JUNE 7, 1894.

NUMBER. 33.

A FLOW OF ORATORY.

THE GENOA HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.

Midst Flowers and Song—Large Assemblage—An Interesting Program Rendered.



COMMENCEMENT exercises of the Genoa High School occurred on Friday evening last at Crawford's hall. The attendance was the largest ever assembled in the hall, and there were a number that failed to gain admission to the hall.

The stage was beautifully arranged and tastefully decorated. The front was one solid bank of potted plants profusely laden with fragrant blossoms exuding a rare fragrance throughout the hall, lending an added charm to an already charming interior. Over the stage, worked in letters of evergreen, appeared the class motto, "Rowing, not Drifting."

A well rendered anthem opened the exercises and was followed by an eloquent prayer by Rev. W. C. Howard. The male quartet rendered some very pleasing selections during the evening. John L. Pierce delivered the salutatory, which was as follows:

Parents, teachers and friends: We welcome your presence on the occasion of the closing our studies in the High School. We welcome you as witnesses of the proficiency we have attained as scholars, and of the progress we have made.

The ordeal through which we have passed, many of you have gone through and forgotten. The hard work of the schoolroom; our hopes to achieve something in the way of knowledge; our fears of a failure; the difficulties in our path, and even our disappointments are all dim memories to you. To us they are active. They are too near to be forgotten.

Older men wrapped in their cares or engrossed in the pursuits of busy life, are apt to look with contempt upon our immature efforts. But this is a narrow view, for

"The heights by great men reached and kept,
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night."

They begin slowly and cautiously, becoming bolder at each step as they gained confidence until they succeed.

Today is our commencement. We wish you to bear in mind that these are comparatively our first attempts and therefore do not judge us too harshly.

Hoping that you may derive some profit as well as enjoyment from our efforts, we say again, "We bid you a hearty welcome."

OUR HERITAGE.

JOHN M. PIERCE.

We enjoy many blessings which we did not earn ourselves, but which we obtained through the efforts of those who lived before us. These blessings are our heritage. Some of them are the results of the labor of the previous inhabitants of the earth, as literature, science and civilization; and others are the instincts and structure which we receive from our ancestral relatives.

We live in a land, noted for its free form of government, and religious liberty enjoyed by its inhabitants. But we did not cause this pleasant state of things to exist.

The Puritans who fled from persecution in England, crossed the stormy Atlantic, and settled among the Indians in the wilderness that they might worship God in their own way, and thus laid the foundation for the religious freedom with which this nation is blessed.

Their example was followed by other fugitives from the severe laws of England. The Quakers in Pennsylvania, the Catholics in Maryland and the Huguenots in the Carolinas, contributed their part in the settlement and development of the nation.

Such a liberty loving nation could not long live under the heavy yoke of

England's civil government, and on the enforcement of certain unjust laws, they fought under the leadership of Washington for their independence. Putting both heart and soul into the cause and giving of their substance, they gained the victory.

But the efforts of our fathers did not end here. They were constantly working for the best interests of the people. Though the influence of Jefferson, Franklin and many others, they formed the constitution and applied their labor to the upbuilding of the government.

In the time of our late Civil War, when a division of the Union was threatened, our citizens poured out both money and blood to save the Union and free the slaves. Since then our Union has prospered as never before, so that now we live in the greatest Republic which ever existed on the earth. The political advantages enjoyed under this Government are our inheritance.

This inheritance can be best appreciated by considering what it might have been. If the wise men of our nation had not worked as they did, then, instead of living in a free country where both rich and poor have an equal voice in the affairs of Government, we might be living in such a country as Russia, where all progressive tendencies are held in check by the government.

Besides the heritage which we enjoy as a nation is that which we enjoy as individuals. We show by statistics that a man owes more to nature than to his education. It is even evident that we inherit brain structure, and with this, instincts, habits and modes of thought, and also good and evil tendencies.

Influence of Music.

MARGUERITE CLIFFE.

"When the radiant morn of creation broke,
And the world in the smile of God awoke,
And the empty realms of darkness and death,
Were moved through their depths by his mighty breath:
And orbs of beauty and spheres of flame
Through the void abyss by materials came.
Through the joy of their youth as they darted away
Taro' the widening waste of space to play,
Their silver voices in chorus rang."

And unceasing through the ages has been this wonderful harmony, yet, greeting the ears of today with as much freshness as if the creation were but of yesterday. The birds sing as sweetly, the trees murmur as gently and the brooks tell us the same glad story, but yet, an answering thrill is awakened by each of these ever pleasing sounds. "The music of art is but the imitation of the music of nature, there are voices of grief in the winds; joy in the song of spring and melody in the rippling streams. These Aeolian strains God employs to educate the finer feelings and man conspiring to the same result adds the artificial charm which elevate the sentiment, quicken the imagination, touch the heart, transport the soul and draw the finite closer to the infinite."

Far back in Grecian mythology appears the name Orpheus. Born in the home of the Gods and son of Apollo, he was destined to become noted. A wonderful lyre was given him by Hermes, with which he charmed birds, fishes and wild beasts; moved mighty rocks and stayed the avalanche in its fearful course. He went on the Urganic expeditions, warding off danger and rocking to slumber the monsters of the deep with his wonderful music. Be this as it may Orpheus the first great musician, raised the civilization of the Greeks and purified their religion.

Among the ancients as well as among the people of the present day, it is a universally accepted fact, that music has power to subdue the wildest animals and to charm the most poisonous reptile. In Switzerland they take advantage of the effect of music on the gentle domestic animals, and young girls are hired to sing low dreamy songs while the cows are being milked. It is stated that the cow gives one-fifth more milk under the soothing influence of the music.

It is perfectly natural for a child to sing, even before he can talk, and childhood is one long summer day with its filmy clouds and April showers. How easily are the clouds melted and by what as quickly as a soft-murmured lullaby of mothers! When the little heads are weary and hearts full of anger, a song will drive away all discord and restore perfect harmony.

* * * There is great education-

al power in the study of music. The lives of our greatest men have been softened and refined by a thorough education in music. Confucius, one of the world's greatest philosophers, says: "Wouldst thou know if a people be well governed, if its manners be good or bad, examine the music it practices."

When despondent it will cheer; when difficulties arise it will give us strength to overcome and when "clouds of trouble gather above shutting out the blue skies of life, music can penetrate even Egyptian darkness and let in on the almost broken heart, the sunshine of hope and joy."

A Vision of Ambition.

LIZZIE MCCORMICK.

We are made of elements. These must be well balanced, for upon the delicacy of this equilibrium depends the perfect or honorable man. Too much avarice makes the contemptible man, not enough the foolish spendthrift who is forever calling upon his friends for help. Too much hope and bravery the speculator, whose path leads onward to the gambler, not enough the coward and the hermit.

So of ambition it is a flame to be guarded, a willing slave but an un pitying master. In full sway, it is the very essence of conceit and selfishness, two traits we could do well without.

Some passions, oft condemned were implanted in man for good, but by his abusive use are regarded as evil. Man is endowed with the highest intellect, and should endeavor to so remain throughout the coming centuries "the paragon of all animals."

Prominent among these passions so oft condemned, is ambition. All the bad adjectives of the dictionary have been flung at it, and yet it is only good or evil, as its subject may make it.

Ambition, laudable or ignoble, is the offspring of discontent and self interest; is there even an ambition that does not proceed from one of these two motives? Does a man desire fame, wealth or power, for the good of his fellow men, or, to gratify his own acquisitive instincts.

It is difficult to decide, whether to praise ambition as a virtue or proscribe it as a vice, however it is good in moderation, evil in excess.

If in moderation, what a virtue. Without ambition, life would scarcely be worth the living through trials and troubles and yet it is the source of pain and disappointment not only to the ambitious, but to those over whose heads we must rise and on whose shoulders we must tread in our upward scramble. We should never forget to lend a helping hand to our weaker competitors.

Every man in every occupation, who has raised himself to eminence is an example of this ruling passion, laudable or ignoble as he has chosen.

A laudable ambition may be defined as being an eager desire for such professional or social advancement as is reasonably and fairly to be hoped for in the scope of a man's ordinary vocations having due regard to the range of his capacities.

An ignoble ambition is one that pursues its object, with utter disregard to the principles of right or wrong, or of the interests it may crush in its wild progress.

Such an ambition weakens or develops in the wrong path, the faculties of the mind and heart. The subject will never endeavor to lend a helping hand while he aggrandizes himself.

What would be the world had all such an ambition? How much different would be our relation with the other nations. Instead of commanding respect we would be a selfish indolent race of people, ignorant of all good.

In this great nation of progress, and broad scope of liberty and freedom, it taints not to a man from what race he has descended, what are his politics, beliefs or religion; be he possessor of a true, upright character, let our ambition be noble, be true to yourself and your God and you will every where command respect and the great race of mankind will be the better that you have been a worthy member.

Friendship.

EDWIN STOTT.

Friendship has been spoken of as "An instinct indigenous in the heart of man; a plant of Eden which was not rooted out by the fall, but has bloomed in every age."

Webster defined friendship as "an

attachment to a person proceeding from intimate acquaintance and a reciprocation of kind offices, or from a favorable opinion of the amiable and respectable qualities of his mind." This being the accepted meaning of the word, it follows naturally that selfish, disagreeable or disreputable persons, know nothing whatever of true friendship, because their intimate acquaintances soon learn their unpleasant characteristics.

Bacon asserts that "there is little friendship in the world" and perhaps that was true in the time of Bacon. If so, what wonder that the deepest philosophers grew sad when they touched upon this question:

"There can be," says Rambler, "no friendship without confidence, and no confidence without integrity." Sincerity, then is the basis of true friendship, which is one of the most sacred treasures a man can possess and is about as scarce as any of his possessions. We must not confound our friends with our acquaintances, nor use the term friendship lightly. Acquaintances could easily bear her loss, or desert us in the time of trouble, while the affection of friends is only strengthened by afflictions or adversity.

Acquaintances do not take adverse criticisms kindly even though made in a kindly spirit, while friends do, remembering that the "wounds of a friend are faithful, while the kisses of an enemy are deceitful."

Many acquaintances whom we have always regarded as friends, are never proven such, for friendship is not friendship at the best, till circumstances test it, and it sometimes requires but slight tests to prove them friends in name only.

Take for instance the case of two young ladies who hold each other as dear friends supposing that nothing short of death can part their affections Fate kindly fails to test them. Perhaps if these two young ladies met in the daily walks of life, where they might kiss, caress and gush over each other, their friendship would continue only for a short season.

How shall we select our friends? Since we are members of a fallen race, and evil seizes on us with a far stronger hold than good, our parents not only have a right to choose the most intimate associates, but it is their duty to do so, lest we form friendships which may annul the good teachings we may have had at home.

Since friendship has divine warrant and example and is needful to our proper moral development, we should go slowly in choosing our friends.

Sometimes, we may be deceived in our chosen friend, but when their true character stands revealed, we should slowly, yet surely, but without quarreling withdraw from that friendship.

Bells.

MAY L. PIERCE.

Among all the beautiful forms we meet among flowers there are none more lovely than the bells, from the tiny spring chimes of the lilies-of-the-valley to the light transparent grace of the Canterbury bells and the magnificence of the stately lilies. Man, from earliest times has tried to put into lasting shape these forms of beauty and give them a voice to fittingly express themselves. These are our bells, golden, silver, brass, iron, that with clear ringing tones, call to pleasure or duty or shout out words of warning or despair.

Previous to the rise of the Roman Empire, bells were small and not much used. They were jangling instruments chiefly intended to make a noise. By the Romans they were used in their processions and also call the citizens to baths or to the senate. From this latter use bells easily came to be used by the church. Gradually they came to be used as alarms in cases of fire or tumult, to call soldiers to arms and to be rung at the triumphs of a great general.

Bells have played an important part in history. The massacre of St. Bartholomew, in which 100,000 French Huguenots lost their lives, was announced by the ringing of bells.

How varied are the voices of the bells—sleigh bells, door bells, school bells and church bells.

Listen to the voice of the fog-bell A vessel is sailing on the sea, not proudly and majestically in the full light of a glorious sun, but, envel-

oped in a thick fog, is creeping slowly along. It is creeping towards the rocks all unaware of their presence until a fog-bell from the shore peals forth its warning cry of danger.

A soul is sailing on the sea of life. Enveloped in the mists of trouble and sin, it can no longer see the dangers that beset it, and, in trying to find its way alone, is creeping towards the rocks of destruction. But some one on safe land rings out danger! and that soul, guided by the warning cry, turns from the danger toward the harbor.

What is that sound which breaks the stillness of the air in the morning? It is the school bell calling the merry lads and lasses to school, that they may gain knowledge.

Church bells have been used for centuries. Away back in the dim past of Jewish history Moses was commanded to make bells of gold. Bells for church purposes were first heard of in the fifth century A. D.

There is one bell of peculiar interest to the American people, and that is the Liberty bell. A second bell takes its place, the Centennial Liberty bell of America, in Independence hall, in Philadelphia, which was presented to that city in 1876. It bears upon its surface, not only the text found on the original bell but also the words, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

Educational Advantages.

NORA M. REED.

Education as usually regarded is the act or process of training by a prescribed course of study or discipline. Instruction or intellectual education being more particularly the work of the schoolmaster, has come in common language to usurp the whole field so that by education we seldom mean more than the imparting of information or instruction.

The design of education when properly understood is not to make a gentleman, or a lawyer, or a mechanic, but to draw out to their utmost limits all the susceptibilities of our three fold natures.

Where education has been entirely neglected or improperly managed we see the worst passions ruling with uncontrolled and incessant sway.

Fortunes may be left to us by our parents or relatives, but education must be acquired by ourselves or we lack it forever.

Education will never come to us, it is gained by constant application and study, everyone must educate himself.

It is by constant use of our mental powers that we become educated. A person may by continual practice educate his eye to see beauties in nature unnoticed before; he can converse with a picture and find enjoyment in the contemplation of fields and meadows, that others are incapable of receiving. Education has existed as an art from the earliest ages. All men that have gone before are teacher's, the maxims of the great and wise of all generation have been treasured up for his instruction. All the records of the past throw light upon the present opportunities of benefiting ourselves and others.

It is to education more than to any advantages of nature that men owe the superiority they have over their fellow creature.

Give the youth of our land an education and many of the vices and sins that are so prevalent now will disappear.

Education is a companion which no misfortune can depress, no climate destroy and no enemy alienate.

Silence to the tongue of him who would say ought against free and universal education in our beloved land, and palsied be the arm of any one who jars molest the stars and stripes as they wave over the places where our boys and girls are educated. Let no one lightly esteem the advantages of a good education. Let us all strive, schoolmates and classmates to attain the highest culture which is the result of an educated head and heart, and always remember that

"Life is a leaf of paper white
Where on each one of us may write."

Weight of Words.

FRED. S. ABRAHAM.

Words are things of little cost;
Lightly spoken, lightly lost.

They may be breaths of air or drops of ink spoken or written by a kind friend to cheer and bless us, or they

Continued on Editorial Page.

The Genoa Issue.

G. E. SISLEY & CO., Publishers.

GENOA, ILLINOIS.

THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Regular Session.
IN the senate on the 30th ult. a bill was introduced making it unlawful for any person to send obscene literature or any other matter of indecent character, or any article intended for immoral use by express. The tariff bill was further discussed. In the house debate on the state bank tax repeal bill was begun. Mr. Cox (Tenn.) speaking in its favor and Mr. Johnson (Ind.) presenting the opposing arguments. Adjourned to the 31st ult.
On the 31st ult. the senate adopted a resolution declaring the senate to be in favor of a policy of non-intervention with Hawaiian affairs. Senator Sherman spoke on the tariff bill, and during his remarks said the McKinley bill had been persistently misrepresented as a bill to increase revenue, when as a matter of fact it decreased revenue \$30,000,000 a year. An amendment making all lumber duty free was adopted. In the house a bill was passed for the appointment of an additional judge of the district court of the United States for the northern district of Illinois, and the bill to repeal the state bank tax was further discussed.
In the senate on the 1st a petition was presented from the "New England Industrial Army" asking legislation that would guarantee work to the unemployed. The tariff bill was taken up and the great battle over the sugar schedule began. In the house the senate bill providing for the carrying out of the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration for the protection of seals in Behring sea was passed. The state bank bill was further considered. At the evening session private pension bills were discussed.

THE debate in the senate on the 2d on the sugar schedule was preceded by three hours of discussion of a resolution to throw open the doors of the committee investigating the method of forming the sugar schedule, but no vote was taken. In the house a resolution was introduced for non-interference with Hawaiian affairs. A reduction in the wages of laborers to one dollar a day by the district commissioners caused a resolution of inquiry to be offered.

DOMESTIC.

GOVS. MATTHEWS, of Indiana, and Pattison, of Pennsylvania, have issued proclamations warning striking miners of the consequences of riotous acts.

THE lower portion of Pueblo, Col., was under water, heavy storms having caused the Arkansas and Fountain rivers to overflow their banks, and great damage was done.

MEMORIAL day was generally observed throughout the country.

FORTY persons were injured, two probably fatally, by the ditching of a car loaded with excursionists on the Southwestern railway at Holts, Ga.

SECRETARY MORTON has appointed James D. Cooke, of Michigan, chief clerk of the weather bureau.

THE St. Paul limited was derailed and three cars telescoped at Mannville, Wis., by a defective switch, resulting in the death of six persons and the serious injury of seven others.

ARTHUR DAVIS and Guy Gilbert, two jockeys, were killed in a hurdle race at Phoenixville, Pa.

THREE men were killed and one seriously injured in a freight wreck at Sharon, Mass.

AT Village Springs, Ala., Thomas Early, a miner, shot and killed Wash Bailey and his wife and then fled, pursued by an officer, who shot and killed Early.

DOYLE's bronze statue of Horace Greeley was unveiled in Greeley square in New York.

THE large brick livery stable of J. T. Roberts at Galesburg, Ill., was burned and twenty horses perished in the fire.

I. T. BURGIS, a negro preacher charged with a vile conspiracy against white women, was lynched by a mob near Palatka, Fla.

EX-JUSTICE SUTHERLAND must suffer imprisonment for two years and eight months for connection with the Gravesend (N. Y.) election frauds.

THE railway telegraphers at their annual meeting in Wichita, Kan., elected W. V. Powell, of that city, as grand chief.

NEARLY 300 war department clerks in Washington were dismissed by Secretary Lamont in compliance with the provisions of the appropriation bill.

A CYCLONE 200 feet wide passed over the northern portion of Sedgwick county, Kan., destroying a church and several other buildings and damaging crops.

IN a fit of jealousy Michael Jansen fatally shot his wife at Butte, Mont., to whom he had been married thirty years, and then shot himself.

GREAT excitement prevailed over the discovery of rich gold fields near Boise, Idaho.

FIRE at Arlington, Mass., destroyed four large icehouses and other property valued at \$125,000.

THE bank at Enterprise, Kan., closed its doors with liabilities of \$20,000.

COXKITES in Wisconsin took possession of passenger cars on the St. Paul road and rode to Avoca.

PUEBLO, Col., was visited by the worst flood in its history. Several thousand people were rendered homeless, property was damaged to the amount of \$100,000 and some lives were lost.

AN official treasury statement shows that the expenditures of the government for the eleven months of the current fiscal year have exceeded the receipts by \$72,000,000, the aggregate standing in round numbers: Receipts, \$268,000,000; expenditures, \$340,000,000.

THE boiler at a sawmill near Adelphi, O., exploded, instantly killing Engineer Joseph Shewler, Theodore Sawyer and Sherman Waite.

OFFICERS dispersed strikers who were terrorizing miners at work at Pana, Ill., and many arrests were made.

FIRE destroyed the greater portion of the business part of Maysville, Mo. COUNT HERBERT BISMARCK, son of Prince Bismarck, and family were passengers on the Normania which arrived in New York.

COMBETT has declined to fight Jackson in Europe and has accepted the offer of the Jacksonville (Fla.) club.

THE Central Trust Company of St. Louis failed for \$100,000.

THE four-story building at Omaha occupied by the Manger Printing company and the Columbia Clothing company was burned, the loss being \$200,000.

CONCONULLY, a village in Washington, was swept away by a flood and Mrs. Almira Keith was drowned.

A MEETING in Springfield of Illinois coal operators to attempt to end the great strike ended in a failure.

THE exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 1st aggregated \$711,060,979, against \$854,566,992 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1893, was 21.1.

JOHN RUSSELL, a bank cashier at Palmyra, Mo., and his wife were shot by burglars whom they surprised in their home.

THERE were 183 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 1st, against 237 the week previous and 238 in the corresponding time in 1893.

COAL operators in six states notified the leaders of the strikers that they proposed to open the mines by force.

ADVICES from Portland, Ore., say that the flood in the Columbia river continued to increase, and the fertile bottom lands along the river from the Rocky mountains to the sea, a distance of 600 miles, were all inundated, crops were all ruined, houses washed away and stock drowned. Thousands of persons were homeless.

MRS. ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, aged 80, of Greenville, Pa., was chloroformed and robbed of \$1,100, every cent she possessed.

IN the bribery investigating at Washington Representative Warner, of New York, testified that he had been approached by agents of the sugar trust.

MORGAN WHITE was executed at Columbia, S. C., for murder.

FRANK BILLARD, a negro, was lynched at Jackson, Tenn., for attempting to murder Miss Thomas, a white girl.

By the capsizing of a sailing boat at Buffalo, Ia., Mrs. H. Hoppens and her two children were drowned.

BRADSTREET's financial review says uncertain tariff legislation and strikes have caused general stagnation on Wall street, New York.

By the explosion of a keg of powder at a mine near Jernyn, Pa., seven men were burned, some of them fatally.

THE public debt statement issued on the 1st showed that the debt decreased \$640,879 during the month of May. The cash balance in the treasury was \$117,854,335. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to \$895,062,225.

WHEAT dropped on the Chicago board of trade under any price heretofore made, July getting to 54 3/4c and June to 53 3/4c.

THE government receipts from all sources during May aggregated \$23,066,994, about \$500,000 more than during the preceding month of April, and nearly \$8,000,000 less than in May a year ago.

THE percentages of the baseball clubs in the national league for the week ended on the 2d were: Baltimore, .679; Cleveland, .667; Philadelphia, .667; Pittsburgh, .667; Boston, .636; Brooklyn, .531; New York, .485; St. Louis, .471; Cincinnati, .367; Louisville, .323; Chicago, .313; Washington, .285.

ALEXANDER McCURDY, who terribly mutilated his stepbrother, Charles Berry, was taken from the Golden (Col.) jail and lynched after being subjected to horrible brutalities.

TWO BROTHERS named Donath were digging a well at St. Cloud, Minn., struck gas at a depth of 45 feet, and before held could reach them both were dead.

FIVE blocks of dwellings and business houses in Ottumwa, Ia., were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$225,000. A boy was burned to death.

A FURTHER postponement of the insanity trial at Chicago of Prendergast, the murderer of Carter Harrison, until the fall term of the criminal court was agreed upon.

IN an address before the International Temperance congress in New York Neal Dow denied that prohibition had been a failure in Maine.

FLOODS continued to do great damage throughout Colorado and Oregon.

THE farm and well machinery plant of R. R. Howell & Co. at Minneapolis was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$130,000.

JEFF CRAWFORD, the negro murderer of W. P. Blackburn, of Bethesda township, S. C., was lynched by a mob.

ANDY JOHNSON, who killed five people at Pineville, Ky., in one day, was killed by Jim Horn, whom he tried to arrest at a dance. Horn was also killed.

J. L. BELL, second assistant postmaster general, resigned to become traffic manager of the Jersey Central railroad.

THE Winters Lithographing company at Springfield, O., failed for \$151,000.

HARRY GILL, (colored) was taken from the jail at West Lancaster, S. C., by a mob and lynched, and Hill and Parker, in jail for murder at Colfax, Wash., met a like fate.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Missouri prohibitionists in state convention at Carrollton nominated for supreme judge R. B. Robinson, superintendent of schools Miss Ellen Morris, and for railroad commissioner P. C. Yates, of Newton county. The platform declares for prohibition, national and state, absolute; favors universal suffrage; gold, silver and paper money all to be at par, and opposes national banks and issue of government bonds.

CAPT. NATHAN PETERS, said to be the oldest free mason in the United States, died at Amesbury, Mass., aged 81. He joined the masonic fraternity in 1828.

JAMES A. CRAWFORD, state president of the United Mineworkers, was nominated for congress by the populists of the Seventeenth Illinois district.

DR. HENRY VAN AERINAM died at Franklinville, N. Y., aged 75 years. He was a member of the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh congresses.

REV. W. A. PASSAVANT, Sr., founder of hospitals and orphanages in several cities, died in Pittsburgh, aged 76 years.

EX-JUDGE JOHN M. BROOMALL died at Media, Pa., aged 78. In 1864 he was elected to congress and served three consecutive terms.

FOREIGN.

TWO THOUSAND families homeless and a property loss of \$3,000,000 was the estimated result of the flood in the Frazer river valley in British Columbia.

THE rebels derailed a train near San Salvador loaded with government troops, and 200 of the soldiers were killed and 123 wounded.

THE thirteenth international conference of the Young Men's Christian associations of all lands began in London. The meeting commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the first Young Men's Christian association by George Williams June 6, 1844.

OWING to a rebellion in Corea the lives of Americans were in peril and a warship was asked for.

MAISAN & BROUSSEAU, hay shippers at Montreal, failed for \$100,000.

DEPENDENT from financial reverses Karl Seigr and wife, of Berlin, poisoned their four children and then killed themselves.

NEARLY \$300,000 damage was caused by a fire in St. John's, N. B.

EX-PREMIER CASIMIR PERIER was elected president of the French chamber of deputies to succeed Dupuy.

A CROUBURST occurred in the Sierra Madre mountains south of Durango, Mex., washed away a camp of charcoal burners and ten men were drowned.

DURING a storm at Yahuallica, Mex., several residences were blown down and ten persons were killed.

LATER.

THE tenth week of the tariff debate began on the 4th in the United States senate and an amendment was presented to the bill declaring all combinations, conspiracies, trusts, agreements or contracts to be contrary to public policy and illegal and void. In the house the time was occupied in discussing the state-bank tax bill. A senate joint resolution appropriating \$10,000 to defray the expense of the sugar investigating committee was agreed to.

GEN. CHARLES M. GROSVENER was re-nominated for congress by the republicans of the Eleventh Ohio district.

ROBBERS ditched a Mobile & Ohio passenger train at Fisher's Lake, Ill., and the engineer and fireman were fatally hurt and many others injured.

STEGLE & WALKER, wholesale grocers at St. Joseph, Mo., assigned, with liabilities estimated at \$700,000.

IT was announced that the revolutionists in Salvador had triumphed completely and that President Ezeta had fled the country.

LEONARD W. MARSH, of Kansas City, shot his wife and daughter, but their lives were saved by their corsets.

JOSEPH N. CARPER (rep.) defeated O. P. Bonney (dem.) for supreme judge in the Fourth judicial district of Illinois. His majority was estimated at 3,500.

STRIKERS fired upon Powellton (W. Va.) miners and killed four of their number.

COLORADO mine owners agreed to a settlement of the strike proposed by Gov. Waite, who had ordered out troops to secure its enforcement.

JUDGE BAKER sentenced F. A. and Percival B. Coffin, the Indianapolis bank wreckers, to imprisonment for ten and five years, respectively.

JEALOUSY caused Joseph Lozeinski, a Toledo, O., contractor, to kill his bride of two weeks, and then to end his own life.

IN a battle between the striking miners and the Indiana militia near Farmersburg four of the former were shot dead. The strikers were burning railroad bridges to prevent moving coal trains.

CHARLES E. VAN ZANDT, ex-governor of Rhode Island, died at the residence of his brother-in-law in Brookline, Mass., aged 64 years.

OREGON republicans claimed the election of Lord, their candidate for governor, by from 5,000 to 10,000 plurality. The legislature will also be republican. Herman (rep.) was also elected to congress from the First district and Ellis (rep.) from the Second.

SHOT DEAD.

Indiana Strikers Attack Militia at Night.

Their Fire Returned and Four of Them Are Reported Killed—Details Are Meager—Four Men Are Killed in West Virginia.

WAR IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 5.—A telephone message from Shelburn says the troops have been fired on under cover of the night. Communication is bad and it is only known that four of the strikers were killed in the return volley. Brig. Gen. McKee sent a call for the second Gatling gun, the first being at Cannelburg. Shortly after midnight a special train was secured, and the rest of the Indiana light artillery under command of Capt. Curtis, speaker of the last house, was started over the Vandavia via Terre Haute for the scene of the outbreak. Rush dispatches from the governor were sent to seven different military companies to prepare to march at any hour. It is feared some of the militia has been injured or perhaps killed. There are eight companies there, counting the two that came up from Cannelburg. This would give McKee about 400 men. Opposed to them must be nearly 2,000 desperate strikers.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 5.—At 6 o'clock Monday evening while miners were leaving their work at Powellton, in the Kanawha valley, unknown persons fired a volley of fifty shots into their midst, killing four of their number. The names of the men who were killed are unobtainable. Sheriff Hinman and a posse left at once for the scene of the trouble and nothing further is reported up to midnight. The men were undoubtedly killed by strikers, who had been threatening them for several days.

FARMERSBURG, Ind., June 5.—Monday was a day of victory for the striking coal miners hereabouts. It looked for a time as though the railway company, supported by Sheriff Mills and the First regiment of Indiana infantry, would come out triumphant again, as they did Sunday, but not so. When the local freight, north bound, having passed unmolested through Shelburn and Curryville, arrived at Alum Cave switch, a branch of the Evansville & Terre Haute running 12 miles back into the hills and terminating at Alum Cave mining camp, it was stopped by a mob of twenty-five or thirty strikers armed with shotguns, rifles and revolvers.

The train crew was ordered to cut loose the caboose and allow it to stand on the main track, while the coal cars were run in on the switch. This was done without delay.

When the captured coal train was ready to move all of the regular crew except the engineer and fireman, Charles Hyde and Harvey Rhodes, of Evansville, were instructed to leave, and as lead was back of the instructions, they obeyed. The engineer was told to back up at a lively rate. He backed up, the armed strikers ranging themselves about on the top of the coal. No stop was made until Alum Cave was reached. There the coal cars were side-tracked and the engineer and fireman with their engine were released.

They ran back to this town, having a thrilling experience on the way. They were running rapidly, believing that all the doors of devilment were back of them. Alum Cave switch is very crooked, winding among the hills, and just around a certain curve coming in this direction is a long trestle. When this trestle came in sight it was discovered to be on fire. There was no chance to escape. Engineer Hyde threw the throttle wide open and crossed the trestle in safety. The fire is still burning.

While the soldiers were chasing would-be train wreckers between here and Shelburn the latter dropped several cartridges, which were picked up. About thirty shots were exchanged at long range between the bluecoats and the fugitives. Maj. T. C. Stunkard, regiment surgeon of Terre Haute, had four strikers shooting at him at once. He returned the fire and things were lively for a time, but no one was hurt. Two or three men were arrested and sent to jail at Sullivan.

SHELBERN, Ind., June 5.—This town resounded all Sunday night with the boom of anvils. What they were being fired for no one knows save those who did the shooting. At 3 a. m. there was a tremendous explosion. Daylight revealed its results. The Evansville & Terre Haute railway trestle half a mile above here is badly splintered. Two ties are torn to pieces and a large hole is blown in the heavier sustaining framework. The trestle still bears up, but it furnishes evidence of a terrific explosion. The job was done with either dynamite or giant powder. The miners indignantly deny that they are in any way responsible.

CHICAGO, June 5.—United States Marshal Arnold, with a large force of deputies, went on a special train on Monday to Streator in response to orders by Judge Grosscup, on application of counsel for the receivers of the Santa Fe railroad, for the purpose of arresting miners who are interfering with the running of trains at Streator and Coal City. The fact that the receivers were appointed by the United States court gives the federal authorities jurisdiction.

The Magic Touch

OF

Hood's Sarsaparilla

You smile at the idea. But if you are a sufferer from

Dyspepsia

And indigestion, try a bottle, and before you have taken half a dozen doses, you will think, and no doubt exclaim "That just hits it!" "That

Hood's Sarsaparilla
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is a magic touch!" Hood's Sarsaparilla gently tones and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, invigorates the liver, creates a natural, healthy desire for food, gives refreshing sleep.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient.

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THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

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Makes thin, pale, sickly people well and strong.

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Cures the bad after effects of this trying epidemic and restores lost vigor and vitality.

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Eczema, scrofula, malaria, pimples, blotches.

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Constitution all run down, loss of ambition and appetite, nervousness, tired and sleepless.

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KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS.,

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

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

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

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

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

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

TAKE A REST

GO EAST

GO VIA THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

AMERICA'S BEST RAILWAY.

VISIT SOME OF THE DELIGHTFUL MOUNTAIN, LAKE OR SEA SHORE RESORTS OF THE EAST, A FULL LIST OF WHICH WITH ROUTES AND RATES WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

SEND 10c. IN STAMPS or silver for Beautiful Litho-Water Color View of the FAMOUS EXPOSITION FLYER, the fastest long distance train ever run.

C. K. WILBER, West. P. A., CHICAGO.

The Genuine De Long Pat. Hook AND EVE has on the face and back of every card the words:

See that **hump?**

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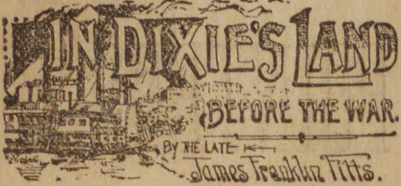
GENOA, ILLINOIS.

SECRETS.

I am the sun.
Out of the ocean's silver bed
I lift the crest of a golden head
And my yellow locks are spread and curled
Over the shoulders of the world.
Yet there are who sigh and think
That I only rise to sink!
Shall I tell you a secret? Setting here,
I rise in another hemisphere.

I am a wave.
Out of the ocean's level plain
I lift and swell to the shore again,
And my lucid waters lace and fly
Over the bounds of the beaches high.
Yet there are who weep to know
That the ebb attends the flow!
Shall I tell you a secret? With the tide,
I ebb and flow on the other side.

I am a man.
Out of the night of a hidden past
I awake to the light of the world at last,
And my eager spirit yearns to climb
Up to the height of a joy sublime.
Yet there are who doubt and cry
That I only live to die!
Shall I tell you a secret? God is love,
I shall die to live in the land above.
—Nina F. Layard, in Harper's Magazine.



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CHAPTER XXIV. IN SUSPENSE.

I entered that room with Coralie and took a seat within the railing. The crowd, eager for my condemnation, and cruel as any mob, pointed at us and whispered. I sat down, hopeless and sullen. In fifteen minutes events had so shaped themselves that hope was somewhat revived—at least, I knew that the expected blow was averted for the present.

The judge came in and heard the accusation. He was a portly, fine-looking man, and I thought looked with some compassion at me.

"This is a very serious charge, young man. Where are you from?"

"New Hampshire, sir."

"Is it possible that so young a person as you has come down here in this nefarious business of decoying away our property?"

"No, sir; I have not."

"The complainant charges that you were trying to abduct his slave. What do you say?"

My recollection of what Coralie's father and Le Fevre had said, told me that I was guilty of just that offense, no matter what my motives were. Still, I did not wish to confess it. My heart swelled with indignation against the assertion; I could only keep silence.

"Where is the slave?" the judge asked.

Coralie was pointed out to him. He looked at her with surprise.

"That person?" he said. "Can it be possible?"

"She was the born slave of the late Pierce Bostock, of La Fourche interior," put in the lawyer whom Conrad had brought with him. "My client in-



"WHERE IS THE SLAVE?" THE JUDGE ASKED.

herited her, with the other slaves and property. This young fellow has been caught in an attempt to run her off to the north. That is, in brief, the whole case."

"Well, sir, have you nothing to say?" the judge asked, with some sternness.

There was much that I could say without any admission of the charge. I said it in brief sentences.

"Pierce Bostock was my friend—the schoolmate of my father before me. I was visiting in his family for months before his death. This lady is his daughter. It is necessary for me to state that we were engaged to be married, with the approval of her father. We were on our way to the river for that purpose. That is my side of the story."

Coralie nodded, and took one of my hands in both of hers.

"Stuff and nonsense!" growled Conrad.

"A very pretty story," sneered the lawyer. "But your honor knows that under our law the consent of the slave cannot at all affect the guilt of her abductor."

"That is true," observed the judge; "and this is a time when a clearly-proved attempt of the nature here charged must be punished with all

the rigor known to the law. Our southern institutions must be upheld, and dangerous fanatics from the north must be taught to respect them. While this is true, there seems to be some extraordinary features about this case. The accused is young and has not the appearance of a common slave stealer. His statement is a curious one. He ought to have counsel. Is there any gentleman of the bar here who will advise with him?"

A rosy, spectacled man near the bench said: "Your honor, I should decline to appear for the defense in any common case of this kind, but I have become much interested in these persons from what I have seen and heard here, and I agree with the court that there must be something extraordinary about the matter. If I may retire with the accused for a few minutes I will be able to say whether he ought to be defended."

The judge nodded and the lawyer took me out into a side room.

"Tell me all about it," he said, kindly.

A great deal may be said in ten minutes. In that time I had given him the main facts that had led to my present situation.

He took off his spectacles and rubbed the glasses nervously with his handkerchief.

"This is quite out of common," he said. "I never heard anything just like it."

He asked me half a dozen questions, each of which I was able to answer promptly. He stroked his face thoughtfully.

"I had some acquaintance with Pierce Bostock years ago," he said, "and I remember now that there was a good deal of talk about his family affairs. There is very much more than this girl's freedom depending upon the facts of this case."

"Do you think you can save her?" I eagerly asked.

"You've got a case here," he answered evasively. "that the best lawyers of Louisiana might take hold of. I am not one of the best; but my sympathies are greatly excited for you. There is a long and stubborn legal battle to be fought. When I came in here with you, I had no idea of the nature of the case. You ought to be defended with zeal and ability; but it will be a tedious fight, and a hard one. To be perfectly frank with you, lawyers are no more mercenary than other men; but it is extremely unfortunate for you that you are a poor fellow, without means."

I took a roll of bills from my pocket. Part of it was the remnant of what I had received from Deacon Hallock; with this was five hundred dollars more that generous Le Fevre had handed me at Donaldsonville, merely saying: "We may be separated. Take it, till you can repay me."

I handed one hundred dollars to the lawyer. "Do your best," I said. "I have more."

He put it in his pocket with great complacency. "At least," said he, "I can get you time, and embarrass the other side. Now, put everything in my hands. Don't open your mouth without my permission. You've admitted nothing, so far, and I don't mean you shall."

Back in the courtroom, my counsel was on his feet, and addressed the judge like a pugnacious terrier.

"Your honor, my young client here pleads not guilty to this charge. He admits nothing whatever, and requires that everything shall be proved. The statement that he made to your honor is true in every particular. We deny that this lady is or ever was a slave. She is the daughter of the late Pierce Bostock, reared in his family from infancy, both here and in Mississippi, and always treated and acknowledged as a daughter. If there is the slightest evidence to the contrary we shall produce a cloud of witnesses from the parish of La Fourche interior, and from the vicinity of Vicksburg. While I am led to believe that there is some evidence that the complainant is the son of the deceased, we give notice that the most positive proof of that fact will be required in the case of a man who was disowned by his reputed father from the time he arrived at his majority, and who is known as one of the worst blacklegs along the river."

"I'll call you to account for that!" the person referred to furiously exclaimed.

"Whenever you please, sir!" my belligerent champion retorted, with outstretched finger.

"Order!" said the judge. "No personalities here."

"I don't want to be personal," continued my counsel. "Yet it is a fact that the complainant was put ashore from a steamboat below Vicksburg last June for cheating at cards."

"That's so," somebody in the crowd exclaimed. "I was there."

"If the court please," said the opposite lawyer, jumping up, "what has all this to do with the accusation here?"

"Very little," said the judge. "Make your statement pertinent, Mr. Garnett."

"I was merely warning the complainant that he will have no easy time in proving that he owns any slave. And your honor will see the immense importance of this investigation. Not only does it affect the right of this lady to her freedom—and I use the word lady in the highest sense that can be given it—but the evidence taken here will be used in another tribunal, in establishing the disputed

question of heirship to the large Bostock estates. It will be a long and complicated investigation, and I shall see that the rights of both these interesting young people are most fully protected. We ask an adjournment of one week; that the defendant be admitted to bail, and that the court will commit this lady to the care of my family pending the examination. I pledge my word that she shall be here on the adjourned day."

"I object," said the other lawyer. "We can prove our case in five minutes."

"Indeed!" sneered my champion. "I don't think the unsupported word of a professional gambler, and the party in interest, as to Pierce Bostock's statements to him, will have controlling weight against the proof I shall bring."

"We will show by the prisoner that Pierce Bostock admitted and confessed to him everything we claim."

"No you won't. Because he is under accusation, he will not be permitted or required to testify at all."

"We will prove it by the girl."

A smile flitted over the judge's face. Lawyer Garnett laughed aloud.

"Worse and worse! According to your own theory and complaint, the lady is a slave, and by the law of Louisiana can't be a witness. Who else would you like to call?"

"We will prove it by Washington Le Fevre, the late Mr. Bostock's overseer."

"You couldn't prove anything to your advantage by him, if you could bring him here, as you can't. He is at the bottom of the Mississippi."

Conrad's lawyer began to fidget about and his client looked troubled. After whispering together, the former said:

"We shall be able to prove all we allege, your honor; but the evidence is not at hand to-day. We consent to a postponement, and we shall be entirely ready. In the meantime, we insist that both the prisoner and the girl shall be committed to the parish prison."

My counsel was promptly on his feet to protest; but the judge told him that it was unnecessary for him to be heard again.

"This postponement will be ordered," he said. "As for the custody of the prisoner, and the female whose legal status is so strangely in controversy here—"

A note was at that instant handed him by an attendant. I learned afterward that it was addressed to the judge, with the words in the corner, "please read immediately."

He checked his remarks, and read it. "This is most extraordinary," he said. "This case is filled with surprises. Let the people make room there, and admit this gentleman."

I had not the slightest premonition of what was about to happen. My eyes were fixed upon the crowd, and as the people slowly parted and made way I saw a man come forward. My heart gave a bound. It was Alfred Dorion.

CHAPTER XXV. BROKEN FETTERS.

As he came forward, he seemed not to see me nor Coralie. The judge greeted him cordially, by name, and it was evident that they were old friends.

"When did you arrive in town?" he asked.

"Within an hour, by rail from Vicksburg. I was on my way to Donaldsonville and beyond, and was amazed to learn on the street of the death of the man I was going to see and the nature of the case you are investigating. Here is a paper which I fancy will be of great importance."

He took a folded paper from a long pocketbook and laid it before the judge. While the latter was reading it, Mr. Dorion stepped down and heartily greeted us. My lawyer had caught the name and, leaning over, whispered:

"What's your evidence, sir?"

"Wait a moment," was the reply, given with a peculiar smile. "I reckon you'll be satisfied with it."

The judge finished reading the paper, and called to Mr. Dorion. They had a brief whispered conversation. Then the lawyers were called up together and permitted to read the paper, the judge adding some comments in a low voice. As they returned to their seats, I saw Mr. Garnett's face wreathed with smiles.

"You're safe," he whispered.

I looked at Conrad. The face of the fiend never shone out more plainly in a human countenance than in his, as his lawyer communicated to him the startling news.

"I have been made acquainted with such additional and surprising disclosures," said the judge, in a voice which the whole room heard, "as make it, in my judgment, both proper and necessary to end this case here, so far as relates to the charge of abduction of a slave. The gentleman who has just come into court is the owner and occupant of the plantation in Mississippi formerly occupied by the deceased, Pierce Bostock. In a secret drawer of an old bureau left in that house when he returned to Louisiana; Mr. Dorion, only a few days since, found this paper. It purports to be the last will and testament of Pierce Bostock, executed by him December 9, 1853. It frees and manumits the person described in it as 'my beloved daughter Coralie, child of the late Louise Boufant,' and then proceeds to devise and bequeath to her all his estate, real and personal, wherever situated. He names

his 'unworthy son, Conrad,' only to declare that he has by his unfilial conduct and his long confirmed evil courses forfeited all right to any part of the testator's property more than he has already received."

"That instrument has never been established," Conrad's lawyer interrupted.

"I am aware of that; and it cannot be, in this court. But there is reason to think that it can be legally established in the proper tribunal. Mr. Dorion pronounces the signature of Pierce Bostock genuine. There are three witnesses, as the law of Mississippi requires—all of whom, strangely enough, are also dead, as Mr. Dorion informs me. But he pronounces all these signatures genuine, and he says that numerous witnesses in that vicinity will swear to them."

"If this instrument is the legal act of the late Mr. Bostock, not only is Coralie Bonfant named in it a free woman, but she is at this moment the

rightful owner of her father's immense estate.

"Whether it will stand in law, or not, I have no authority to decide. Other courts must settle that question. And it would be improper and absurd for me to attempt to pass upon the charge brought here against Dorri Jewett until this instrument has been legally examined and pronounced upon."

"I have examined it and considered it far enough to see that a very strong case can be made for its legality, with all that would result from it. The charge that is here made is premature, to say the least; nor do I think that, in any event, the defendant has been guilty of anything more than a technical violation of the statute. He is discharged; also the lady."

The judge smiled graciously upon us. Mr. Garnett capered about the bar, and Mr. Dorion renewed his greetings, mingled with congratulations. The popular anger had now turned upon Conrad Bostock, and he and his friends withdrew by a rear door, to escape being hustled. The fickle multitude proposed to give me a triumphant ride on their shoulders, and it was with some difficulty that I escaped their attentions. We sadly needed rest, quiet and the company of friends after the tremendous excitement of the last few days; and these we found at the hotel with Mr. Dorion and his eldest daughter.

CHAPTER XXVI.
LAST WORDS.

That Pierce Bostock executed the will and article of manumission before leaving Mississippi, that he secreted it in his house, forgot to take it with him, apparently forgot the fact that he had done it, and never mentioned it to anybody, were things that, to my mind, were perfectly consistent with his condition of mind after the deed. The witnesses, Mr. Dorion said, were obscure white men of the vicinity. It was not necessary for them to know, and they doubtless were not informed as to the character of the instrument, any more than that it was a last will and testament. They were not men much given to gossip, and Mr. Bostock could easily satisfy them not to mention the circumstance. His extreme caution in secreting the paper was a natural part of the terror and dread of disclosures about Coralie which possessed him after the duel. That the will was his deliberate act appeared when it was seen that he, not being a lawyer, had informed himself as to how to execute it legally. The proof was very strong that his mind failed sadly after his removal to La Fourche, and when, the evening before he died, he was full of anxiety to execute another paper, it is not at all strange to me that he had forgotten the one secreted in the old Mississippi home.

This is my theory. But I should add that lawyers have argued long and learnedly over this branch of the case, and that judges have written opinions sustaining it.

I take from my closet a file of the New Orleans Daily Picayune for the years 1850-60. In those feverish times little else but heated politics and the alarming condition of the nation was seriously talked or read about, but among the things of local interest most often mentioned by the press of the southern metropolis was the great suit at law of Coralie Jewett against Conrad Bostock, involving the novel preliminary question as to whether the plaintiff was a free woman and entitled to sue—and, after that, the title to the La Fourche plantation, its slaves and belongings and all other property left by the late Pierce Bostock.

Could man give higher proof than I did of faith in the justice of his cause?

Before the suit was begun I married the woman who by the decision might be declared a slave!

I have said that the law of Louisiana was cruel to such as she. Let me hasten to add that in the end it gave her a full measure of justice.

The fight was a bitter one and prolonged for more than two years. The defendant was in possession and was ably represented. And brisk little Mr. Garnett, on our side, had an opportunity to become acquainted with the "best lawyers of Louisiana."

The reader will not require me to give the details of this great legal contest. He can find them in the Mississippi and Louisiana reports of the time.

So large a public interest is rarely excited in a civil cause. Sympathy was largely in our favor, the exceptions being of that class which could not bear the thought that a woman born a slave should become the owner of one of the finest plantations in the state. But Coralie's romantic story had won the ardent people of that section to her support, and frequent proffers of material help in the struggle were made to us. The generous friendship of Mr. Dorion enabled us to thankfully decline them.

In the last days of 1860 we were entirely successful. Courts and juries were with us. Possession was given to my wife the day before Christmas of that year; and such a holiday carnival as was given to our overjoyed and affectionate "people" upon the occasion. I think the whole state could not elsewhere show. The Dorion family came down to enjoy the festivities, Miss Celeste bringing Mr. Simon Barret along, whom she had given (as she expressed it) the legal right to abuse her.

Conrad Bostock disappeared; where, it can only be conjectured. Rumors of men shot in gambling affrays at Matamoros reached us in such a way that we supposed him to be among them; but his fate, or whether he is yet alive, are matters of the greatest uncertainty.

The happiness of Coralie and I was rudely broken by the storm of civil war. To few was the situation more painful than to me. Of northern birth, attached to the union by habit and early education, all my interests, my ties and associations were at the south. I did as others did. I "went with my state." Heavily, indeed, was the ruthless hand of war laid upon us. Hostile parties met upon our lands, buildings were destroyed, crops trampled down, stock driven off. Those years were years of desolation and terror.

And all this, thank God, has passed away. Peace smiles again; sectional hate and passion are disappearing; the union is supreme, and the old flag is venerated at the south. Slavery has perished, with all in it that was good, and all that was bad. As I look upon the new order of things, much that I have written seems like a dream.

Here is our happy home, under the florid sun, upon the teeming soil of southern Louisiana. Yet I love to tell my children of the glory of our whole vast land. I love to take them up to rocky New Hampshire, to show them where their father lived and dreamed in his youth, and to make them acquainted with the rugged character and simple virtues of the people among whom he was reared. I teach them at least the spirit of the New England poet's noble verse:

"The pine must whisper to the palm,
The north wind break the tropic calm,
And with the dreamy languor of the time
The north's keen virtue blend, and strength to beauty join."

[THE END.]

About Opals.

The prejudice against opals appears to be disappearing. Anyhow they are popular. There are several varieties of opal and therefore several degrees of merit. The precious, or noble, or oriental opal is the supreme. This has all the colors, and when these colors are broken into spangles it is then called the harlequin opal. Then comes the fire opal or girasol, with hyacinth red and yellow reflection—the former comes from Hungary, the latter from Mexico. The common, or semi-opals, are non-opalescent. The hydrophane, or oculus mundi, is non-transparent, but becomes so by immersion in water or any transparent fluid. The cachalong is nearly opaque and of a bluish white color. The hyalite is colorless, pellucid and white. The opal jasper or wood opal is the petrification of wood, opalescent, but without the coloring which makes the "noble" gem so precious.

The First Blackboard.

Howelett's "Queer Facts and Curious Fancies" says that "the first blackboard was made at London in the year 1798, and was used at a small educational institution near Paddington Green." H. A. Wood, an authoritative investigator, says: "The first blackboard ever used for the purpose of instruction was made by Col. Claudius Crozet, one of Napoleon's officers, and afterwards teacher of mathematics at West Point. The board was made in 1816." Which is right?

FREDERICK HURLBUS, of Woodbridge, Va., having been spurned by the woman he loved, committed suicide. In obedience to his dying request, he has been buried where the woman who rejected him can view his gravestone from her doorway.

The best of all medicines are rest and fasting.—Franklin.

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A FLOW OF ORATORY.

may emanate from the heart of an enemy, winged with the venom of envy and malice, traveling this wide world through with an influence that works an incalculable injury.

It is almost impossible to overestimate the influence of a kind word. The speaker may have passed to his eternal rest, the occasion which called forth the word may long since have been forgotten, yet the one for whom the word was intended feels its magic influence, recalls with pleasure the dear friend who uttered it and determines to be worthy of such unselfish kindness. Especially to the weak and erring are kind words of great and lasting value.

Wise is the man who weighs well his words before he utters them, for when once uttered they never can be recalled and all our prayers and all our tears can not wipe out a single breath.

The most dangerous words are those spoken in jest when referring to a subject of religion or moral nature. They are poisonous seeds thrown from the lips, bringing forth a deadly fruit and contaminating everyone within the radius of their influence.

Truly light words are dangerous weapons and should be wielded judiciously by all who have occasion to use them. While wit is not always wisdom it will become so in the mouth of him who weighs his words carefully.

We have two ways of expressing our ideas and opinions to each other, namely: direct discourse and manuscript, of which the former is far more effective.

What men desire is some vivid demonstration accompanying a declaration. The ascendancy of oratory over manuscript is also evident from the remark which Parton let fall regarding Clay. He said: "Take him for all in all we must regard him as the first of American orators. But posterity will not assign him that rank for posterity will not hear that matchless voice, will not see those large gestures, that grand manner, that striking attitude, which gave second rate composition first rate effect."

Weigh well then the little messengers so powerful for good or evil. Try them in the balance of kindness, truth and charity before you send them on their errands. They may leave you wreathed in smiles and return to you loaded with self reproach and pain.

Drop them carefully as you would seeds for the harvest and let none fall that will become rank weeds. If we have kind hearts, full of love for our fellow creatures, kind words will spring to our lips to cheer and bless all around us.

Echoes.
SADIE BROWN.

Webster, the premier of authority, defines echo as sound reflected or reverberated from a solid body, or a sound returned.

A sound is sometimes repeated more than once according to the number of reflecting surfaces on which it strikes. To be distinctly heard an echo cannot reach the ear till one-ninth of a second after the original sound has ceased.

The echoes of the acts of ages past comes to us in various forms, leaving the benefit of thought or an act that is seemingly non important at the time, and is almost forgotten until its development brings forth the same invention, fact in science, or art.

Of the multitudinous echoes that we enjoy from the deeds of those who have long since ceased to live, there is none that rejoices our hearts more than the one transmitted to us from that memorable and sublime day July 4, 1776, that day sacred to the heart of every good and true American citizen, when the old "Liberty Bell," pealed forth its first salutation of freedom, and though it is silenced and broken and rings no more, its pealing echo has reached the ears of many generations gone.

Its singing echo has rooted the public school system of today so firmly that its growth has developed a mighty power manifested throughout our own beloved country, and rendered it possible for us who are now leaving school to enjoy the heritage transmitted to us by the philanthropic forefathers of this nation.

Old Galileo, while imprisoned for uttering expressions of thought far in advance of the age in which he lived, was promised his freedom under the provision or restriction that he would no longer contend that the earth moved.

Uniting his brain with his toil he discovered that the milky way was composed of immense system of suns with their planets revolving about them, and many facts of the solar system, among which were the solar spots, these discoveries led other students of the starry heavens to pursue their astronomical investigation from the inspirations of those of Galileo, until echoes therefrom have brought forth such inventions as the Yerke's Telescope, which was on exhibition at the World's Fair.

But the grandest echo that is manifested is the observation of the glorious admonition of the Master, standing in the midst of his beloved and loving disciples, knowing as he did that he must soon leave them, his holy thoughts found utterance in the immortal words of countless value which have since resounded and reverberated a matchless echo adown the unended years of time.

Miss Sadie Brown, as the valedictorian of the class, acquitted herself with credit, as follows:

Over the scenes of this occasion, this event to be remembered by those of us in whose lives it forms so important a factor, after a few more minutes the curtain will be drawn and the class of 1894 of the Genoa High school will have had its theoretical work accomplished and as an organization takes its place in the ranks of the things that were and each step out into the busy arena of life's practical

warfare, to yield the cimeter to manhood's and womanhood's gladiatorial struggle for life.

Dear classmates, as the pleasant ties which have so long connected us are about to be severed and we bid goodby to each other, let us hope as we go forth to new fields of study or some avocation in life, that the lesson learned, the tasks finished, may be but a starting point from which will echo pure and unselfish lives.

May the efforts to be made, the struggles they tell us in life's battles that are yet to be surmounted, develop the good in our characters so that at the final call we may hear the Master's voice, saying those beautiful words, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant enter ye into the joy of thy Lord."

On behalf of the students, the dear classmates with whom I have so long been connected in common interest, as well as on the behalf of myself, I tender to you, our beloved instructors, the unlimited gratitude of this outgoing class.

To the board of education and the friends who have listened so attentively, let me thank you for your kindness and bid you "farewell."

Prof. Overaker reviewed the year's work in a few words, thanking the teachers for their aid, and the citizens and directors for their kind encouragement, after which he presented the diplomas to the graduates, with a few appropriate words to each.

A Bona Fide Closing Out Sale

A GOING OUT OF BUSINESS SALE.

It's Your Chance Now

AT PRICES NEVER SO LOW MY ENTIRE STOCK OF

Light & Heavy Single & Double Harness.

Lap Ropes and Dusters. Fly Nets and Whips, Blankets, Halters, Whips, and

HORSE GOODS GENER'LY

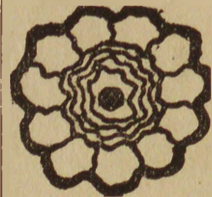
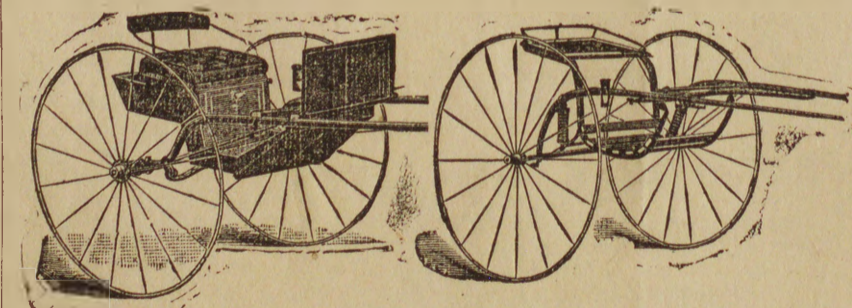
Having sold my store building I have moved my stock into the Mordoff building where it will be sold at prices way below anything you ever heard of. Its your chance now. Don't neglect it.

JOE. CORSON.

JUST RECEIV'D,

One of the Largest Shipments of

BUGGIES,



Road Wagons

EVER RECEIVED IN GENOA.

AND U KNOW

That I sell none but the best makes and selling them too at prices which will not be duplicated by any dealer in this section. I can convince you if you will call and see me.

E. H. COHOON.

Anything So It's Comfortable.

That's what the average man asks for

AND Solid Comfort

Is just what you'll find in one of those

Light-Weight Wool Coats

The Very Latest!

They are New, Neat and Nobby.

See Them at

F. O. HOLTGREN'S.

JUST A FEW POINTERS.

THE SECRET IS OUT AT LAST.



HOW to GET something for nothing.
HOW to SAVE worry health and money
HOW to SPARE yourself and wife many days of hard work.
HOW to MAKE your help without hiring help.
HOW to PAY for this machine with the cash savings of a season and have a surplus left to its credit.
THIS can all be learned by mailing postals to us with your name and address.

THE ROCK ISLAND PLOW COMPANY, Rock Island, Illinois. Mention this paper.

Remember that I keep a Large Stock of Pumps and Repairs.

JAS. KIERNAN.

A Reminder. =: =

Seasons Come and Go

But the Style in Hats changes every year.

We have in stock a complete line of

Derby, Felt and Straw

hats

For Men, Boys and Youth.

We are displaying a Fine Line of Neck Wear, Collars, Cuffs, Shirts and Underwear. We can fit you out complete.

A. CRAWFORD & SON.

Get Your Printing At This Office

Geo. E. Smith, Dentist, will visit Genoa every Wednesday. Will come prepared to do plate work or filling. Office hours twelve o'clock, a. m., to 5 p. m. Office second door east of S. S. Slater's furniture parlors, Main Street. Terms, cash.

Narcotized Air Administered.

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

LOCAL NEWS JOTTINGS.

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

Mrs. Wilcox is visiting in Elgin.
Jacob Knoll has been quite sick the past week.

Visiting and wedding cards at this office.

A. B. Clefford entertained two sisters from Indiana this week.

Mrs. Wilson was a Chicago visitor Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Baker spent Sunday with Charter Grove friends.

Contractor McAlpine was in Genoa Monday.

Miss Lottie Brown's school at Charter Grove closes today.

Go to Fred H. Holroyd's for fruits and fresh berries.

A. B. Clefford was in Chicago yesterday.

Smokers are invited to inspect Fred H. Holroyd's stock of fine cigars.

A chemical fire extinguisher exhibition drew a crowd Monday night.

Best and no mistake—Pillsbury's Best flour \$1.00 a sack at Crawford's.

Miss Maria Holroyd spent Sunday in Belvidere.

Lawyer Cliff, of Sycamore, was in town Monday.

Frank Holtgren was in Chicago Monday.

John Hadsall transacted business in Chicago Monday.

Forest City bread is just the best. Fred H. Holroyd sells it.

Child's shoes at 10c a pair at Stott's building, Genoa, Ill.

Mrs. Little and Mrs. Martin, of Sycamore, were callers last week.

M. E. prayer meeting at E. Sumner's next Thursday night at 7:30.

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

D. S. Brown and G. E. Sisley attended the Congressional convention at Aurora today.

Our usual correspondence and considerable local news has been crowded out this week.

A number of Odd Fellows and Rebekas attended the school of instruction at Sycamore this week.

Ladies and men's every day shoes at 99c a pair. Stott's building, Genoa, Ill.

Mrs. H. A. Perkins and daughter are visiting relatives in Rockford and Belvidere.

Buy Pillsbury's flour once and you buy no other. \$1.00 a sack at Crawford's.

Buy a McCormick binder and you are happy all the time. K. Jackman & Son.

Children's day exercises at Crawford's hall next Sunday at 10:30 in the forenoon.

Just a fact—Pittsburys flour is positively the best in the market. \$1.00 per sack at Crawford's.

M. E. S. S. teachers' meeting Friday at 8 p. m., for lesson study. All interested are invited.

Good bread—Good biscuit. Big Jo flour. Two sacks left. K. Jackman & Son.

Rev. and Mrs. Farmaloe, Cynie and Wesley, of Rockford, were visitors this week.

The great shoe sale is now going on. shoes at 50c on the dollar, Stott building, Genoa, Ill.

Childrens day exercises at the A. C. church last Sunday were a success and enjoyed by a full house.

There will be a strawberry supper at Charter Grove church tomorrow night.

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

LOST: A pair of boys shoes, between the Wing school house and the village of Genoa. Finder will leave at this office and be rewarded.

A bus load of Genoa ladies, besides several gentleman, attended the Epworth league convention at Sycamore yesterday.

Norman Kelley was in the city the first of the week.

Ed Richardson transacted business in Chicago, Tuesday.

Miss Ellen Gallagher, of Belvidere, was the guest of Mrs. Geo. Ide.

Miss Clara Lattan and Geo. Brown, of Sycamore, attended the graduating exercises here last Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John Brown, of Elgin, attended the graduating exercises here last Friday evening.

S. A. Kuhn left on Monday for his home in El Paso, Texas, Monday, after a pleasant visit with relatives here.

A number of Genoa boys are camping on the banks of the Rock River, at a point near Oregon. They left here on Monday.

Do you want to cut your crop of oats without using "cuss words," buy a McCormick binder and you can do it. K. Jackman & Son.

Miss Markell and Miss Snyder left for their homes last Monday, to spend the summer vacation, the former to Ohio and the latter to Gilman, Ill.

The third quarterly meeting of the M. E. church will be held by Presiding Elder W. H. Haight, Saturday and Sunday June 16 and 17.

An extra invoice of standard make single buggies, road carts, phaetons urrahs, has just been received by Cohoon. Save money by calling on me. E. H. COHOON.

The Illinois Central will sell excursion tickets to Rockford and return June 8th. at one and one third fare the round trip, returning June 9th.

Regular services at the A. C. church every Lord's Day at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School follows morning service. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Schneider very pleasantly entertained a number of friends at the Pacific hotel Monday evening. They returned to their home in Chicago yesterday.

Arrangements have been made by which a good per cent of all received from the sale of tickets for the Ry. and boat excursion June 20, from from Genoa and Kingston, will go to help build the new church. Two S. S. classes handle the enterprise.

Every lady that desires to have a nice pair of proper fitting shoes, buys the Geo. W. Ludlow make. They are always to be found in the leading shoe stores in the country. The proper place to find these goods and all the best makes, is John Lembke's. Sure

Louis Jackman, Industrial Commissioner of the C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co. was in town Tuesday. He was here looking over the town, sizing up our facilities, etc, with a view of future locations of manufacturing plants. He was well pleased with our town and bespoke a bright future.

The Genoa Township Sunday school convention will be held in the A. C. church, Wednesday, June 13. Speakers and workers from Kingston, DeKalb and Belvidere are expected, as well as from every school in the township. Exercises begin at 9 a. m.

It is to your interest to patronize home business firms, not the "stay a week kind." If goods are not as represented you can return them and get satisfaction. I guarantee all my shoes to be just as represented. If they are not, bring them back, you can't do that with goods you buy of those "stay a week" fellows.

JOHN LEMBKE.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary society will meet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Stiles, Wednesday afternoon, June 13th at half past three o'clock. Refreshments and tea will be served on the lawn commencing at five o'clock. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

Good morning Mr. Jones. I want to sell you a binder today. Well Mr. Dusenbury, no doubt you are selling a pretty good machine, but the McCormick is the best machine made and I want the best. Of course they cost a little more than your machine and they are worth more and will give better satisfaction than any other binder made. K. Jackman & Son are the agents and have sold a car load.

Notice.

Hampshire, Ill. June 1, 1894.
To all whom it may concern:
Whereas on the 30th. day of May A. D. 1894, my signature was obtained to a note, drawn for the sum of \$300 due in 2 months after the date last aforesaid, payable at the bank in Hampshire, Kane Co. Ill., the payee's name not being now known to me, and whereas said note was obtained through fraud and misrepresentation and no adequate consideration being given therefor, now, therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons not to purchase said note, as I shall contest the collection of the same whenever it shall be presented for payment.
J. HERRICK.

Your Attention Please,
I do not claim to sell a \$5.00 shoe for \$2.50 but I do claim that I will sell you a shoe that is worth \$2.50 to you and is a much better shoe than "stay-a-few-days-dealer" claims to be worth \$5.00, but is closing them out at \$2.50.
JOHN LEMBKE.

An Old Timer.

That's the kind of celebration Genoa is going to have on the Fourth. Just like our fathers had before us. A jolly good time, lots of music, lots of fun and good, the best, fireworks and lots of noise. We'll all be young again, if but this once, we want you all to come and help us.

Funds have been secured and the proper committees have been appointed. It's bound to be a grand success. Invite your friends and relatives in time so they can bring along all their pent-up patriotism, and help Genoa honor the patriots of 1776.

Notice.

All those indebted to me are requested to call and settle with me at once as I am closing out my business.
JOE. CORSON.

Epworth League.

Chapter 6278 held its annual meeting at the M. E. parsonage last Monday night. The following officers were elected for the year:

President, Mrs. W. C. Howard; Dept. of Spiritual Work, Mrs. F. E. Wells; Mercy and Help, Miss Libbie Reid; Literary work, Miss Maude Sager; Social work, Miss Sadie Downing; Secretary, Miss Jennie Lawrence; Treasurer, Mrs. H. J. Wells.

That Terrible Drop.

In flour has caused a great demand for Pillsbury's flour at Cohoon's. It has been compelled to put in another carload which arrived Tuesday, and he is selling it at that same "awful drop price."

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

DR. M. D. LEFEVRE, Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist. Office Robinson's Drug store. Calls attended day or night.

E. H. BURLINGTON, Real Estate Agency and Collections, Blue Springs, Neb. Both farm and city property for sale and rent. Office Baringer Bk. Correspondence solicited.

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

A. F. & A. MASONS, GENOA LODGE No. 288, meets in regular session of Wednesday evening on or before the full moon of each month. W. M., J. M. Harvey.

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

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

Harness and Buggies.

I wish to notify the public that I have been spending a few days in the city and purchased the

LARGEST FINEST STOCK

ever yet.

They are first-class, such as the

Staver & Abbott
Buggies,
Carriages,
Road Wagons,
Road Carts,
Spring Wagons.
Also some fine specimens of their

Hand-Made Harness.

These rare specimens are for sale at prices to suit the financial condition of these times. Ask your dealer for Staver & Abbott goods. The answer is "We do not handle them."

Why?

Because they can buy cheaper goods, and sell them for a larger profit.

I CHALLENGE any one in the COUNTRY to DUPLICATE MY PRICES and VARIETY in STOCK.

I never make note of a shipment of five or six jobs, as many dealers do, but consider an invoice of thirty or forty worthy of notice.

Yours Truly,

H. A. Kellogg.

BREAKING IN

Our Shoes are easy from the start. You need not hire any one to wear them for you a week or two.

WE HAVE PEGGED

away at prices, to, until we have brought them down to something remarkably low.

OXFORD TIES and a new stock of

the Latest Styles in **RUSSET GOODS.**

Shoes for Outing and Vacation

In wide variety, as well as various widths.

Repairing neatly Done.

JOHN LEMBKE.

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.

TIME is LIMITED.

There is a time in the affairs of every man when he should gird up his loins and

hustle

Seeking improvement in his general appearance. Now that Spring has quit cutting up capers with Winter and settled down to her proper atmospheric condition,

dont you know

that a nobby spring suit would be just the thing, the kind that is made by

J. D. PAGE,

THE TAILOR

Guarantee Fit and Satisfaction.

You

Can buy the best
GROCERIES
For the least money.

You

Can make a Dollar
GO FARTHER
And get much better Goods

U can find
at all times

The most complete Stock of
CANNED GOODS.

H. J. WELLS,

GENOA'S ONLY EXCLUSIVE GROCER. Burrough's Buiding
Goods Promptly Delivered.

SPRING is COMING--COME

Physical Renovation is a Necessity. The Time for Taking Spring Medicine is Here. Prepare for Spring by Taking the

IRON -o PHOSPHATE -o- RESTORATIVE

A Perfect Spring Tonic & Blood Purifier,

AFTER the Grip or after attacks of Typhoid, Malarial and Scarlet Fevers, Diphtheria, Pneumonia and other Prostrating Diseases a good Tonic is necessary to assist nature in restoring normal Health and Strength.
THE RESTORATIVE possesses the qualities needed. It vitalizes and enriches the Blood, invigorates the Kidneys and Liver to healthy action, creates a good appetite, promotes digestion and builds up the entire System and the patient is soon enjoying good health again. If you need a Spring Tonic and Blood Purifier try the

IRON PHOSPHATE RESTORATIVE.

— IT WILL CURE YOU. —

HUNT & FULLER, Kingston.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

Woman's Toil as a Factor in the Reconstruction of Society.

The Right of Woman to Do Anything She Can Do Well—Industry the Salvation of the Sex—The Perils of Idleness.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, who is on his round-the-world journey selects the following discourse on "Martyrs of the Needle" for his reading congregation this week. It is based on the text:

It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle.—Matthew xix. 24.

Whether this "eye of the needle be the small gate at the side of the big gate at the entrance of the wall of the ancient city, as is generally interpreted, or the eye of a needle such as is now handled in sewing a garment, I do not say. In either case it would be a tight thing for a camel to go through the eye of a needle. But there are whole caravans of fatigues and hardships going through the eye of the sewing woman's needle.

Very long ago the needle was busy. It was considered honorable for women to toil in olden time. Alexander the Great stood in his palace showing garments made by his own mother. The finest tapestries at Bayeux were made by the queen of William the Conqueror. Augustus, the emperor, would not wear any garments except those that were fashioned by some member of his royal family. So let the toiler everywhere be respected!

The greatest blessing that could have happened to our first parents was being turned out of Eden after they had done wrong. Adam and Eve, in their perfect state, might have got along without work, or only such slight employment as a perfect garden, with no weeds in it, demanded. But, as soon as they had sinned, the best thing for them was to be turned out where they would have to work. We know what a withering thing it is for a man to have nothing to do. Good old Ashbel Green, at four-score years, when asked why he kept on working, said: "I do so to keep out of mischief." We see that a man who has a large amount of money to start with has no chance. Of the thousand prosperous and honorable men that you know, nine hundred and ninety-nine had to work vigorously at the beginning.

But I am now to tell you that industry is just as important for a woman's safety and happiness. The most unhappy women in our communities today are those who have no engagements to call them up in the morning; who, once having risen and breakfasted, lounge through the dull forenoon in slippers down at the heel and with disheveled hair, reading the last novel; and who, having dragged through a wretched forenoon and taken their afternoon sleep, and having spent an hour and a half at their toilet, pick up their card case and go out to make calls; and who pass their evenings waiting for somebody to come in and break up the monotony. Arabella Stuart never was imprisoned in so dark a dungeon as that.

There is no happiness in an idle woman. It may be with hand, it may be with brain, it may be with foot; but work she must, or be wretched forever. The little girls of our families must be started with that idea. The curse of our American society is that our young women are taught that the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, tenth, fifteenth, fiftieth, thousandth thing in their life is to get somebody to take care of them. Instead of that, the first lesson should be, how, under God, they may be able to take care of themselves. The simple fact is that a majority of them do have to take care of themselves and that, too, after having, through the false notions of their parents, wasted the years in which they ought to have learned how successfully to maintain themselves. We now and here declare the inhumanity, cruelty and outrage of that father and mother, who pass their daughters into womanhood, having given them no facility for earning their livelihood. Mme. De Staël said: "It is not these writings I am proud of, but of the fact that I have facility in ten occupations, in any one of which I could make a livelihood."

You say you have a fortune to leave them. O man and woman! have you not learned that, like vultures, like hawks, like eagles, riches have wings and fly away? Though you should be successful in leaving a competency behind you, the trickery of executors may swamp it in a night; or some elders or deacons of our churches may get up a fictitious company and induce your orphans to put their money into it, and if it be lost, prove to them that it was eternally decreed that that was the way they were to lose it, and that it went in the most orthodox and heavenly style. O, the damnable schemes that professed Christians will engage in—until God puts His fingers into the collar of the hypocrite's robe and rips it clear down to the bottom! You have no right, because you are well off, to conclude that your children are going to be well off. A man died, leaving a large fortune. His son fell dead in a Philadelphia grogshop. His old comrades came in and said, as they bent over his corpse: "What is the matter with you, Boggsey?" The surgeon, standing over him, said: "Hush up! he is dead!"—"Ah, he is dead!"

they said. "Come, boys, let us go and take a drink in memory of poor Boggsey!"

Have you nothing better than money to leave your children? If you have not, but send your daughters into the world with empty brain and unskilled hand, you are guilty of assassination, homicide, regicide, infanticide. There are women toiling in our cities for three dollars and four dollars per week, who were daughters of merchant princes. These suffering ones now would be glad to have the crumbs that once fell from their father's table. That worn-out broken shoe that she wears is the lineal descendant of the twelve dollar gaiters in which her mother walked; and that torn and faded calico had ancestry of magnificent brocade that swept Broadway clean without any expense to the street commissioners. Though you live in an elegant residence, and fare sumptuously every day, let your daughters feel it is a disgrace to them not to know how to work. I denounce the idea, prevalent in society, that though our young women may embroider slippers, and croquet, and make mats for lamps to stand on, without disgrace, the idea of doing anything for a livelihood is dishonorable. It is a shame for a young woman belonging to a large family to be inefficient when the father toils his life away for her support. It is a shame for a daughter to be idle while her mother toils at the washtub. It is as honorable to sweep house, make beds, or trim hats, as it is to twist a watch chain.

As far as I can understand, the line of respectability lies between that which is useful and that which is useless. If women do that which is of no value, their work is honorable. If they do practical work it is dishonorable. That our young women may escape the censure of doing dishonorable work, I shall particularize. You may knit a tidy for the back of armchair, but by no means make the money wherewith to buy the chair. You may, with delicate brush, beautify a mantel ornament, but die rather than earn enough to buy a mangle. You may learn artistic music until you can squall Italian, but never sing "Ortonville or 'Old Hundred.'" Do nothing practical, if you would, in the eyes of refined society, preserve your respectability. I scout these finical notions. I tell you no woman, any more than a man, has a right to occupy a place in this world unless she pays a rent for it.

In the course of a lifetime you consume whole harvests, and droves of cattle, and every day you live breathe forty hogsheads of good, pure air. You must, by some kind of usefulness, pay for all this. Our race was the last thing created—the birds and fishes on the fourth day, the cattle and lizards on the fifth day, and man on the sixth day. If geologists are right, the earth was a million of years in the possession of the insects, beasts and birds, before our race came upon it. In one sense, we were innovators. The cattle, the lizards and the hawks had pre-emption right. The question is not what we are to do with the lizards and summer insects, but what the lizards and summer insects are to do with us.

If we want a place in this world we must earn it. The partridge makes its own nest before it occupies it. The lark, by its morning song, earns its breakfast before it eats it; the Bible gives an intimation that the first duty of an idler is to starve, when it says if he "will not work, neither shall he eat." Idleness ruins the health, and very soon nature says: "This man has refused to pay his rent; out with him!"

Society is to be reconstructed on the subject of woman's toil. A vast majority of those who would have woman industrious shut her up to a few kinds of work. My judgment in this matter is this, that a woman has a right to do anything she can do well. There should be no department of merchandise, mechanism, art or science barred against her. If Miss Hosmer has genius for sculpture, give her a chisel. If Rosa Bonheur has a fondness for delineating animals, let her make "The Horse Fair." If Miss Mitchell will study astronomy, let her mount the starry ladder. If Lydia will be a merchant, let her sell purple. If Lucretia Mott will preach the Gospel, let her thrill with her womanly eloquence the Quaker meeting house.

It is said if woman is given such opportunity she will occupy places that might be taken by men. I say, if she have more skill and adaptiveness for any position than a man has, let her have it! She has as much right to her bread, to her apparel and to her home as men have.

But it is said that her nature is so delicate that she is unfitted for exhausting toil. I ask in the name of all past history, what toil on earth is more severe, exhausting and tremendous than that toil of the needle to which for ages she has been subjected? The battering ram, the sword, the carbine, the battle-axe have made no such havoc as the needle. I would that these living sepulchers in which women have for ages been buried might be opened, and that some resurrection trumpet might bring up these living corpses to the fresh air and sunlight.

Go with me and I will show you a woman who, by hardest toil, supports her children, her drunken husband, her old father and mother, pays her house rent, always has wholesome food on the table, and when she can get some neighbor on the Sabbath to come in and take care of her family, appears in church, with hat and cloak that are

far from indicating the toil to which she is subjected.

Such a woman as that has body and soul enough to fit her for any position. She could stand beside the majority of your salesmen and dispose of more goods. She could go into your wheelwright shops and beat one-half of your workmen at making carriages. We talk about woman as though we had resigned to her all the light work, and ourselves had shouldered the heavier. But the day of judgment, which will reveal the sufferings of the stake and inquisition, will marshal before the throne of God and the hierarchs of Heaven the martyrs of wash-tub and needle.

Now, I say, if there be any preference in occupation, let women have it. God knows her trials are the severest. By her acuter sensitiveness to misfortune, by her hour of anguish, I demand that no one hege up her pathway to a livelihood. O, the meanness, the despicability of men who begrudge a woman the right to work anywhere in any honorable calling!

I go still further, and say that women should have equal compensation with men. By what principle of justice is it that women in many of our cities get only two-thirds as much pay as men, and in many cases only half? Here is the gigantic injustice—that for work equally well, if not better done, woman receives far less compensation than man. Start with the national government: for a long while women clerks in Washington got nine hundred dollars for doing that for which men received eighteen hundred dollars.

To thousands of young women in our cities to-day there is only this alternative, starvation or dishonor. Many of the largest mercantile establishments of our cities are accessory to these abominations; and from their large establishments there are scores of souls being pitched off into death; and their employers know it!

Is there a God? Will there be a judgment? I tell you, if God rises up to redress woman's wrongs many of our large establishments will be swallowed up quicker than a South American earthquake ever took down a city, and will catch these oppressors between the two millstones of His wrath and grind them to powder!

I hear from all this land the wail of womanhood. Man has nothing to answer to that wail but flatteries. He says she is an angel. She is not. She knows she is a human being who gets hungry when she has no food, and cold when she has no fire. Give her no more flatteries; give her justice!

How are these evils to be eradicated? What have you to answer, you who sell coats, and have shoes made, and contract for the southern and western markets? What help is there, what panacea, what redemption? Some say: "Give women the ballot." What effect such ballot might have on other questions I am not here to discuss; but what would be the effect of female suffrage upon woman's wages? I do not believe that woman will ever get justice by woman's ballot.

Indeed, women oppress women as much as men do. Do not women, as much as men, beat down to the lowest figure the woman who sews for them? Are not women as sharp as men on washerwomen, and milliners, and mantua-makers? If a woman asks a dollar for her work, does not her female employer ask her if she will not take ninety cents? You say: "Only ten cents difference;" but that is sometimes the difference between Heaven and hell. Women often have less commiseration for women than men. If a woman steps aside from the path of virtue, man may forgive—woman never! Woman will never get justice done her from woman's ballot.

The dying actress whose life had been vicious said: "The scene closes. Draw the curtain." Generally the tragedy comes first, and the farce afterward; but in her life it was first the farce of a useless life, and then the tragedy of a wretched eternity.

Compare the life and death of such an one with that of some Christian aunt that was once a blessing to your household. I do not know that she was ever offered a hand in marriage. She lived singly, that untrammelled she might be everybody's blessing. Whenever the sick were to be visited, or the poor to be provided with bread, she went with a blessing. She could pray, or sing "Rock of Ages" for any sick pauper who asked her. As she got older, there were days when she was a little sharp, but for the most part a true and a sunbeam—just the one for Christmas Eve. She knew better than anyone else how to fix things. Her every prayer, as God heard it, was full of everybody who had trouble. The brightest things in all the house dropped from her fingers. She had peculiar notions, but the grandest notion she ever had was to make you happy. She dressed well—antique always dressed well; but her highest adornment that was of a meek and quiet spirit, which, in the sight of God, is of great price. When she died you all gathered lovingly about her and as you carried her out to rest, the Sunday-school class almost covered the coffin with japonicas; and the poor people stood at the end of the alley, with their aprons to their eyes, sobbing bitterly; and the man of the world said, with Solomon: "Her price was above rubies;" and Jesus, as unto the maiden in Judea, commanded: "I say unto thee, arise!"

DEDICATED.

The Field Columbian Museum Formally Opened at Chicago.

Many Interesting Relics of the Great Fair Disclosed to the Public Gaze—The Simple But Impressive Dedicatory Exercises.

HAS NO EQUAL.

CHICAGO, June 5.—In the presence of 10,000 enthusiastic Chicagoans the already famous Field Columbian museum, the epitome and memorial of the great World's Columbian exposition, was formally opened to the public at 2:30 p. m. Saturday. The dedicatory exercises were brief and simple, and at their conclusion the people took possession of the splendid gift presented to them by the generosity of Chicago's philanthropic citizens. The doors just opened will not be closed on any day in the year, and this noble monument to Chicago's enterprise and public spirit will always be accessible to all who wish to enter it.

The inaugural ceremonies consisted of prayer by Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, a brief address by Director in Chief Skiff, encompassing a history of the organization of the museum, followed by an oration by President Edward G. Mason, of the Chicago Historical society. At the conclusion of the oration President E. E. Ayer of the Museum association arose and

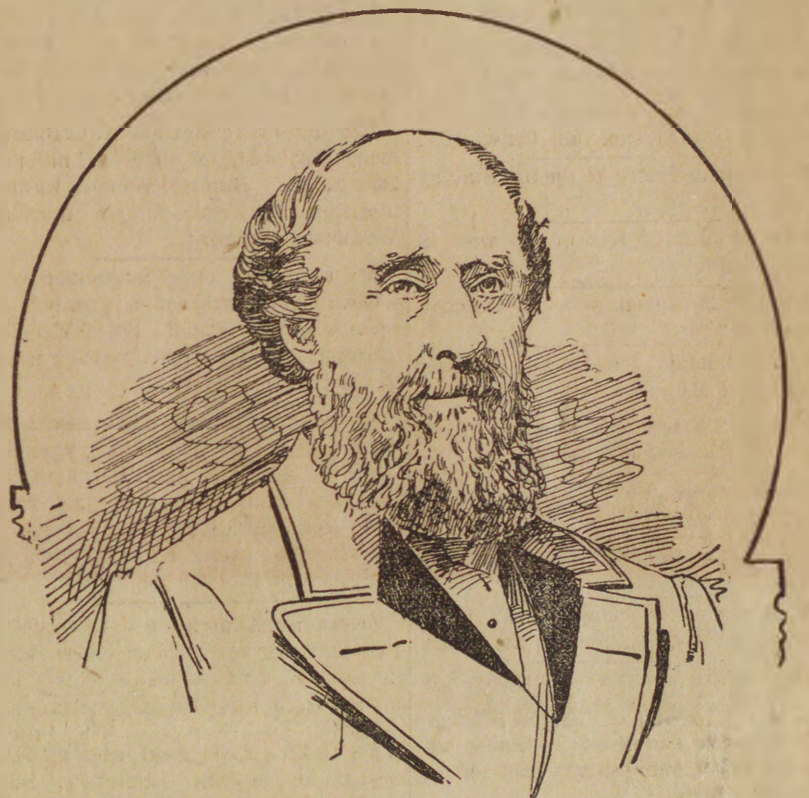
ITS JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

The Y. M. C. A. of All Lands Observes Its Fiftieth Birthday.

LONDON, June 4.—The thirteenth international conference of the Young Men's Christian associations of all lands has begun here. Entertainment has been provided for all the delegates, of whom about 2,000 are expected. There are about 200 delegates from America. Nearly every civilized country in the world will be represented. By special permission of the council of the city of London a large pavilion has been erected on the Thames embankment. It seats 21,000 people, and in it all the delegates will be served each day with lunch and tea. It is handsomely decorated with the flags of all nations. This conference is called the jubilee celebration because it commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the first Young Men's Christian association by George Williams June 6, 1844.

The present gathering, besides being the jubilee of the association, is the thirteenth universal conference. These international conventions have been held every three years since 1855. The first universal conference was held in Paris.

To appreciate the brevity of the existence of the Y. M. C. A., while contemplating its remarkable growth, one needs only to reflect that its founder, George Williams, is still in active business life as senior partner of the great dry goods



GEORGE WILLIAMS, Founder of Y. M. C. A.

formally declared the museum open to the public, and in a few moments the vast audience had spread over the entire building inspecting the great collections of relics and works of art gathered from every land.

DECORATION DAY.

Its Patriotic Observance in Various of the Large Cities.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—All government departments were closed on Wednesday, and private business generally suspended. Flags hung at half-mast on the public buildings. There was a long parade in the morning.

The most important ceremonies were held on the heights of Arlington, across the Potomac and overlooking the city, where 16,000 union soldiers are buried. Every grave was marked with a flag and a bouquet of roses. Thousands of people crowded the grounds, among them many members of congress and some representatives of the foreign legations. At noon a national salute was fired, and the tomb of the unknown, where the bones of hundreds of soldiers taken from battlefields are interred, was decorated with services by the Grand Army Posts, the Woman's Relief Corps and the Sons of Veterans.

In the amphitheater where religious services are held on the Lee plantation on Sunday the bugle sounded assembly. Music was given by the Marine band and the Grand Army of the Republic musical assembly. President Cleveland arrived shortly after 12, accompanied by Secretaries Gresham and Morton.

A. L. Martin, of Indiana, chairman of the committee on pensions, delivered an eloquent oration and Col. John A. Joyce read a poem. Representative Bryan, of Nebraska, aroused much enthusiasm by his speech. President Cleveland sat through the entire programme, which lasted three hours, but did not speak. After the ceremonies he drove back to the city with the members of his cabinet.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The great feature of Memorial day in this city was the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic, the United States army and the national guard, and the review at Madison square by the mayor.

After marching the veterans and troops disbanded and went in detachments to the various cemeteries or to the tomb of their great commander, Gen. Grant. Here were the principal exercises of the day. The tomb was decorated at 2:36 p. m. by U. S. Grant post 327, G. A. R. The floral pieces exceeded in beauty and number those of any previous year. The address was by A. W. Tenney, of Brooklyn,

house of Hitchcock & Co., of London, of which he was in 1844, when he established the nucleus of this immense religious organization, only one of the clerks. On June 6 of the year named he called a meeting of the eighty young men who were his fellow clerks, in an upper room of the store of their employers, and there organized the first "Young Men's Christian association." In the brief space of forty-eight years Mr. Williams has seen the work which he started extend throughout the whole Christian world. At this time there are 4,416 associations in forty-six different nations.

There are 350 college associations in America alone, with a membership of 29,000, which makes the largest college fraternity in the world. In all the leading colleges of the United States, and in most of the lesser ones, the Young Men's Christian association is impressing its deep religious convictions upon the students.

The railroad branches are also doing a great work, the highest possible indorsement of which is found in the fact that \$140,000 annually is expended in this branch of the work.

FREE LUMBER.

An Important Amendment Accepted by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—When the tariff bill was taken up several amendments offered to the lumber paragraphs looking to a duty on rough lumber were voted down. Senator Allen moved to strike out paragraph 178:

Lumber of any sort, planed or finished, on each side so planed or finished, 50 cents per m. board measure; and, if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, \$1 per m.; and, if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, \$1.50 per m.; and in estimating board measure under this schedule no deduction shall be made on account of planing, grooving or tonguing.

Senator Vest surprised the republicans when he announced that the amendment would be accepted. As amendments were being voted on without debate this was agreed to—35 to 24—a strict party vote. Senators Peffer and Allen (pops.) voting in favor of it. This will put all lumber on the free list.

Fire in a Tenement House.

NEW YORK, June 2.—A terrific explosion, followed by a fire, occurred at 4:30 o'clock a. m. in a distillery on the ground floor of a double tenement house, 129 Suffolk street, resulting in the death of Lizzie Yaega, aged 4 years, and serious injuries to four other persons. Twenty families tenanted the building.

FLOODS IN THE WEST.

Disastrous Effects Felt in Missouri, Colorado and Oregon.

PUEBLO, Col., June 2.—Pueblo has been visited by the worst flood in its history. Several thousand people were rendered homeless and property was damaged to the amount of \$100,000. Four breaks in the levee on the north side and two on the south side have flooded the region between Eighth street and the river on the west in a zigzag course, thence to Fourth and Main, Second and Santa Fe, and everything south of and including First street. On the south side the flooded area extends from West Fourth street bridge through the Rio Grande yards to Union avenue. Practically everything west of Union avenue from the river to C street and all west of Victoria avenue, Stanton & Snyder's addition, is under water.

The loss of life and damage to property are appalling. For 3 miles up and down the banks of the Arkansas the water was from 3 to 15 feet deep. Trees were uprooted and street cars carried over 100 feet from their tracks. Only a few unfortunates were able to save any of their household effects. Most of the dwellings were only one story, and were either entirely submerged or carried off their foundation by the current. The carcasses of horses, cows, dogs and sheep floated around in the whirling water. The flood brought with it mud and sand, filling cellars of the business houses and first floors of the stores with from 18 inches to 3 feet of slimy mud.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 4.—The Columbia river was still rising on Friday. The fertile bottom lands along the river from the Rocky mountains to the sea (600 miles) are all inundated. The residents fled with their household goods to higher ground. City basements here are flooded as far back as Ninth street.

BOULDER, Col., June 4.—The flood in Boulder creek has caused great destruction to property in this city and surrounding locality. In this city five houses were swept down stream. The occupants were rescued by a relief corps. All the city and railroad bridges have been washed away. The towns of Crisman and Salina, small mining camps in Boulder canyon, about 7 miles from here, have been totally destroyed and over 300 people rendered homeless. A number of the placer mines are ruined. The Sunset branch of the Gulf railroad has been completely washed out. All the crops in the St. Vrain valley have been destroyed by the flood. The total loss in this city and in the adjacent territory is estimated at \$500,000. On account of the storm and floods, telephone and telegraph wires were rendered useless and outside communication has been cut off.

DENVER, Col., June 4.—Platte river continued to rise until 3 a. m., and a raging torrent continued pouring through this city. Colfax and Jerome Park were flooded at 11 o'clock Thursday night and the people living on the low ground had to flee for their lives. The railway embankment was washed away in places and bridges were badly damaged. The loss will not be very great, but the inconvenience will be extreme. In Jerome Park and vicinity 175 families were driven out of their houses and are camped on higher ground.

MANITOU, Col., June 4.—Business is practically suspended and hundreds of men are working to save their property. The stream from Williams canyon is rushing over Mineral Water park, leaving gravel in place of grass. Tons of earth have been torn from the pavilion grounds. Dynamite has been used frequently to demolish gorges.

IDAHO SPRINGS, Col., June 4.—The damage by the flood in this county is estimated at \$100,000. The storm was the longest and most disastrous in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. On the mountain tops, instead of rain, 18 inches of snow fell. Almost all the bridges over Fair creek and its branches are gone. Some houses were washed away and mines flooded.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 5.—As a direct result of the high water in the Missouri river, which will not begin to recede for some time, the once prosperous village of Winthrop, 30 miles south of St. Joseph on the Rock Island, Hannibal & St. Joe, Missouri Pacific and Kansas, Joseph & Council Bluffs railroads, will soon be wiped off the face of the earth. The Missouri river when it first began its spring rise this year began cutting the bank at the edge of the town and adjacent to it, and now half of the place has melted into the river, together with half a dozen farms of 160 acres each. The channel of the river was a half mile west of Winthrop last year, but to-day that channel is a sand bar, and the new channel occupies what was once the main street of the village. The water is now within a few rods of the tracks of the four railroads, which parallel each other at that point, and is rapidly eating its way into the railroad right of way, and all four companies are preparing to abandon their roadbeds and enter Atchison from a point farther north.

The ranching districts of northern Colorado are all damaged by reason of the destruction of irrigating ditches and reservoirs. The rains melted the snows in the mountains and snowslides are reported from many districts, fortunately without loss of life.

CORRUPT TURKISH OFFICIALS.

Two American Travelers Found but One Brilliant Exception to the Rule.

The corruptibility of the Turkish official is almost proverbial; but such is to be expected in the land where "the public treasury" is regarded as a "sea," and "who does not drink of it, as a pig." Peculation and malversation are fully expected in the public official. They are necessary evils—adet (custom) has made them so. Offices are sold to the highest bidder. The Turkish official is one of the politest and most agreeable of men. He is profuse in his compliments, but he has no conscience as to bribes, and little regard for virtue as its own reward. We are glad to be able to record a brilliant, though perhaps theoretical, exception to this general rule. At Koch-hissar, on our way from Sivas to Kara Hissar, a delay was caused by a rather serious break in one of our bicycles. In the interval we were the invited guests of a district kadi, a venerable looking and genial old gentleman, whose acquaintance we had made in an official visit on the previous day, as he was then the acting caimacam (mayor.) His house was situated in a neighboring valley in the shadow of a towering bluff. We were ushered into the selamluk, or guest apartment, in company with an Armenian friend who had been educated as a doctor in America, and who had consented to act as an interpreter for the occasion.

The kadi entered with a smile on his countenance, and made the usual picturesque form of salutation by describing the figure 3 with his right hand from the floor to his forehead. Perhaps it was because he wanted to be polite that he said he had enjoyed our company on the previous day and had determined, if possible, to have a more extended conversation. With the usual coffee and cigarettes, the kadi became informal and chatty. He was evidently a firm believer in predestination, as he remarked that God had foreordained our trip to that country, even the food we were to eat, and the invention of the extraordinary "cart" on which we were to ride. The idea of such a journey, in such a peculiar way, was not to be accredited to the ingenuity of man. There was a purpose in it all. When we ventured to thank him for his hospitality toward two strangers, and even foreigners, he said that this world occupied so small a space in God's dominion that we could well afford to be brothers, one to another, in spite of our individual beliefs and opinions. "We may have different religious beliefs," said he, "but we all belong to the same great father of humanity; just as children of different complexions, dispositions and intellects may belong to one common parent. We should exercise reason always, and have charity for other people's opinions."—Century.

System in Cannibalism.

A French paper publishes a letter from M. Augouard to Cardinal Ledochowski, the superintendent of the Roman Catholic propaganda, giving extracts from a report of a priest named Allaire, who lately visited some of the villages on the right bank of the River Tzange in Africa. According to the father's letter, cannibalism prevails to a frightful extent among these people, it even being a custom to bring slaves to market in order that they might be sold like butcher's meat. People who were unable to purchase a whole slave bought an arm, or a leg, or a head, as the case might be, and marked off with a piece of white chalk, and when the whole of the unfortunate victim had been selected he was killed, and the portions as chosen distributed among the dealer's customers.—Buffalo News.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 5.	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle.....	\$4 10 @ 4 65
Sheep.....	3 25 @ 3 30
Hogs.....	4 00 @ 5 40
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents.....	3 40 @ 3 85
Winter Patents.....	3 25 @ 3 85
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	50 1/2 @ 57 1/2
Ungraded Red.....	50 @ 51
CORN—No. 2.....	42 1/2 @ 42 1/2
Ungraded Mixed.....	42 @ 43
OATS—Track Mixed Western.....	33 @ 34
RYE—Ungraded Western.....	35 @ 36
PORK—Mess. New.....	13 00 @ 13 25
LARD—Western.....	7 05 @ 7 10
BUTTER—Western Creamery.....	13 @ 17
Western Dairy.....	9 @ 12
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Shipping Steers.....	\$3 50 @ 4 80
Cows.....	1 60 @ 3 25
Stockers.....	2 05 @ 3 40
Feeders.....	3 20 @ 3 90
Butchers' Steers.....	3 30 @ 3 75
Bulls.....	2 00 @ 2 60
HOGS.....	4 30 @ 4 75
SHEEP.....	2 00 @ 4 75
BUTTER—Creamery.....	12 @ 16 1/2
Dairy.....	9 @ 14
EGGS—Fresh.....	9 1/2 @ 10
BROOM CORN.	
Western (per ton).....	30 00 @ 55 00
Western Heart.....	45 00 @ 65 00
Illinois, Good to Choice.....	45 00 @ 70 00
POTATOES (per bu.).....	75 @ 95
PORK—Mess.....	11 65 @ 11 70
LARD—Steam.....	6 90 @ 6 82 1/2
FLOUR—Spring Patents.....	3 20 @ 3 50
Spring Straights.....	2 20 @ 2 60
Winter Patents.....	2 80 @ 3 00
Winter Straights.....	2 60 @ 2 75
GRAIN—Wheat, Cash.....	54 @ 54 1/2
Corn, No. 2.....	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2
Oats, No. 2.....	35 @ 35 1/2
Rye, No. 2.....	47 1/2 @ 48
Barley, Good to Choice.....	51 @ 56
LUMBER.	
Siding.....	16 00 @ 23 00
Flooring.....	36 00 @ 37 00
Common Boards.....	14 50 @ 14 60
Fencing.....	16 00 @ 16 00
Lath, Dry.....	2 50 @ 2 60
Shingles.....	2 60 @ 3 15
KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Texas Steers.....	\$2 40 @ 3 75
Stockers and Feeders.....	3 00 @ 3 85
HOGS.....	4 30 @ 4 67 1/2
SHEEP.....	3 00 @ 4 50
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Steers.....	\$2 00 @ 4 25
Feeders.....	2 75 @ 3 50
HOGS.....	4 35 @ 4 65
SHEEP.....	3 00 @ 4 40

How's This!

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

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props, Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

THERE was nothing slow about the fellow who had a pile of sand for sale and put a placard over it reading: "For Sale, Dirt Cheap."—Boston Courier.

Round Trip to the South for One Fare.

Homeseekers, tourists and investors are advised that excursion Tickets are authorized to be sold from Ohio river points and may be sold from points North thereof on June 5th, July 5th, August 7th, Sept. 4th, Oct. 2nd, Nov. 6th, and Dec. 4th, good to return twenty days from date of sale, to points on the Nashville, Chattanooga, & St. Louis Railway in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and to points beyond in Florida and Carolina. This is the time to investigate and examine for yourself. For rates and descriptive matter apply to Briard F. Hill, 194 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill., D. J. Mullaney, 59 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O., R. C. Cowardin, Western Pass. Agt. 120 La-Clede Building, St. Louis, Mo.

TOURIST (in Oklahoma)—"What is the population of this town?" Alkali Ike (promptly)—"Eighty hundred and sixty-seven souls and thirty-one real estate agents."

Tourist Excursion Tickets

At reduced rates are now on sale, via The North-Western Line, to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Deadwood, Dakota, Hot Springs, Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Salt Lake City, Yellowstone National Park and all the lake and mountain resorts of the West and Northwest. For rates and full information apply to agents of connecting lines. Illustrated pamphlets, giving full particulars, will be mailed free upon application to W. A. THRALL, General Passenger and Ticket Agent Chicago & North-Western Ry, Chicago.

FIFTY useful years behind are fifty years pleas for greater usefulness in the future.—Young Men's Era.

An Echo from the World's Fair.

The Lake Shore Route has recently gotten out a very handsome litho-water color of the "Exposition Flyer," the famous twenty-hour train in service between New York and Chicago during the Fair. Among the many wonderful achievements of the Columbian year this train—which was the fastest long-distance train ever run—holds a prominent place, and to anyone interested in the subject, the picture is well worth framing. Ten cents in stamps or silver sent to C. K. Wilber, West. Pass. Agt., Chicago, will secure one.

THERE is much tenderness in the seemingly cruel world—but the butcher rarely finds it.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Horrors

Of indigestion, when it takes a long lease of the stomach, are unsurpassed by any described by the most sensational writer of ghost stories. Unlike this latter kind, they are real and not imaginary. Heartburn, wind on the stomach, heart palpitation, extreme nervousness are only a few of them. Dispossess this unwelcome tenant with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which banishes also malaria, constipation and biliousness.

WOMEN'S clubs seem to be growing. The broomstick used to be large enough.—Philadelphia Record.

Playing Cards.

You can obtain a pack of best quality playing cards by sending fifteen cents in postage to P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. Agent, C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

COUGHED DAY AND NIGHT.

Three years ago, I was so sick I could not eat, sleep or walk, for I coughed all day and night, my weight was reduced from 150 to 127 pounds. The first night that I slept four hours at one time, was after I had taken three doses of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The offensive matter expectorated grew less every day and when I had taken the whole of one bottle I could sleep all night without coughing, and have been well ever since and weigh 175 pounds.

MRS. L. F. COATES, could sleep all night without coughing, and have been well ever since and weigh 175 pounds. Mrs. LOUISE F. COATES, Bythebourn, Kings Co., N.Y.

PIERCE Guarantees a CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.

In Severe Coughs, Bronchial, Throat and Lung Diseases, Asthma, Scrofula in every form, and even the Scrofulous affection of the lungs that's called Consumption, in all its earlier stages, the "Discovery" CURES.



BIG FOUR ROUTE
BEST LINE TO
CINCINNATI,
INDIANAPOLIS

AND ALL
SOUTHERN POINTS.

ARRANGE YOUR TRIP . . .
—VIA—
BIG FOUR ROUTE.

E. O. McCORMICK, D. B. MARTIN,
Passenger Traffic General Passenger and
Manager, Ticket Agent,
CINCINNATI, O.

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

THOSE who could not eat cake, hot biscuit, bread and pastry because of indigestion have found that by raising them with Royal Baking Powder they are enabled to eat them with perfect comfort. Royal Baking Powder is composed of chemically pure cream of tartar and bicarbonate of soda, and is an actual preventive of dyspepsia.

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

"FRANK said last night that I was a perfect enigma to him. Now, what do you think he meant?" Helen—"Oh, one of those stupid things that anyone can see through."—Inter Ocean.

To Cleanse the System
Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

It may seem paradoxical, but to be accorded a warm reception and to be roasted are entirely different things.—Philadelphia Record.

Map of the United States.
A large handsome Map of the United States, mounted and suitable for office or home use, is issued by the Burlington Route. Copies will be mailed to any address on receipt of fifteen cents in postage by P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. Agent, C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

"This sea-serpent story will have to be cut down; it's too big for any place on this coast." "Let me see; I must have given you the one that is intended for Chicago."

No SPECIFIC for local skin troubles equals Glenn's Sulphur Soap.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

BEATS the world—the impecunious tramp.—Texas Sittings.

Which Will You Be,
A farm renter or a farm owner? It rests with yourself. Stay where you are and you will be a renter all your life. Move to Nebraska where good land is cheap and cheap land is good and you can easily become an owner. Write to J. Francis, G. P. & T. A., Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb., for a descriptive pamphlet. It's free and a postal will bring it to you.

TEACHER—"You are the laziest boy I ever saw. How do you expect to earn a living when you grow up?" "Lazy Boy (rawning)"—"Dunno. Guess I'll teach school."

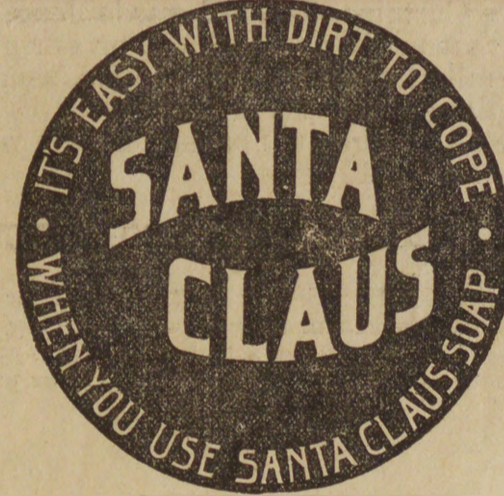
WE do not like to be lied about. But most of us probably lie more about ourselves than anybody else ever does.—Boston Transcript.

"SINCE Tatters has found work he's taken to hard drink." "Great snakes! how's he able to keep up if he don't take nothin' but water?"—Inter Ocean.

MISS BEACONHILL—"Are you interested in psychical matters?" Charley Blecker—"Oh, yes; I spend half my time on a wheel."—Puck.

WHEN your experience is not so wide as your observation, how do you piece out the former?—Rural New Yorker.

IF YOU WANT TO FEEL A PERFECT CURE PROMPTLY, OF LUMBAGO, ST. JACOBS OIL WILL DO IT AS NOTHING ELSE CAN DO.



No Other Soap Does Its Work So Well
ONE TRIAL WILL PROVE THIS.
Sold everywhere THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY Chicago.

OUT THIS OUT AND GET FRANK LESLIE'S CIVIL WAR
Scenes and Portraits
OF THE
PICTURES OF STIRRING BATTLE SCENES!
GRAND CAVALRY CHARGES!
AND PORTRAITS OF THE LEADING GENERALS ON BOTH SIDES.

To be published in thirty weekly parts. Each part containing six pictures with appropriate, descriptive reading matter and handsome cover. Mail any address on receipt of
TWELVE CENTS FOR EACH PART.
PART ONE READY APRIL 15th.
And each week another part issued until the series is complete. Remit \$3.60 at once and receive the parts weekly or send 12c. at a time for each part. Postage stamps accepted. Address
LEON PUBLISHING CO., Exclusive General Western Agents,
1030 Caxton Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED SAPOLIO
GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

Agents Wanted One earned \$4,000. Many over \$1,000. From our com. in 1895. R. F. O. 1871, New York. —FAME THIS PAPER every day for you.

A. N. K.-A 1503
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

This Means You!

I wish to impress upon your mind the fact that you can always find a complete stock of **GROCERIES & PROVISIONS** at my store. In canned goods I can save you money and at the same time give you a superior quality of goods. I sell the famous Chase & Sanborn teas and coffees, the best on earth. In dried fruits I can give you good bargains. Come and see me. Yours for trade,

F. E. WELLS,

THEO. F. SWAN.

To Our Suburban Customers

We are negotiating for the purchase of an immense stock of General Merchandise, such as is usually kept in a Department Store, inventoried value about \$50,000, if successful we will be in a position to offer to our numerous patrons

Astonishing Values.

In the meantime will entertain you with a few very special items selected from our

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143 pair Chenille Portiers, all rich colors, usually sold at 4.50 to 5 dollars, our price is 2.93.
150 Opaque Felt Window Shads, complete with fixtures worth 35 cents for 19 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1000 Dozen Pocket Match Safes, nickled, worth 15c for 4c.
500 Dozen Boys Whistles and Magnets worth 10c for 1c.
96 Dozen Harmonicos with bell attachment, worth 75c for 25c.
6000 Dozen Autograph Albums worth 25 and 50c for 3c.

Great Department Store.

ELGIN ILL.

HORSE SENSE IN A FEW WORDS.

Stubblefield
April 8/94

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You have got the harvest pulling mowers I ever ranked up against. I stuck one of them two years ago and stuck it till it knocked me out. The draft is the heaviest I ever saw - Why don't you pattern after the McCormick No. 4 Steel Mower? Its draft is extremely light making it very easy on horse flesh.

Yours truly
C. Horse



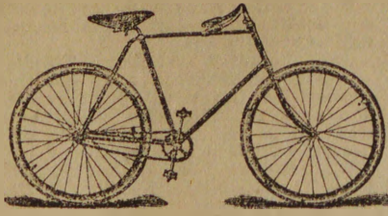
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Committee, who tested the McCormick No. 4 Steel Mower in the only regular exposition field trials, in a heavy growth of timothy and clover, said, in their official report: "The efficiency of the machine is thus, under fair conditions, nearly 70 per cent. Ordinary figures for ordinary mowers are at least twenty pounds higher in total draft, with an efficiency of not above 60 per cent., which latter figure good machines should be expected to exceed." The McCormick is the lightest draft, and most effective grass cutter yet produced. [Highest Medal awarded.]

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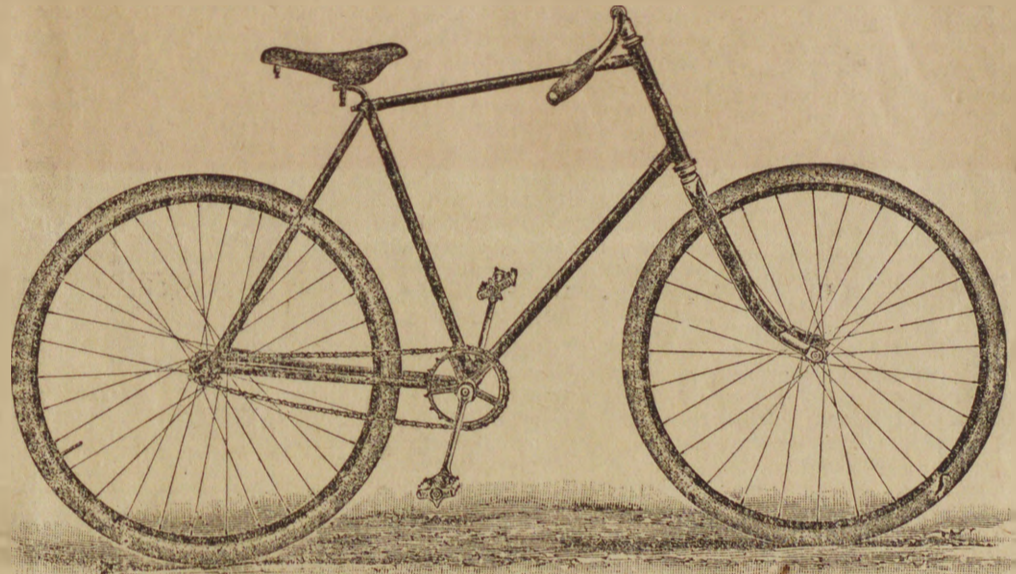
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