

# THE GENOA ISSUE.

VOLUME X.

GENOA, ILLINOIS, AUGUST 23, 1894.

NUMBER 44

## LOCAL NEWS JOTTINGS.

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

Thos. Cliffe was in town yesterday.

Mrs. C. Donahue went to Chicago Tuesday.

Miss Ella Donahue is visiting in Chicago.

Miss Sadie Brown has returned from Elgin.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Scott, of Hampshire, were in town Tuesday.

C. B. Anderson has left the employ of the shoe factory.

L. Meyers will move his family and household goods to St. Louis.

A. U. Schneider was a passenger on Devil's Lake excursion Tuesday.

—Go to E. H. Cohoon's for Pillsbury flour, the best, at \$1.00.

Harry Smith, of Elgin, was a visitor here Tuesday.

A colony is being organized at Hampshire to remove to the far west.

Mrs. T. Bloom, of New York is visiting in town this week.

Miss Alta Drake left for Janesville, Iowa Friday last.

Mrs. J. B. Smith returned to her home in Freeport Monday.

Emory Hadsall is visiting in Rockford a few days this week.

Mrs. J. C. Vanderhoof, of Rockford, was a visitor Thursday last.

Misses Effie and Ida Sisson were in Chicago yesterday.

The Kishwaukee club gave the first dance of the season September 4th.

James Hutchinson was a caller at Elgin Monday.

Mrs. J. W. Sowers visited in Elgin Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Swan spent Tuesday in Chicago.

Mrs. Sadie Hoose, of Elgin, is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. Stiles.

Mrs. Perry Harlow has been on the sick list the past week.

Miss Deila Corson, of Chicago has been the guest of Mrs. George Burton.

Ernest Kohr rode up from Hampshire on his wheel Tuesday.

Miss Lida Sellers entertained a few friends very pleasantly last Tuesday evening.

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

The Elgin Every Saturday notes the visit there of R. D. Hollembeck's parents of Genoa.

Those new fall suitings arrived at F. O. Holtgren's. Go now and get a first pick.

The Elgin Butter company has increased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$100,000.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burch were visitors in Hampshire and vicinity last week.

Those \$5 fall pants will be the thing for you to get. F. O. Holtgren has an elegant stock to select from.

—Pillsbury flour shipped direct from the mill, not laying in Chicago until stale, at E. H. Cohoon's.

Mr. and Mrs. John Buzzell drove to Elgin last week where they spent several days visiting friends.

LOST: Between Genoa and Hampshire, a child's white plush cloak. Finder please return to this office.

Miss Hattie Ross who has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. J. W. Sowers, returned to Chicago Tuesday.

All accounts due me must be settled by the end of two weeks or they will be left for collection. JOE. CORSON.

Men's patent leather Oxford ties only \$1.35 a pair sold by John Lembke. Try a pair and make your feet look dresy.

By the bursting of a steam boiler on a farm near Byron Tuesday two men lost their lives and six others were badly injured.

FOR SALE. We have about 300, 8 inch tile to sell. Call and see them and get a way down price. Brown & Brown, Genoa, Ill.

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

The Masonic fraternity initiated a new member into their order last evening.

—A carload of Pillsbury's Best XXXX flour received this week at E. H. Cohoon's.

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

The contract for the Odd Fellow's hall has been let to a Marengo contractor.

Messrs Herbert Low and Bert Shrock, of Chicago, were the guest of Mrs. Burley this week.

John Lembke has just received another lot of ladies' Oxford walking shoes. No sheepskin uppers, pasteboard counters or buttons.

The entire stock must be sold at some price. Save money by buying shoes now of the Lynn Shoe Co, Basement of the Pacific House, Genoa.

—You are sure to get what you want, 800 different patterns to select from at J. D. Page's.

J. A. Burch will preside over the destinies of the South Riley school this fall term commencing September 3rd.

Messrs Jas. Brown, John Riddle, J. L. Kelley and Arthur Brown drove up to Delevan last week and will spend a week or ten days fishing.

Miss Nellie Hewitt returned home Monday, from Elgin. Miss Lida Chesman, of Itasca accompanied her home.

Genoa went down to Kirkland the first of the week and despite the fact that their regular pitcher was absent beat them 14 to 7.

The Maccabees initiated three new members Saturday night. Three more members will be initiated next Friday night.

Besides sixty-six tickets sold by the Illinois Central road, a large number drove over to the Burlington picnic last Saturday. A large crowd was present.

Elder and Mrs. French and Misses Edna and Louise Millard started Friday last for Mendota, where they will attend camp meeting for a few days.

The directors of Hickory Grove school district are having their school house and out buildings repaired.

For the best korn kutter that ever kut korn, just walk down to K. Jackman & Son's korn kuting ware house and you will see the best korn kutter that ever kut korn.

The Marie Madison Co. played here three nights last week to good houses. They are a first class company and deserve success.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Brown and son Loyal, Miss Lizzie Brown and Miss Perkins, of Elgin, rusticated at Fox Lake this week.

Arthur and Will Schneider have cast their fortune with the Marie Madison company. The boys are good musicians and will be a valuable adjunct to the company.

Ed. Lettow received a telegram last Saturday from Pipestone, Minn., announcing the serious illness of his sister, she having been stricken with paralysis. Her father and mother departed for there Monday.

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

—John L. Hoag is agent for and has on hand medicine that cures the rheumatism. It has cured Edgar B. Millard, Martin Naker, L. P. Ainley, Martin Lambert, of Herbert. This medicine is sold on a warrant to cure and if it does not cure your money is refunded. For sale by John Hoag at the Whitney building.

If the ladies want something up with the times, stylish, and something that is comfortable to wear these long warm days, they will buy a pair of those ladies' fine Oxford ties. Only \$1 per pair at John Lembke's.

## CHAMPION OF DEKALB COUNTY.

Bert Swanson, of Genoa, Captures the Championship for the Second Time.

The first annual bicycle meet held at Sycamore by Carl Swanson was a pleasing success to that gentleman. The entries were good, such fast men as Loos, of Englewood; Hard, of Aurora, Derr, of Rockford, and others being present.

The one mile novice was captured by Halloran, of Rockford, in 2:47.

The half mile open fell to Wilkinson, of Elgin, 1:20.

Fred Seymour, of Elgin, took the half mile novice race in 1:21.

Horace Hill, of DeKalb, won the one mile handicap, he getting a handicap 40 yds better than Bert Swanson, in 2:25.

M. E. Stark won the slow 100 yds in the slow time of 2:43.

The one mile championship, of DeKalb county was the star event of the day, bringing out four contestants, Genoa's speedy son Swanson and Hill Olson and Halloran, of DeKalb. The first half mile was a jazy one, 1:30 being taken but the last half was a hummer, a regular killing pace, and the home stretch presented the prettiest race of the day. Hill leading Swanson up to within about twenty feet of the tape, when Swanson humped himself for that already famous spurt of his, fairly leaping by his opponent and beating him home by a bare six inches.

Considering the fact of a nice little "pocket" the three DeKalb riders had prepared for Bert, but which he was sharp enough to pull out of, his winning was remarkable. But such a roar as went up from the crowd, hats went flying in the air, ladies too were greatly excited, fluttered their dainty handkerchiefs in the air, cheering for Genoa's winner. A regular Bedlam broke loose.

Graham won the two mile handicap in 4:45.

Wilkinson, of Elgin, captured the one-quarter mile open in .34.

The five mile handicap drew forth a good field and a hot pace was set. The first five closed in on the last lap in a bunch. Vincent Loos, of Englewood, winning in 14 minutes.

Mr. and Mrs. Heuman, of Elgin gave an exhibition mile ride. Mrs. Heuman is a graceful little lady and a very pretty rider.

W. F. Heuman rode a half mile against time, doing it in 1:13.

A. V. Pierce was called to Elgin to day by the illness of his father.

Miss Ava Clefford has returned from Chicago.

Genoa was present in large numbers to see Swanson win the championship of DeKalb county.

Burlington's ball tossers will be here tomorrow afternoon to do up our invincible ball club. Game will be called at 2:30 in Steven's pasture.

Store keepers could greatly assist in improving the appearance of main street by refraining from throwing their sweepings and burning rubbish there also.

Frank Jackman will build a \$2,000 residence opposite C. A. Brown's residence. Main street does not intend to be behind Sycamore street in handsome residences.

100 pair of men's working and grain leather shoes at 90 cents a pair to close them out at Lynn Shoe Co's stand, Basement of the Pacific House, Genoa.

When in need of a new pair of shoes boots, slippers or any thing in the shape of foot wear come and buy them of me and get a square deal. I guarantee my goods to be just as I represent them. Come and see for your self, at John Lembke's shoe store.

A new firm is launched forth this week, Messrs Chas. Whipple and Steve Abraham, under the firm name of Whipple & Abraham. They will do a general auctioneering business, making a specialty of farm sales.

Both gentlemen have had experience in "crying" sales and are considered first class. They will give satisfaction in their work and we cheerfully recommend them to all having need of their services.

## I Have just Secured

—THE AGENCY FOR—

### Washburn=Crosby's Superlative

#### FLOUR

POSITIVELY THE BEST FLOUR ON THE MARKET.

.....Use it once and you'll use no other.....

**\$1.00 Per Sack.**

Something New, I have just added a stock of the AMOLE TOILET SOAPS the purest and most fragrant soap made.

The Amole Tar Soap has no equal as a dirt remover,

AMOLEAN WASHING POWDER requires but little labor and has no bad effects.

### H. J. WELLS,

GENOA'S ONLY EXCLUSIVE GROCER. Burroughs Building Goods Promptly Delivered.

## A. New Bargain Centre!

P. F. WILBORN'S, Sycamore.

## Genuinely Interesting Bargains

Will be offered you each week in this paper.

For this week we offer for your selection

Ladies' Shirt Waists, about one-half price, to close out odd sizes, See our display of 25-cent Towels.

See our 25-cent Gent's Ties.

See our 50-cent Unlaundered Shirts.

Summer Corsets 40 cents.

Silk Shirred Hats very cheap to close.

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## TIME SAVED

## Also Money.

Only fine productions of the loom do we keep on our shelves

## Cashmere and Ladie's Cloth

At honest prices and a very chice stock to select from. In Gingham and Muslins we have some very pretty patterns, which we are selling at remarkably low Prices.

## In Table Linens

We have a remarkably handsome display, and for that matter our stock of table furnishings is complete. Sheetings we have in abundance at O. K. prices.

## Save

## TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY,

ALL THREE, BY TRADING WITH

## H. H. SLATER.



# The Genoa Issue.

G. E. SISLEY & CO., Publishers.

GENOA, ILLINOIS.

## THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

Regular Session.

A MESSAGE was received in the senate on the 4th from the house informing the senate that the house had passed bills placing coal, iron ore, barbed wire and sugar on the free list, in which it asked the concurrence of the senate. Bills were passed promoting Commodore Louis C. Sartori, retired, to rear admiral on the retired list, and authorizing soldiers' home managers to extend outdoor relief to veterans. The house was not in session.

In the senate on the 16th the conference report on the civil service bill was presented and adopted. A letter was read from Secretary Carlisle in regard to the four pending bills—free iron, coal, sugar and barbed wire—declaring that if the four bills became laws there would be a deficit at the end of the present fiscal year of about \$30,000,000, of which over \$28,000,000 would be caused by the free sugar bill alone. In the house no business of importance was transacted beyond the introduction of a resolution by Gen. Black in regard to silver coinage, who asked for unanimous consent for its immediate adoption, but it was referred to the committee.

In the senate on the 16th a joint congratulatory resolution from the United States to Hawaii was adopted. Tariff bills relating to sugar and other articles in dispute were referred to a committee, and Senator Hill's measure providing for the execution and deportation of alien anarchists was passed without division. In the house there was but a bare quorum present. The deficiency appropriation bill was further considered, as also was the silver coinage resolution.

In the senate on the 17th a motion was made to appoint Senator White to the vacancy on the finance committee caused by the death of Senator Vance. Senator Murphy was also put in nomination, but under the rules the nominations went over. The conference report on the deficiency bill was submitted. There was hardly a quorum in the house, as members were anxious to get away and were leaving on every train. No business of importance was transacted.

In the senate on the 18th it was decided that there should be no further legislation over which there is a contest at this session of congress. The resolution to appoint Senator White to the vacancy on the finance committee was adopted. A resolution was adopted to instruct the finance committee to report back an amendment to the free sugar bill providing for the McKinley bounty on raw domestic sugars. After the passage of the bill for the relief of the Oklahoma settlers, the senate adjourned. The house was in session but a short time, no business of importance being transacted.

### DOMESTIC.

JASON COLE, living on a farm near Hyannis, Neb., was found sitting on his mower in the hay field, dead. He had been shot through the head by some unknown person.

REPORTS to the director of the mint show that since July 1 the number of silver dollars coined amounted to 838,000, of which 410,000 were coined since August 1.

INTERESTING memorial services were held at the old homestead of William Cullen Bryant at Cammington, Mass. Letters were read from a large number of literary people.

MEMBERS of the whiskey trust were said to have borrowed \$5,000,000 to take their goods out of bond.

THE northwestern interstate fair—which includes the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, British Columbia and Alaska—was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies at Tacoma. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND left Washington for Gray Gables to avoid a severe case of malaria which he was threatened with.

DURING a quarrel at Riverside, Ky., between Edwin Lemasters and wife, a son, W. L. Lemasters, shot and instantly killed his father.

J. M. LOGGAN, a notorious incendiary, who has destroyed property worth thousands of dollars, was arrested at Kansas City.

FOUR Detroit (Mich.) school inspectors, charged by Mayor Pingree with having received bribes, were put under bonds of \$5,000 each.

ALDACE T. WALKER was appointed receiver of the Santa Fe road in the place of President J. W. Reinhart, who recently resigned.

RESIDENTS of Buffalo, N. Y., saw the City of Toronto, 56 miles distant, pictured in a remarkable mirage of the third order.

CHARLES GORGET, an engineer of Hoboken, has discovered old deeds entitling him to valuable real estate in St. Louis.

HEIRS of Richard Bishop in Pittsburgh will lay claim to ten acres in the heart of Indianapolis, Ind., worth \$2,000,000.

CHRISTOPHER BERNHART, of Buffalo, N. Y., aged 87, despondent over the loss of his wife, committed suicide at her grave.

At the joint convention of the populist and labor parties at Columbus, O., a state ticket was nominated headed by Charles R. Martin for secretary of state.

TITUS broke two world's competitive bicycle records at Denver, riding a mile in 2:10 3-5 and five miles in 12:10.

A COTTON expert estimates, after a trip over the entire state, that the crop in Texas will be about 2,500,000 bales, or one-half million bales over last year.

DR. JOHN SKATON, one of the most prominent physicians and specialists of Indiana, was found dead in bed at his home at Fort Wayne.

BANK EXAMINER MILLER, while temporarily insane, shot himself through the temple at Altoona, Pa.

THE Commercial & Savings bank of Ludington, Mich., suspended business by order of its president, Antoine E. Cartier.

The body of Col. James C. Winstler, of Pasadena, Cal., who was lost in a snowstorm last November while with a hunting party up the San Gabriel canyon, has been found.

W. G. TAYLOR was hanged at Newburn, Va., for the murder of his wife.

THE Cunard line steamer Campania, which arrived at New York from Liverpool, made the passage in 5 days 9 hours and 29 minutes, the fastest time on record.

THERE were 226 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 17th, against 251 the week previous and 455 in the corresponding time in 1893.

THE first bale of cotton of this year's crop, from Eagle Point, Miss., was sold at auction in Memphis for ten cents a pound.

BEN REED, arrested on suspicion at Terre Haute, Ind., for the murder and robbery of a man named Henderson, has confirmed his guilt. Six dollars and a half was all the money he found on his victim.

THE exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 17th aggregated \$790,683,185, against \$774,451,986 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1893, was 8.0.

NEW JERSEY'S legislature is to be petitioned to permit the consolidation of Jersey City, Newark, Hoboken, Orange, Paterson and Passaic.

AT a soldier's reunion at Oblong, Ill., David Eaton wantonly killed Donald McDonald and wounded John James.

In a speech before the bimetallic conference at Washington Congressman Bryan recommended the dropping of all other issues but that of free coinage.

UNITED STATES JUDGE CALDWELL has ordered the Santa Fe receivers to pay employes promptly, borrowing money if necessary.

A DOUBLE wedding was celebrated at Pana, Ill., in which Edward Munday and Thomas Ellison were married to each other's divorced wife.

APPROPRIATIONS made by the present congress are \$49,309,169 less than those of its predecessor.

THE percentages of the baseball clubs in the national league for the week ended on the 19th were: Baltimore, .649; Boston, .640; New York, .608; Cleveland, .564; Philadelphia, .543; Pittsburgh, .515; Brooklyn, .510; Chicago, .474; Cincinnati, .453; St. Louis, .414; Louisville, .340; Washington, .309.

AFFECTED by her son's conversion, Mrs. Jane Newberry dropped dead at a church revival at Surveyville, Tex.

RATHER than be censured for reckless driving, John C. Peck, a member of the Philadelphia fire department, killed himself.

THOMAS HEWITT, an iron molder of Kearney, N. J., stabbed his wife and children and killed himself by leaping from a window.

MRS. SIMMONS, once a noted belle of Lexington, Ky., was arrested at Wichita, Kan., charged with murder.

AT Sherburne, Minn., Lee Walker seized the trailing rope of an ascending balloon and was killed by the fall.

MAJ. WILLIAM WORTH, court-martialed for ordering target practice on Sunday, was acquitted and released from custody.

GEN. FELIX ANGUS, of Baltimore, proposes to secure a Maryland lake and fill it with salt water for scientific cultivation of the oyster.

FOUR powder houses of the Speer Hardware company, located at Fort Smith, Ark., blew up, killing three persons and doing great damage.

HERBERT R. HESS, a brilliant young lawyer of Chicago, was found dead with a bottle of morphine by his side. He had been despondent over the death of his wife and child.

RICH gold discoveries were reported along the Rio Grande in New Mexico and people from the surrounding states were flocking into the territory.

AT Thornton, Ind., Hiram McDonald was killed by John Sexton with a broomstick. Sexton alleges he acted in self-defense.

ANIMATED by jealousy, William Vogel, of New York, fatally shot his mistress and then killed himself.

KOLB, the defeated candidate for Governor of Alabama, has issued an address intended to incite his followers to rebellion.

THE skeleton of a giant found in a swamp in Indiana turns out to have been manufactured by speculators.

FIVE men were drowned by the capsizing of a government boat off the coast of Washington.

LARGE numbers of dye bills which have been circulated as currency in Kansas were seized by secret service officers.

FIRE broke out on the clipper ship General Knox while she was lying at her dock in New York and caused \$100,000 damage.

WOMEN of Dalton, Ga., marched to a house in which two disreputables were lodged and after horsewhipping them drove them out of town.

THE Sioux City (Ia.) Athletic club has offered a purse of \$25,000 for a fight between Corbett and Jackson.

THE river and harbor bill has become a law without the president's signature.

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE reform convention, in session at Columbia, S. C., nominated J. G. Evans for governor.

DAVID B. CULBERSON was nominated for governor by Texas democrats in state convention at Dallas.

THE Ohio democratic state committee have decided to hold the state convention in Columbus on September 18 and 19.

CONGRESSIONAL nominations were made as follows on the 16th: Virginia, Sixth district, Hampton Hoge (rep.); Seventh district, R. J. Walker (rep.); Eighth district, E. E. Meredith (dem.); Tenth district, D. H. Tucker (dem.); Michigan, Second district, George Spaulding (rep.); Seventh district, N. B. Farnsworth (pop.); Missouri, Tenth district, M. C. Ellison (dem.); Eighth district, W. C. Aldridge (pop.); Florida, First district, S. R. Sparkman (dem.); Mississippi, Sixth district, C. H. Hawthorn (pop.); Kentucky, Second district, J. D. Clarkey (dem.); Nebraska, First district, J. B. Strode (rep.); Pennsylvania, Twenty-eighth district, W. C. Arnold (rep.).

THE First district republican congressional convention, after being in session two nights and two days at Nebraska City, Neb., nominated Jesse B. Strode on the 1,236th ballot.

THE death of Burton C. Cook, ex-congressman and one of the makers of history in Illinois, occurred in Evanston. He twice placed Abraham Lincoln in nomination for the presidency.

POPULISTS of Lake county, Ind., nominated a full ticket, then reconsidered their action, got into a general fight and adjourned.

SENATOR McPHERSON, who contemplated resigning because of ill-health, was prevailed on by friends to change his mind.

### FOREIGN.

EXPLORER WILLMAN reports having discovered much new country on his polar expedition, and will again go north next year.

ORIENTAL advices are to the effect that a great battle was fought between Chinese and Japanese troops in Korea, and that thousands were killed on both sides.

MANY tin plate works in south Wales which have been closed for some time were preparing to resume work in view of the passage of the tariff bill in Washington.

THE Kaffir rebellion in South Africa is spreading. Many women and children have been killed and much property destroyed.

AN anarchist plot against the life of Premier Dupuy, of France, was discovered by detectives. The reds were warned and escaped.

MEXICAN soldiers surprised the notorious bandit, Luna, and his wife in the mountains and killed both of them.

SEVERAL persons were killed and a number badly hurt by the collision of two trains on the Hidalgo road near the City of Mexico.

SIX men were drowned by the destruction of the steamer Uspelikh, plying on the Shepna river in Russia.

MANY cases of cholera have appeared in Paris, while cholera continues to spread throughout Germany and Holland.

### LATER.

In the United States senate on the 20th the amended sugar bill and the coal, iron ore and barbed wire bills were reported. The bills placing wool, coal and iron on the free list were ordered placed on the calendar. The senate then went into executive session, but owing to the lack of a quorum adjourned until the 22d. No quorum could be got together in the house, consequently no session was held.

Gov. ALTEGED visited Pullman and found about 500 families on the verge of starvation. Means for their immediate relief would be devised.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND will not sign the tariff bill, but will permit it to become a law, and will issue a statement to the public setting forth his reasons for so doing.

FOREST fires were raging in northern Wisconsin and thousands of tons of hay were destroyed in the vicinity of Grantsburg.

THE cases against the assailants of Adjt. Gen. Tarsney, of Colorado, were dismissed, the grand jury having failed to find indictments.

MRS. MACK ABRAHAM, of Frankfort, Ky., quarreled with her husband because he went to hear Breckinridge speak, and took morphine and arsenic with fatal effect.

AS a result of a religious revival at Hammondsville, O., seven women left their husbands because they would not join the church.

ELEVEN THOUSAND employes of the textile works at New Bedford, Mass., went on strike on account of reduction of wages.

GABRIEL BROCK was shot and killed from ambush and Mrs. Mary Edwards wounded while driving near Hot Springs, Ark.

THE thirteenth annual encampment of the national order of the Sons of Veterans convened at Davenport, Ia. The order has 1,549 camps and a membership of 39,859.

FROM an area of 2,071,854 acres Illinois has produced 41,315,099 bushels of wheat, a yield which has been but three exceeded.

DURING a thunderstorm near Clayton, Ala., lightning struck the residence of James Houston, instantly killing three of his children.

MRS. CONRAD YOUNG and her niece were killed in a runaway at Rosebud, Ill.

VETERANS of the German wars met in annual convention at Pittsburgh, Pa., and the parade witnessed by enthusiastic thousands.

## DEBS' STORY TOLD.

The Labor Leader Testifies Before the Commission.

His Version of the Causes Which Led to the Late Strike as Well as to Its Defeat—His Ideas on Many Points.

### FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The largest audience that has yet attended the meetings of the labor commission was present at the fifth day's session, the attraction being the presence of President Debs. Seated in the witness chair his hands clasped in front of him, his tall, stalwart gray-clad form leaning slightly forward, the leader of the great railroad strike and boycott told his story.

Mr. Debs related the history of the strike as recorded in the actions of the American Railway union. His account did not vary from that previously given to the commission by Vice President Howard, Directors Burns and Goodwin, Secretary Keilher and other witnesses.

Mr. Debs did not consider the time auspicious for a strike because of the depressed condition of business. But the men had been suffering what they conceived to be so many wrongs at the hands of the corporations that they were ready to strike. Mr. Debs went on to explain that the Santa Fe system struck, not because of a reduction of pay, but because the receivers of the company were in arrears to the men for large sums of wages.

Continuing, Mr. Debs desired the commission to understand that he as president of the American Railway union did not and could not order strikes which were decided on by the local unions themselves. "I am not shrinking any portion of my responsibility," said he. "I heartily concurred in the action taken and if I had a voice in the ordering of the strike I would have ordered it."

"Not a meeting during the trouble was held with closed doors," said Mr. Debs. "We advised our men to be moderate; that if we would win we ought to win like men. We told the men to quit in a body and in a body that was right ended them. The company had the right to hire men to take our places and there their right began. My experience has been that nothing can be gained by violence and I have always spoken and written against violence."

"Five days after the strike was declared we had the railroads completely beaten and at our mercy, as we believed," continued he. "They were paralyzed. They could not get men to take the places of our men who were out. Then I and my associate officials were served with a sweeping injunction issued by the United States courts restraining us from performing our functions as officials of the American Railway union. Similar injunctions were issued at all terminal points. A few days afterward we were arrested for alleged contempt of court. We were unable to direct the men, and that defeated the strike. It was not the army, not the soldiers, not the older organizations, but the power of the United States courts which won a war—not necessarily of blood and bullets, but a war inasmuch as it is a conflict between the opposed classes of interest, and when our men lost their leaders they were demoralized and this beat us."

Mr. Debs went on to recite the history of the American Railway union and the strike and then he spoke of Gen. Miles. "Gen. Miles came here on July 2," said Mr. Debs. "Then he went to the office of the General Managers' association. The next day he was quoted in an interview in the newspapers as having said that he had broken the backbone of the strike. I think Gen. Miles' conduct in calling on the general managers was vulgarly out of place."

"We protested against the presence of the federal troops. We did not object to state troops or the police. If I am correct, all the trouble, except some minor disturbances, took place after the arrival of the federal troops, the coming of whom angered and inflamed the men. The police have reported to me that our men were entirely law-abiding."

At the afternoon session Mr. Debs opened his testimony with a denunciation of the unfairness shown by some of the Chicago papers in their treatment of himself and the strike generally. He said that some of the papers had purposely misrepresented the facts until, if there had been a revolution, the press of Chicago might properly have been held responsible for it. Said he: "I was persistently misrepresented in interviews with the evidence of attempting public sympathy from us and disorganizing our men by discrediting us."

"Do you claim," asked Mr. Wright, "that the railroads were responsible for the strike because they insisted on hauling Pullman cars?"

"No, sir. The American Railway union was responsible for it, but under aggravating circumstances. The general managers are united to reduce wages. The employes are united to resist such reductions. In case of a reduction that leads to a strike we think the company is responsible."

"What is your opinion as to methods of averting strikes?" asked Commissioner Worthington.

"Of course submission would avert strikes. That is the plan of the old brotherhoods. If a general manager wants to make a cut of 10 per cent. he gives notice of a cut of 20 per cent., and then they meet and compromise. The history of the organizations shows that their system tends to inevitable and gradual reduction of wages. My own idea, and it is the idea of the American Railway union, is to unify all the railroad men of the country. A power like that prudently managed would avert strikes. The railroad managers would recognize the wisdom of treating it fairly and meeting it in a conciliatory spirit. But even if we had such a unification the men would not win a strike. All the forces of the government would be against them the moment the strike interfered with the convenience of the public."

"Do you believe a strike is justifiable that interferes with public convenience?"

"I believe strikes are justifiable, no matter what the result, when it is to resist degradation and enslaving conditions. If it were not, the tendency of our civilization would be constantly downward. If railroads and corporations generally treated their employes fairly there would be no labor organizations. Their origin in almost every case is traceable directly to the tyranny of the employing classes."

"In my judgment it is not possible to recon- ciliate railroad employes and employees by legislative human nature is as it is. The conditions since the great strike are worse than before. A good many people felicitate themselves that the end of the strike meant the end of labor disturbances for a long time to come. They are mistaken. They have only screwed down the safety valve. The men have submitted because they were compelled, and the persecutions that follow strikes will deprive a good many men of employment. Later there will be more trouble."

"Do you believe in government ownership of railroads?" asked Mr. Kernan.

"Yes, sir. I believe the government ownership of railroads is decidedly better than railroad ownership of the government."

The reply caused much merriment. Then the witness said compulsory arbitration was a contradiction of terms. To be effective arbitration must be voluntary. In local troubles state courts might be established to compel an adjudication of troubles, but it would be impossible to enforce an award in a great territory such as the railroads covered. The witness also said that he believed a government license for railroad employes would be a good thing.

### A New Arrangement.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 20, 1894.—The new traffic arrangement between the Great Northern and Oregon Railway & Navigation Co., is one of the most important of the year. It gives the Great Northern the most direct entrance of any road into Portland and to Willamette Valley points. It also becomes the short line into the Palouse and Walla Walla districts of Washington, the Coeur d'Alene, Moscow and Snake River districts of Idaho.

UNREHEARSED EFFECT.—Aged and Venerable Retainer.—Here, noble sire, is the legacy of your great ancestor; this chest has not been opened for a couple of generations. "Don Diego.—"Open it." (When the lid is raised a live cat jumps on to the stage.) Old Servant.—"Drat those mischievous chorus lads!"—Humoristische Blätter.

### How Jolly!

Eh! who said that? The answer is as prompt as the question from the dear chappie who has checkedmate the rheumatism with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, unequalled as well for dyspepsia, liver complaint, inactivity of the bowels or kidneys, nervousness, lack of vitality, appetite or sleep. Use the great tonic and you will be ultimately happy if now afflicted.

"Yes, Harold, there is no ginsaying the fact that I love you, but a plumber is no good at this season of the year." "True, Maude, dear, but I forgot to tell you that I have gone into the ice business." "Well, that changes matters, of course. In June a cold snap is very much better than a lead-pipe cinch."—Indianapolis Journal.

The congregation of a country church were horrified during a morning service to hear their new (and athletic) curate cry out at the end of the lesson: "He ah endeth the first innings."—Tid-Bits.

Mrs. X. (observing her friend at work upon the kitchen floor)—"Why in the world don't you get a servant to scour your floors?" Mrs. Y.—"Because I have to scour the town to get a servant."—Harlem Courier.

Mr. BEACH—"All you want is nerve when you go into the water, Miss Bright." Miss Bright—"Well, you said you would go in with me, didn't you?"—Yonkers Statesman.

KEEP the pores open is essential to health. Glenn's Sulphur Soap does this. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

REG—"Anything unusual happen while I was out, James?" James—"Yes, sir; your tailor didn't call."—Tid-Bits.

JONES—"So Smith gave you a cigar?" Brown—"Yes, but I was in luck; neither of us had a match."—Life.

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

He that drives with the whip needs strong reins.—Chicago Herald.

It is death to a lie to become lame in the feet.—Ham's Horn.

## Weak and Weary

Overcome by the heat or extraordinary exertion, the physical system, like a machine, needs to be renovated and repaired. The blood needs to be purified and invigorated.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Weak and the nerves and muscles strengthened by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which creates an appetite, removes that tired feeling and gives sweet, sound, refreshing sleep.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

## W. L. DOUGLAS'S \$3 SHOE

IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING. \$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF. \$4.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. \$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. \$2.50 2 WORKINGMEN'S EXTRA FINE. \$2.17 5 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES' BEST DONGOLA. SEND CATALOGUE TO W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas \$3.00 Shoe.

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

## WELL Drilling Machines for any depth.

100 FEET 500 " 1000 " 2000 " DEEP

Best line of Portable and Semi-Portable Machines ever made. Drill 2 to 12 inches in diameter, all depths. Mounted and Down Machines. Steam and Horse Power. Self Pumping Tools for shallow wells. Rope tools for large and deep wells. State size and depth you want to drill. LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio.

## DROPSY

Treated free. Positively CURED with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many hopeless cases pronounced hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. TEN DAYS TREATMENT FURNISHED FREE by mail. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists, Atlanta, Ga.

## SALESMEN WANTED.

To sell Hardy Northern Crown Nursery Stock. Large assortment. Best goods grown. Cash every week. THE HARDY NURSERY CO., No. 214 Nursery Ave., Lake City, Minnesota.

\$1000 in money; also other valuable premiums to good guessers. BASE BALL Enthusiasts, this is your opportunity. See our HOME AND GOLFING MAGAZINE. Price 25c. All Newsdealers; or 33 East 10th St., New York. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

MEN WANTED to sell Hardy Nursery Stock. Our own growing. We pay salary or commission. Address with references L. G. BRAGG & CO., Prop., Union Nurseries, Kalamazoo, Mich. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

WISCONSIN SECURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION



# The Genoa Issue.

G. E. SISLEY & CO., Publishers.

GENOA, ILLINOIS.

## HOW WE KNOW.

We are camped on the trail of the angels,  
And who has not found a ring,  
A jewel-set einture, or sequin,  
In the grasses of early spring?  
We know the red star of the evening  
That lights up the darkening west  
Is a glittering, tremulous ruby  
Asleep on an angel's breast.

We are camped on the trail of the angels;  
We know by the blossomy airs  
Where they came up the beautiful valley  
And on by the mountain stairs:  
They have left in the musical forest,  
And in the wild waters' flow,  
The soul-songs we learned in our childhood,  
The songs of the long ago.

We are camped on the trail of the angels:  
They wait on the other side,  
We know by the streamers of glory  
Just over the great divide.  
Oh, we feel the rapt thrill of the harp-strings  
Like winds fluttering in the trees,  
And we hear how they chaunt as they linger  
A holy song of degrees.

We are camped on the trail of the angels;  
We know by the Sabbath calm  
Resting over the fields of the spirit  
Where growth the Gilead balm.  
And we know by the longing to journey,  
To follow the way they trod,  
We shall cross the blue hills to-morrow—  
To-morrow!—and be with God!  
—Agnes E. Mitchell, in Chicago Record.

## THE OLD MILL MYSTERY

By Arthur W. Marchmont, B. A.

Author of "Miser Hoadley's Secret," "Madeline Power," "By Whose Hand," "Isa," &c., &c.

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CHAPTER XV.—CONTINUED.

"Do you mean is what he says true?" he asked, irritably.

"Tom! Tom! No, dear, of course I don't," said Mary. "What I mean is, is he likely to say a thing which he does not believe he has ground for? If so, does it mean that the books have been touched so that he is led to think this of you?"

"How could they be touched, as you call it, when no one could get to them except myself? That's what puzzles me."

"You've no idea yet who can have stolen that money?"

"Not a ghost of a thought. How could I have?"

"You could not have taken it without thinking, could you?"

"What a woman's question to ask!" he said, a little in banter but more in anger. "Take thirteen pounds without thinking what I was doing! Do you think I've grown suddenly rich?"

"Have you wanted money particularly recently?" asked Mary, her heart beating a little anxiously as she grew nearer the questions she wanted to put.

"What do you mean, Mary? Do you want to know what I've spent every day for the last twelve months?"

"No, Tom; of course I didn't want to ask such questions as that. I only ask if it is true that you have been wanting money recently. Have you?" And she looked again into his face.

"Well, if I hadn't wanted to spend some I should have had money in the savings bank, I suppose, and then I shouldn't have had to borrow yours and give you the right to come questioning and cross-questioning me as to what I spend. I don't like the questions, Mary, and I would rather you didn't ask them. If you want to be sure that your money is safe you need not feel at all afraid."

It was an ungenerous thing, unkindly said; and it stabbed the girl to the heart.

"I did not mean anything of that sort," she said, gently and sorrowfully. "You are cruel."

"Then why question me in such a way? If you didn't doubt me you wouldn't put such questions. I have had to spend the money, and there's an end of it. Surely I can spend it as I please."

"Yes, of course you can, Tom. Of myself, and for my own knowledge, I should never have asked a question."

"What do you mean?" he cried out at this. "For your own knowledge? Who is there who has put you on to me to ask such questions?"

The girl sighed heavily. She had meant all she said for the best; but the more she said, the greater seemed to be the misunderstanding.

"I did not mean what you seem to think. I should never think of coming to question you for the benefit of other people. You know that. I mean that I have heard this said by other people; that they are making it the ground of cruel charges against you; and that I wanted to be able to deny them."

"What do they say, and who are the other people?" he asked.

"Reuben Gorringer has told—"

"Confound Reuben Gorringer!" exclaimed Tom, almost passionately. "What do you want to go holding secret consultations with him about me and for? Is he in league against me, and are you with him too?"

"You are talking wildly and at random," said Mary. "What has happened is this: I had to get money to bring you to-day, and could only get it advanced from Mr. Gorringer on the security of my savings' bank deposit. He gave me a bank note, and this passed from me to you, and from you to Mr. Gorringer. He then took it back to Gorringer to know how it had come into

your hands, and at the same time spoke his belief that another ten pounds was missing from the sick fund. In this way Mr. Gorringer knew I had given you the money. His story is that at the time of Mr. Gorringer's interview with him he believed the whole thing to be a cock and bull story, but afterwards he thought that he ought to look into all the cash matters at the mill."

She had been growing gradually very nervous, fearing to tell him of Gorringer's accusation.

"Well! Go on. It's quite interesting," he said, laughing angrily. "What does he say he found? That I had been stealing money there, as well as from the sick fund?"

The girl grew silent. Suddenly Tom's manner changed, and he grew terribly in earnest.

"Do you mean, Mary, that they are going to vamp up another tale against me at the mill? Tell me everything you heard. Quick, for God's sake, don't keep me in this suspense! What did the man say?"

"He told me that he had heard that you had been spending money lately; that you had been in some sort of doubtful company ('That's a lie,' interrupted Tom vigorously); that he had noticed some sort of change in you; and that when he examined the books and papers at the mill there was a certain amount of money missing."

"By heavens! I'll have his life if he dares to spread those lies about me. The cowardly liar." His vehemence and agitation were almost alarming to look at. He strode excitedly about the room, clenching his fists and shaking them at imaginary enemies, and vowing vengeance against all who were thus against him.

"Whom does he mean by bad company, I wonder? Whose character does he want to destroy besides mine, I should like to know?"

"I think he means Savannah," answered Mary.

"I'll cram the words down his ill-shaped throat!" he cried, savagely. "The cowardly hound; to get you there and endeavor to set you against the poor girl in that way, as well as against me! But he shall answer for it, I take my oath he shall, and heavily, too. Did he say any more? Are there no other lies he told you to bring to me?"

"He did not give them to me to bring to you," said Mary. "Why he told me was that he might see what course to take in order to save the matter going farther."

"Let it go farther—aye, as far as it can—and be hanged to him! He can't do much more than rob me of my name. But what does he mean by 'going farther'?" he said, pausing in his walk and standing by the girl's side.

"He said that the matter was one which Mr. Coode would settle, and not he himself; and he asked me whether I could think of any way in which the difficulty could be met. I suppose that it may not strike Mr. Coode unpleasantly."

"What care I whether it strikes Mr. Coode or anyone else unpleasantly? I have done nothing to be ashamed of and nothing that is wrong. In what way does he dare to pretend that I have done this?"

"I can't say I understand. He tried to explain his meaning by a number of papers, but I was too much upset to be able to understand it," answered the girl.

"Well, I must say it has a nice sound; that you two should have been putting your heads together in order to make out what more I had stolen and how I had done it," he cried, with a burst of bitterness.

Mary thought it best not to answer the taunt, excusing it on account of the anger which she knew such an accusation would naturally evoke.

"Is there any more to be told?" he said.

"No, Tom; I know nothing more."

"They don't accuse me of firing that shed the other night, I suppose; and they haven't got to a charge of murder yet. Though, by heavens, they may still do that, and with cause too, if I am to be persecuted like this."

"Tom, Tom; don't speak so wildly," cried Mary, frightened at his words.

"Well," he added, with a bitter laugh, "I suppose I must be thankful that I'm not worse than a common thief."

"Don't, dear, don't," said the girl, rising and going to him to take his arm. "Don't speak in that way. Let us try to see what is to be done to thwart the plots against you and get the truth proved."

"What is to be done?" he cried. "Before we can settle anything I must know what the exact lies are that they tell; and that I'll know as soon as possible, if I have to drag it by force out of Gorringer. By heavens, I'll go at once to him. I won't let an hour pass without facing the lie he has told."

Mary agreed to this course, and soon after they separated; Tom promising to go to her to tell her the result of the interview with Gorringer if she should have left the cottage before he returned from the manager.

She waited a long time, sitting with the old man. Some hours passed without Tom returning until, despite her anxiety to know the result of the interview, she felt obliged to go home. She was thoughtful and sad all the way home, and very miserable afterwards when she sat waiting for him.

He did not come. And when at length she crept away to bed, wretched, heartsick, and worn with the load of the worry which had so

harassed her, the fact of his not having come to her added greatly to her trouble.

Next morning she looked anxiously for him at the mill, but neither he nor Gorringer was to be seen; and then the memory of the wild, rough words and threats which the former had used on the previous night recurred to her, and a fear of yet greater possible troubles oppressed and racked her.

To her relief, Reuben Gorringer arrived during the breakfast half-hour, looking very black and stern. As soon as he caught sight of Mary he went to her, and, saying he wished to speak her, led the way to the office.

"Have you seen Tom?" she asked, before the other could speak. She could not hold back the question.

"Yes, I saw him late last night. You told him what had passed between us," he said, and looked at her from underneath his heavy eyebrows, not knitted close together.

"Certainly," answered Mary, readily. "I have no secrets from him."

"Ah, but he has from you. I—"

"Where is he?" she asked, with a gesture of impatience at his reply.

"I am not quite certain; but I believe he has gone either to Presburn to see Lee about the sick fund matter, or else to the grange to see Mr. Coode about the more serious matter here."

"More serious matter," repeated Mary, questioningly.

"Much more serious matter?" answered Gorringer, emphatically.

"Did you tell him what is charged against him?"

"I told him some particulars. That he had received money which he had not accounted for, and that moneys had been given him to pay away which have never been paid. There is no doubt of it."

"I do not believe it," answered Mary, confidently and resolutely. "Nay, I am sure there is a mistake, and all will be made clear. Tom Roynance is no thief."

Her eyes flashed and her face burned with indignation as she said this. But Reuben Gorringer made no reply or movement.

"You promised nothing should be done until I had seen you again," said the girl, after a momentary pause. "Nothing more has been done, except that the papers have been sent to Mr. Coode. As I told you, he has the decision."

"The decision as to what?" asked Mary.

"As to prosecuting or not prosecuting," answered Gorringer, speaking without looking at the girl.

The blow struck home, and Mary turned very pale.

"What do you think he will do?" she asked, faintly and fearfully.

"I think he will prosecute," answered Gorringer, also in a low voice. "The proofs are clear."

Mary felt a tightness about her throat, while her mouth went dry and hot and her lips quivered.

"You yourself, do you—do you believe this—this charge? You are Tom's friend; you promised to be mine as well. You know what this will mean to me. Do you believe it?"

He did not reply immediately, but seemed as if running over in his thoughts all the circumstances. Then he spoke as if with an effort, in a low, balanced tone:

"I have tried to see a loophole, but I cannot. It is painful enough for me to have to say this; but it is best for you to know the truth now."

"It is not the truth," said Mary, but her manner was no longer confident. "Tom is no thief."

"I hope it may prove so; but he could give no explanation, except a bare denial. Now, as Tom knows, all the papers are in Mr. Coode's possession; his decision will settle what is to be done."

Then Mary left him, carrying a greater load than ever in her heart.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### THE MURDER AT THE MILL.

"Well, Mary," said one of the girls who met her in the millyard just after she left the office, "what are you going to do this holiday time?"

"I hadn't thought about the holidays," answered Mary. "What with the strike, being ill, and one thing and another, I'm in no grand spirits for holiday making."

Mary had forgotten that it was Whit-sundae, and that the mill was to close after that day—the Friday—until the following Wednesday.

Late in the afternoon she saw Tom, and was the witness of a scene between him and Mr. Coode and Gorringer. Mary was passing near the office when the door was thrown open suddenly and with some force from within, and Mr. Coode, Gorringer and Tom appeared on the threshold.

They were all more or less angry, and Tom was speaking very fast and gesticulating violently.

"I have given you the only answer I shall give you, Roynance," Mary heard Mr. Coode say, "and nothing you can now say will alter it."

"I say it's a plot, a downright infamous plot to ruin me; and I have a right to have all particulars given to me."

"Don't make a scene here in the mill, or I'll have you put out," said Mr. Coode. "You're not going to bully me into doing just what you want. I tell you again, I am considering what course to take. I have not settled yet what line is best; but you have not explained any of the circumstances which these papers show against you."

He drew some papers from his pocket

as he spoke, and shook them toward Tom. "And I shall not give you another opportunity of doing so, unless it is before the magistrates. I don't say I shall take such a step, and I don't say I shall not. These papers are ample proofs if I want them; but I shall not decide until after the holidays."

As he held the papers towards Tom the latter made a hasty step forward, and endeavored to snatch them from his grasp. But the other moved back as hastily, and avoided him.

"That attempt on your part only confirms me—"

"I want to see what you call the proofs," cried Tom, here breaking in to explain his attempt.

"That may or may not be true; I am not going to argue. Now you had better go away. I don't want to do you more harm than necessary. Your father worked for me for many years, and for his sake I wish to do nothing harsh. Therefore, you understand, I shall make no decision till Monday or Tuesday. This is Saturday. If by then you have left the place, probably no more will be heard of the matter; if you are still here, and persist in coming to the mill, or showing your face in the village, then you can reason for yourself what my course will be. You'll be sorry then you did not accept the offer."

"I shall not run away, don't you fear. I tell you for the fiftieth time, the whole thing is a plant, and I have had no more to do with your money than the mill chimney has; and that man knows it." He pointed to Gorringer, his finger shaking with rage. "It is nothing but a cowardly attempt to disgrace me and drive me from the place. But I won't go, do you hear? I won't go. Or if I do, it'll be after there's been something to go for."

At this point the door of the office was shut, and Tom was left alone on the outside. After muttering for a minute he turned on his heel and swung out of the mill, across the yard, and through the gates at a quick pace, his face wearing an angry and dejected look, which went to the girl's heart.

She called him by name, but he did not hear, and then she hurried back to the room where her looms were, and getting her hat and shawl went after him in order to try and console him. She did not overtake him before he reached his cottage, and when she went in he was sitting woe-begone and miserable, with his head resting on his arms, which were stretched out before him on the table.

Mary laid her hand on his shoulder, and called him by name. He raised his face, all haggard and worn and miserable.

"They've beaten me, Mary. I don't know how they've done it, but they've got the 'proofs' of my having robbed them, and I swear to Heaven I'm as innocent as a youngster. They've turned me out of the mill, and ordered me to leave the village, or else they'll prosecute me. It makes me mad to think of it."

"I heard Mr. Coode, Tom," said the girl, "and am glad you told him you weren't to be driven away. The truth will come out in the end. What do you mean by having proof?"

"I don't know what they've done, or how they've done it, lass; but the money in the mill accounts is short by thirty or forty pounds. I mean that which has passed through my hands. There are the papers which show I had it, and there's nothing to show what I did with it. It's as clear as daylight to look at. It staggered me, myself; but it's all a lie from A to Z. I'm no thief. I'm no saint, maybe; but I haven't dropped to stealing. Though, for all the chance I've got of having the thing cleared up, I might as well be a thief. But I'll face it out."

"Well said, Tom," exclaimed Mary. "We'll face it together, lad. Your trouble shall be mine too, my dear; we'll meet it hand in hand. If they drive you away, they shall drive me with you; but we'll fight against it as long and as hard as we can."

Tom was touched by her words and the loving confidence of her tone; and drew her to him and kissed her.

"You're a good lass, Mary; but this'll be a sore pinch for you—greater, maybe, than you see yet. They'll beat me in the end, as they've beaten me so far. There're too strong for me, lass," he said, the momentary light her words of confidence had kindled flickering out in his dejection.

"Not they, lad. We've truth on our side, and Heaven won't let the innocent be wrongfully punished."

"Heaven will have to work something like a miracle, then, to cope with this business," answered Tom, despairingly.

"I wish you'd tell me what has passed between you all to-day."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### They Have Alien Accents.

With the single exception of the emperor and empress of Austria, there is no European monarch who does not speak with a foreign accent the language of the people over which he or she reigns. Even the comte de Paris' speech indicates the fact that he was brought up by a German mother, while the comtesse's accent is Spanish. That of the English royal family is German, and the same must be said of the house of Romanoff, of Denmark, of Queen Marguerite of Italy, and of the reigning houses of Holland and Belgium. The reigning family of Sweden speak Swedish with French accent, while that of the present king of Portugal is distinctly Italian.

### BADLY WHIPPED.

Chinese Defeated with a Loss of 1,000 Men at Song Hwan.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Dispatches from Shichi-Gen, Corea, confirm the reports of the engagement between Japanese and Chinese troops at Song Hwan and the victory of the former.

About 1,000 Chinese were killed in the engagement and seventy Japanese. The latter showed their superiority over the former in every detail of the battle. They were more courageous, and showed a greater knowledge of the art of war.

The Chinese, with their usual cowardice, deserted many of the Fan Kwai (foreign devil officers), and when given orders to resist the advance of the enemy turned and fell upon their swords, preferring to commit suicide rather than be murdered by the Japanese. The Japanese officers and men fought like tigers.

Some of the methods of warfare used were ridiculously grewsome and harrowing. For instance, the Chinese, it is told, used old-fashioned stinkpots (bowls slung on poles and filled with sulphuric and other bad smelling, deadly acids, which kill perhaps more quickly than a rifle-shot). One stinkpot cast in among a dozen soldiers kills every man inside of a few seconds. The Mongols also resorted to wooden axes and to long bamboo poles. Many of them threw their guns away deliberately when they caught a glimpse of the enemy surrounding them like a demon-cloud. These are merely instances of extraordinary things that happened. It is impossible to accurately describe the barbarities which these people practice in their methods of war and also in their penal punishment in times of peace.

One hundred and sixty thousand men have been mobilized by Japan and the reserves have been called upon for service in Corea. Sickness prevails in both the Chinese and Japanese armies. China has accepted the offer of Lui Yung Ki, the celebrated ex-chief of the Black Flags in Tonquin, who is now a naval commodore at Canton, to reorganize the Black Flags to fight against Japan.

### THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN.

A Rumor Regarding His Intention as to the Tariff Measure.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The Herald's Washington special says: President Cleveland will not sign the tariff bill. He will permit it to become a law without his signature. Information to that effect was received at the treasury department Monday. Mr. Cleveland will probably be back in Washington Thursday. It is explained that he does not feel that he can sign the tariff bill without stultifying himself. However, he will permit it to become a law. It was transmitted to him Friday, August 17, and it reached the white house at 1:15 o'clock in the afternoon. Secretary Carlisle said that if the president did not sign the measure it would be construed as going into effect at 1:15 p. m. Monday, August 27.

It is also said that the president is preparing a statement, which will be given to the public, in regard to the tariff bill. It will set forth the reasons for the president's refusal to sign the measure. He will point out his objections to the bill in his usual vigorous style, and it is expected that he will severely criticize the authors of the measure and those responsible for forcing it upon the country. It is expected that he will remind his party and the country that there is still much to accomplish for the cause of tariff reform, and that while the new law may be regarded as a slight step in the right direction, even though it is filled with errors, inequalities and, possibly, a few iniquities, those interested in the accomplishment of real tariff reform must continue their efforts with unabating zeal.

### FAST EXPRESS DITCHED.

Trainmen Injured, But No Passengers, Near Pochontas, Ill.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—The New York fast express on the Vandalia road from New York to St. Louis was ditched 2 miles west of Pochontas, Ill., Monday evening and all on board had a miraculous escape from death. Six persons, all trainmen, were injured, none fatally. While running 45 miles an hour the engine, three mail and one baggage car left the tracks and turned over. Two coaches and the parlor car kept the track. Engineer Menifee, Fireman Dickinson and four postal clerks were injured more or less seriously, but none of the other trainmen or passengers were hurt. No reason for the wreck is known. The track was so badly torn up the remainder of the train had to be brought to the city over the tracks of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern.

### Grasshoppers Are Thick.

ROSELLEVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Farmers of Steuben county are much alarmed over the appearance of grasshoppers in large swarms. Owing to the extreme dry weather their numbers are increasing rapidly, and in many places, especially the western part of the county, they are attacking all kinds of vegetation. Many fields of buckwheat for a distance of 2 rods around the outer edge look much as if they had been reaped for a race course. The pests seem to be working eastward.



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The McKinley tariff law, unblemished by an income tax, is distinctly a more desirable, more wholesome, and more American institution, and incomparably more Democratic in its nature, than the Wilson-Gorman scheme with its income tax.—New York Sun.

The following circular was issued by State Superintendent Raab in regard to woman suffrage:

"Women may not vote for a state or county superintendent of schools.

They may vote for all other elective officers, including the trustees of the University of Illinois.

The vote of a woman except it be for a school officer, or her signature to a petition for any purpose has no legal force.

Women need not register to vote for township trustees or members of a general school board, but must register to vote for trustees of the University of Illinois.

A woman in order to vote must possess the same qualifications as a man, namely citizenship, necessary age and residence. An alien born woman becomes a citizen of the United States by reason of her marriage to a citizen of the United States.

The Belvidere Northwestern of last week devoted considerable space to the case of small pox in Genoa and gives a thrilling account of the affair in which Winchester rifles, lynchings, death and destruction form a major part. The write up would grace the pages of one of the old Sleuth's dare devil stories and would readily sell at the usual price. The reporter who wrote the article has a bright future before him in dime novel literature, but when it comes to writing news items for a sedate old paper like the Northwestern he should be suppressed. The article in question is exaggeration pure and simple and seeks only to work an injury on a neighboring city. At no time has there been any excitement in our town over the case. Of course a few timid ones have been frightened, but the majority have taken matters coolly and used every precaution and care in preventing the spread of the disease. The patient is rapidly recovering and there is now no possibility of the spread of the disease.

[The Northwestern will please copy last sentence.]

With the coming of cool autumn days white will still be worn, the serge and duck tailor-gowns being so popular that they will not be relegated to the closet till dreary skies are over us. The white crepon house-gowns, some of them are very handsome, will continue to be used all the year, and no prettier fabric can be selected for simple home evening-gowns. Next in choice to the whites—both pearl and ivory—are the delicate colors, silver-gray, mastic blue-gray, tan, and old rose. They are simple fashioned, with plain full skirts—perhaps a single row of narrow moire ribbon round the button, put on plain—and full waists. A ribbon girde and stock collar of becoming color is all the trimming.—From "Review of Fashions;" Demorest's Magazine for September.

Our opinion of the man who poisoned our blooded dog is the same as a brother editor who wrote as follows regarding a delinquent subscriber: "That he is a contemptible whelp, an ornery cuss, a white-livered sneak, a skunk on two legs, a rectangular specimen of impecuniosity. All this is based on the fact that he will not pay for the Argus which he has received.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 2 cents per box. For sale by F. T. Robinson.

**Closing Out Sale.**

Shoes at any price to sell them as I shall leave Genoa in a few days. Now is the time to buy school shoes.

LYNN SHOE CO.

An individual accompanied by his wife gave a street exhibition Monday night consisting of jugglery, stale jokes and teeth lifting. He warned his audience that he would have no insulting remarks made about his wife as he was "not capable for what he done when he was mad."

THE ISSUE five months for 40c.

**Four Big Successes.**

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed by them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery, for consumption, coughs, and colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters the great remedy for liver, stomach and kidneys. Bucklen's arnica salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's new life pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at F. T. Robinson's drug store.

**Marvelous Results.**

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rivers Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding LaGrippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with a little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery, it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at F. T. Robinson's drug store.

Oliver, Ill., July 10, 1890.—Messrs. Forsythe & Forsythe, prominent merchants of this place, say they have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in their families, most cases of the bloody flux, with perfect satisfaction, and take pleasure in recommending it to the public. This is the most successful medicine in the market for colic, cholera, morbus, dysentery, diarrhoea and summer complaint. There is nothing equal to it for summer complaint incident to children. For sale by F. T. Robinson druggist.

—For the annual encampment G. A. R., to be held at Pittsburgh, September 8th to 10th, the C. M. & St. P. Ry. will sell excursion tickets Sept. 8 and 9 at \$11.74 for the round trip, good to leave Pittsburgh returning September 14, 18 or 25 only, one stop over will be given east of Chicago on return trip only. J. M. HARVEY, Agent.

**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 Blk. 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.

GO TO

**Merritt & Hadsall**

for all grade of

**HARD COAL**

PRICES DELIVERED,

\$6.50 to \$7.00 per ton.

**SOFT COAL,**

PRICES DELIVERED,

\$2.75 to \$5.00 per ton.

**G. C. ROWAN AND EUGENE OLMSTEAD, AGENTS**  
**The Farmer's Mutual,**  
OF KINGSTON.

**ROCKFORD**

**Steam Laundry Co.,**

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

**Genoa Barber Shop.**

AL. U. SCHNEIDER,  
Proprietor.

**HARD TIMES**

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

**ALBERT HAGOPEAN**

Buy now and Save Money.

IN REPAIRING

Have had 17 years' experience and guarantee all work.

Mordoff Building, - Genoa.

**O. BECKINGTON**

**AUCTIONEER**

and Real Estate Agent.

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

O, BECKINGTON,

Boone Co. Belvidere,  
Telephone No. 51.

**ROCKFORD Business College**

THE GREAT

**Model School of Business**

Still Leads in

**NORMAL, SHORTHAND, and BUSINESS METHODS.**

Open all the year. Students helped to lucrative positions when competent.

**ROCKFORD SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY**

Is also turning out Successful Operatives.

Fall Opening, - Monday, Sept. 8, 1894.  
Commencement and Reunion, Sept. 7, 1894.

Send for new Catalogue No. 13.

**WINANS & JOHNSON,**

Matu Street, Rockford, Ill.

**DR. TALLERDAY'S**



**FEMALE TONIC**

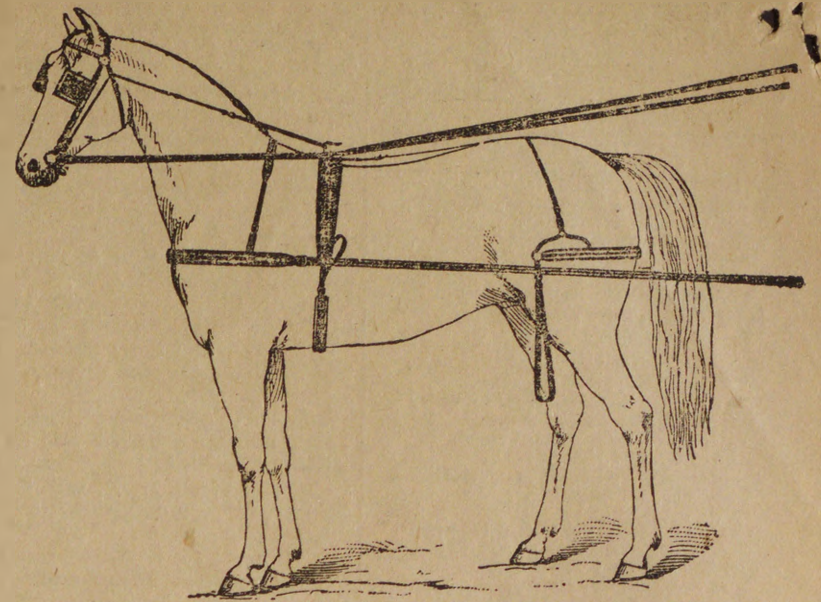
ENCOURAGING WORDS.

I had been in a miserable state of health for a long time and was discouraged, feeling that little or nothing could be done to make myself any better, much less restore my health, but a few bottles of Dr. Tallerdays' Female Tonic did it to the surprise of myself and acquaintances. My little boy was badly debilitated after a fit of sickness, and seemed he would never gain strength—giving him the Tonic his appetite was restored, he became strong and healthy in short time. A gentleman of my acquaintance has been entirely cured of a bad case of dyspepsia by using Dr. Tallerdays' Female Tonic.

MRS. W. M. WALKER,  
121 Union Street, Deloit, Wt.

For Sale by F. T. Robinson, H. H. Slater and F. E. Wells, Genoa.

**For Everything**  
In This Line



COME AND SEE ME, I WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.

**H. A. KELLOGG.**

**A Large Saving.**

Don't forget that there is a large saving to you in buying

**FOOTWEAR AT**

**JOHN LEMBKE'S,**

He will Save You money on the cost of the shoe, Save you from mortification by giving the most stylish shoe that is made, and save you from the torture occasioned by an ill-fitting shoe.

Ladies if you want a plain toe slipper or an Oxford tie, or anything in russett goods, give me a call. I have a large stock to select from and can please you in style and price.

Yours Very Respectfully,

**JOHN LEMBKE.**

Repairing neatly Done.

**Do You**

Take A Good Photograph?

No ?

Call at

**Clark's Art Gallery, Sycamore,**

His Pictures tell their own story, and will please you no matter how skeptical you are.

**Our Crayon Portraits Are all the Go.**

**FRAMES** Do you want one? We have on hand 150 ready made frames, and the Largest line of Mouldings to be seen outside of Chicago. Visit us.

**We Are Exclusive Agents**

—FOR—

**PILLSBURY'S BEST FLOUR,**

We Buy Direct from the Mills at Minneapolis and not from Neighboring towns.

At \$1.00 Per Sack We Sell

**BEST IN THE WORLD Pillsbury's Flour.**

Try a Sack and you'll use no other.

**A. CRAWFORD & SONS.**



**PLATES \$8.**

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 at the City Hotel Parlor, Main Street.

**PAINLESS EXTRACTION.**

**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.

**A Regular Surprise.**

A genuine surprise party was precipitated upon Mrs. Ira J. Brown last Friday evening. It was the outcome of a little birthday party held at Fox Lake by the Genoa party during their visit there. The evening was spent in card playing and other games, ending with ice cream and cake.

Mrs. Brown received a double surprise when Dr. Hill on behalf of those present, in a few happy, well chosen words presented her with her with a beautiful opal set ring.

**Those present were:**

- Messrs and Mesdames
- James Wilde, Geo DeWolf,
- Chas. Whipple, Ed Rickardson,
- Geo E. Sisley,
- Mesdames,
- Hoffman, Olmstead and Flint,
- Messrs,
- Ira Douglas, A. B. Clefford and A. M. Hill.

**A Mad Man.**

Kin Jackman is about the maddest man that ever struck Genoa and it all came about in this way. Kin says that common folks like Slater, Dr. Hill, Ed Lane, or other small fry go fishing out of the corporation THE ISSUE makes a big blow about it. But when Kin went fishing down to Deer Creek and caught two bull heads and a sucker and took in the Salvation camp meeting at Lake Bluff not a word was said about it.

Well, it's certainly too bad for we have a rather tender feeling for Kin, we promised him, however, to do better, and after he had "swiped" a fragrant Havana from the editorial stock he felt considerable better. Smoking is Kin's one hobby. He says he would rather have a cigar than a boiled dinner any day. He prefers his cabbage boiled.

**Cemetery Improvement.**

A concrete walk has been built in front of the cemetery and a short distance inside, making a much needed improvement. A greater interest should be manifested in our cemetery and many improvements should yet be made. This could be easily done if all holders of lots would get a deed for the same. It is a duty you owe yourself as well as the dead. Do not delay the matter longer. Genoa is enjoying a glorious growth and improvement boom. See to it that the last resting place of our dead, does not fall behind in improvements the homes of the living.

**Turner Water System.**

The recent large fires in Turner have awakened the citizens of that town to a sudden interest in water systems as a protection against the fire fiend, and a repetition of the destructive fires of last week.—Elgin Democrat.

Is it a repetition of the above that our citizens are waiting for. Do they need a disastrous fire to open their eyes to the need of adequate fire protection. Can you not benefit by the experience of others. It's a matter of time only, when Genoa will realize, when too late, the great need of fire protection.

**Went A Farming.**

The editor and family enjoyed a very pleasant drive last Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Wyld, through the section north of town. While reports of ruined crops comes from the west, the splendid crops surrounding Genoa loom up in such direct contrast that the sight is cheering to say the least. The yield of oats to the acre has averaged 45 bushels. The only difficulty so far has been in finding the man who had the largest yield. The crops generally are fully up to the average and corn in particular is coming out in good shape.

We were driven to where Mr. Wyld's Champion hay press was at work turning out bale after bale of finely pressed hay in remarkably short order. It is a movable machine and six men are kept busy during the season and the total tonnage runs up into the thousands. Mr. Wyld has quite an extensive trade in pressed hay and straw.

We brought home considerable farm produce with us, for which we are thankful.

**Bicyclist's Notes.**

Will Heuman, Elgin's speedy wheeler was wedded last week as was also Pete Nelson, DeKalb's scorching.

D. S. Brown rides a new nickel-plated wood-rimmed Phoenix. Its a daisy and D. S. is as happy with it as a summer resort girl with a stick of gum.

**Difference of Opinion.**

An Ottawa paper says the water in the Fox river is so low that schooners cannot pass the bar above the city.

It is different in this city. The lower the water is, the greater the number of schooners which pass over the bars.—Streator Free Press.

It matters not the condition of the water, for the old timer says that it is good enough to wash in and you don't have to wash unless you want to.

**M. E. Church Notes.**

No preaching, Sunday school nor Epworth league next Sunday, because of camp meeting.

Prayer meeting Thursday night at the home of Mr. Ross, near German church. All invited.

Anyone wanting the Camp Meeting Daily should at once notify Rev. W. C. Howard.

The new church is rapidly nearing completion. The further along it gets the better it looks.

The Ney church was crowded last Sunday. Many new faces were also seen in the Genoa audience.

A. W. Hetrick, of Hampshire, was a brief caller at the parsonage Monday. He reported a glorious meeting in progress at Franklin Grove.

Ed. H. Lane had a narrow escape in the church Monday. While reverently standing, hat in hand, a dimension stick from the upper scaffold struck him a blow that laid his scalp open, and for a moment dazed him.

The benevolent collection cards are being sent out this week. The fourth quarterly conference will soon come, so they should be filled at once.

**Dental Parlors.**

Dr. Billig has located his dental office in the bank building having removed same from DeKalb. He has the neatest office in the county and has all the latest appliances and instruments for thorough dental work. He is a practical dentist and is conversant with every detail of dentistry. He will make his home here and we bespeak for him abundant success.

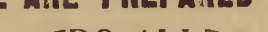
**Cheap Excursion.**

On September 11 and 25 and October 9, 1894, the North-Western Line will sell home-seekers' excursion tickets to points in northwestern Iowa, western Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Montana at exceedingly low rates for the round trip. These tickets will be good for return passage within twenty days from date of sale and will allow stop-over privileges on going trip in territory to which tickets are sold. For tickets and full information apply to Agents Chicago & North-Western Railway.

**Married.**

Last Wednesday Aug. 15, occurred the marriage Miss Emma Hoslein and A. F. Corson at the residence of the bride's parents. The young couple are well known and have many friends who join with the issue in extending congratulations.

**WE ARE PREPARED TO**



**KINDS OF AUCTIONEERING**

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

**WHIPPLE & ABRAHAM**

**AUCTIONEERS, GENOA, - - - ILLINOIS.**

**BUY THE**

**LIGHT RUNNING**

**NEW HOME**



**THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.**

Send TEN cents to 28 Union Sq., N. Y., for our prize game, "Blind Luck," and win a New Home Sewing Machine.

The New Home Sewing Machine Co., ORANGE, MASS.

FOR SALE BY A. COOPER.

**THAT'S QUEER!**



You say a collar and cuff that are waterproof?

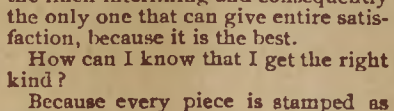
Yes. And perspiration will not affect them? Yes.

And when dirty you need only wipe them off with a wet cloth or sponge? Yes.

Wonderful! How are they made? A linen collar covered on both sides with waterproof "CELLULOID." Looks exactly like a linen collar.

Is it the only waterproof collar and cuff made? No, but it is the only one made with the linen interlining and consequently the only one that can give entire satisfaction, because it is the best.

How can I know that I get the right kind? Because every piece is stamped as follows:



Inquire for that and refuse anything else, or you will be disappointed. Suppose my dealer does not have them?

He probably has, but if not, send direct to us, enclosing amount. Collars 25c., Cuffs 50c. State size, and whether collar wanted is stand-up or turned-down.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY, 427-29 Broadway, NEW YORK.

If you are in need of a

**Piano, Organ,**

Write to

**T. H. GILL.**

of Marengo, and he will call on you.

**ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY**

**TIME CARD.**

PASSENGERS EAST	GENOA	CHICAGO
No. 2, Vestibule	11:20 A. M.	1:10 P. M.
No. 4, Express	4:12 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
No. 32, Express	5:20 P. M.	7:30 P. M.
No. 34, Express	8:41 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
No. 36 Milk Train	7:35 A. M.	10:25 A. M.
No. 92, Way Freight	12:15 P. M.	7:05 P. M.

PASSENGERS WEST.	CHICAGO	GENOA
No. 1, Vestibule	3:48 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
No. 3, Express	2:02 A. M.	11:35 P. M.
No. 31, Express	10:57 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
No. 33 Express	6:50 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
No. 35, Milk Train	7:54 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
No. 91, Way Freight	4:08 P. M.	9:30 A. M.

No. 2 stops for Chicago passengers and leaves passengers getting on at or west of Rockford.

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

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

Nos. 35 and 36 daily milk Chicago and Rockford. No. 1 stops only to leave passengers from Chicago and take on those for Rockford, Freeport and beyond.

Nos. 91 and 92, way freights, carry passengers daily except Sunday.

For all information about connections and through tickets apply to E. Sisson, Agent

**C. M. & St. PAUL**

**TIME CARD.**

TRAINS GOING EAST.	LVE GENOA	ARR CHICAGO
No. 2,	5:07 A. M.	7:15 A. M.
No. 4,	7:45 A. M.	9:40 A. M.
No. 34,	8:05 A. M.	10:35 A. M.
No. 36,	12:04 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
No. 22,	3:36 P. M.	5:50 P. M.
No. 92, frt.	8:55 A. M.	Elgin 10:30 A. M.

TRAINS GOING WEST.	LVE CHICAGO	LVE GENOA.
No. 3,	10:35 P. M.	12:34 A. M.
No. 21,	8:30 A. M.	10:44 A. M.
No. 25,	1:00 P. M.	3:14 P. M.
No. 35,	4:00 P. M.	6:05 P. M.
No. 1,	6:15 P. M.	8:15 P. M.

No 1 34 and 35 run daily. No 2 except Monday No 3 except Saturday. Nos 21, 22, 25, 26 and 92 daily except Sunday. No 2 and 4 stop on signal for Chicago passengers. No 1 and 3 stop to let off Chicago passengers and pick up through passengers west, all other trains stop. No 1 and 4 Omaha limited trains. Close connections made for important points north and west through cars for St. Paul, Minneapolis and Sioux City. No 2 and 3, Omaha, Kansas City and Cedar Rapids Express No 25 and 26 Cedar Rapids, Dubuque Express. No 21 and 22, Rockford and Janesville and local points. Through tickets to all important points in United States and Canada. J. M. HARVEY Agent.

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

**TIME AT HENRIETTA.**

TRAINS GOING NORTH.	CHICAGO	HENRIETTA
Passenger	8 54 A. M.	11 54 A. M.
Stock Freight	5 49 P. M.	8 54 P. M.
Passenger	1 58 A. M.	4 58 A. M.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.	HENRIETTA	CHICAGO
Freight	8 54 A. M.	11 54 A. M.
Passenger	2 05 P. M.	5 11 P. M.
Passenger	5 11 P. M.	8 11 P. M.

W. H. HUGHES, Agent.

**A Harvest Time**

**For You**

THOSE

**80 c Grain Boots**

Are Just What You Want.

**Strong, Durable and Cheap.**

F. E. WELLS

SELLS THEM

**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,

**don't you know**

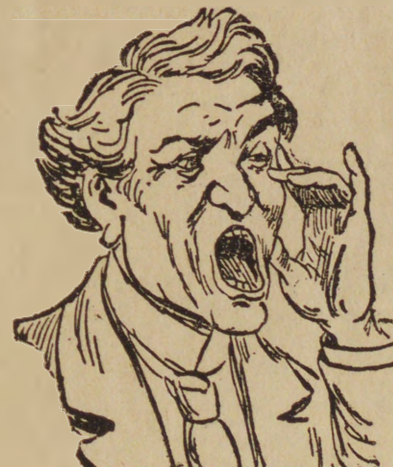
that a nobby spring suit would be just the thing, the kind that is made by

**J. D. PAGE,**

THE TAILOR

Guarantee Fit and Satisfaction.

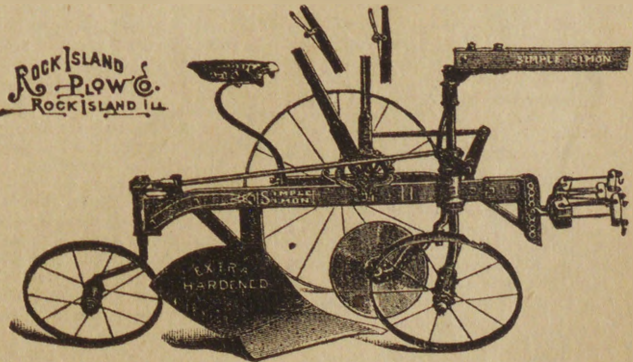
**O YES.**



**YOU BET**

I Know a Good Thing When

I SEE IT.



**The SIMPLE Plow**

**Does its Work Thoroughly.**

GIVES THE BEST SATISFACTION.

SOLD BY

**JAS. KIERNAN.**



LIGHT IS SOUGHT.

Investigation Into the Causes of the Late Strike Begun.

The Labor Commissioners in Session at Chicago—Vice President Howard and General Master Workmen Sovereign Testify.

TOLD LABOR'S STORY.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—President Cleveland's special commission to investigate the recent strikes and boycott against the Pullman and the railroad companies began its inquiry Wednesday in the district courtroom in the federal building.

G. W. Howard, vice president of the American Railway union, was called as the first witness.

He told how the Pullman strike was precipitated by the alleged discharge of members of a committee that waited on the Pullman company officials. He said he had advised against the Pullman strike and he told of the efforts that were made by the American Railway union and the civic federation to induce the Pullman company officials to arbitrate the difficulties.

Mr. Howard said that the cause of the general strike was that the General Managers' association made a declaration that they would back up George M. Pullman.

Mr. Howard testified that he had given information to city detectives that certain persons had been paid large sums by General Manager Egan, of the Rock Island road, to burn cars, thereby arousing public sentiment against the strikers.

In the beginning of his afternoon testimony Mr. Howard told about the conference of labor leaders at the Briggs house and said Mr. Debs did not advise either Mr. Gompers, Mr. Sovereign or Mr. McBride or any other labor leader to counsel men because them to strike.

Mr. Howard advocated the government ownership and operation of railroads to prevent such troubles in the future. As to arbitration, the labor leader had little faith in its efficacy unless it was voluntary.

General Master Workmen Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, followed. He said he knew little of the grievances of the Illinois Central employees and comparatively little about the Rock Island, except that the latter road was the subject of a discussion in a convention at Des Moines before the general strike in Chicago.

Concerning the violence and destruction of property, Mr. Sovereign said he believed the burning of cars was the work of United States deputy marshals. He had read information filed with the mayor of Chicago by the police department which justified that belief.

"I do not believe arbitration will avoid such strikes," he said in conclusion. "Voluntary arbitration is too slow and compulsory arbitration is not a remedy."

Second Day's Testimony.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—It is a question whether the commission will be able to get much information from the railway managers. The commission has the power to summon witnesses, but cannot compel them to answer questions.

George M. Pullman, Vice President Wickes, General Managers Egan, St. John and other corporation officials will be called. Whether they will testify or not is quite another matter.

George W. Lovejoy, former yardmaster at La Salle, Ill., for the Rock Island, testified that he was discharged June 19 for reasons unknown to him. The employees of the Rock Island struck because of a local grievance and of the Pullman troubles. The Rock Island people, the witness declared, will not employ a member of the American Railway union.

His plan for preventing strikes was government ownership of railroads. He thought compulsory arbitration unsatisfactory.

Sylvester Kellher, secretary of the American Railway union, was the next witness. He thought that the cause of the boycott was the grievance of the Pullman employees. The Pullman employees were organized as a lodge of the American Railway union. To a committee of the American Railway union which waited on them Manager Wickes and Mr. Pullman said the grievances would be investigated, and these gentlemen promised that the members of the grievance committee of forty-three should not be discriminated against.

Mr. Kellher said he thought the best preventive of strikes on railroads would be government control of all railroads; the next best thing, compulsory arbitration.

B. B. Ray, who was assistant yardmaster for the Rock Island road at Rock Island, Ill., but was discharged previous to the strike because he joined the American Railway union, was the third witness. He gave the usual account of what led to the strike. The remedy for strikes, he thought, lay in compulsory arbitration.

At the afternoon session T. W. Heathcote, who was chairman of the Pullman strike committee, was the first witness. He presented to the commission the wage scale that obtained at Pullman in 1893 and compared it with that in force at the time the strike was inaugurated. In June, 1893, he said he knew first-class mechanics who made between \$43 and \$45 in two weeks. A year later he said it was necessary for the men to do four times as much work to get the same pay, there having been a reduction of about 60 per cent. in the pay of the men. While wages were reduced to this remarkable extent Mr. Heathcote said there was not the slightest reduction in the rents collected by the Pullman company out of the wages of its employees. Mr. Heathcote also presented an official copy of the "black list" prepared by the Pullman company and forwarded to other corporations with the request that the men whose names it contained be not employed.

Jennie Curtis was a seamstress for five years in the repair shops of the Pullman company, president of the girls' local union 269, American Railway union, at Pullman, and also a member of the committees that called on Mr. Wickes and Mr. Pullman on behalf of the girls employed at the carshops town. In her department, she said, employees made in June, 1893, \$2.25 a day, and at the time of the strike from 40 to 80 cents a day. "My father worked for the company for thirteen years," she said, "and last fall he died. He was a tenant of the Pullman company. He owed \$60 rent, and out of my small wages I had to pay that \$60 or leave the employ of the company."

R. W. Combs has been a car carpenter in the freight department of the Pullman works for ten years. He testified: "A year ago my wages averaged \$2.20 a day and in March, 1894, they were 68 cents. The out commenced in November, 1893."

Proceedings of the Third Day.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The first witness before the labor commission at the opening of its third day's session was Ray Goodwin, one of the directors of the A. R. U. Mr. Goodwin was somewhat inclined to be uncommunicative, and occupied the stand but a short time. He thought the way to prevent strikes was to have a cooperative commonwealth.

Vice President Howard, of the A. R. U., again became a witness, and created something of a sensation when he informed the commission that the United States government is boycotting 3,000 of the A. R. U. men and the strikers in the courtroom became interested. The Union Pacific road receivers are United States officers, and they have refused to reemploy the 3,000 men who struck on that road. This, according to Mr. Howard, is a boycott of the men by the United States.

The commission did not consider the statement of Mr. Howard relevant, but heard him on. He proceeded to say that half a dozen roads are engaged in a boycott on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road on account of a passenger rate made by the latter road that the government had not interfered as it had in the boycott on Pullman cars. It should let the railroads and their employees fight out their differences just as it does not interfere in disputes between one road and another.

There was a volley of hand clapping as Mr. Howard finished. The commission decided, however, that the matters he referred to were not germane to the investigation.

E. W. Bemis, associate professor of political economy in the University of Chicago, appeared as a witness. Arbitration, he said, seems to have worked well in the settlement of disputes in private industries in Massachusetts, where there is a state board of conciliation and arbitration. In cases where either side refuses these conciliatory measures the board may make an investigation. Where the parties consent to arbitrate the commission has the right to compel employers to show their books as to wages, but they cannot be compelled to testify as to profits.

As to railroads, it was likely that some time in the future they would pass into government control and that civil regulations would prevail. But that time is remote, and as a present remedy Prof. Bemis suggested the creation of state courts for the settlement of disputes between company and employes on interstate roads, and of a federal court of inquiry, conciliation and arbitration for the adjustment of labor difficulties on interstate railroads. These courts should have power to make exhaustive inquiry and compliance with their decisions should be obligatory. He thought it would be a good plan to license all railway employes, just as lake and river engineers and pilots are licensed.

H. F. Griswold testified in regard to blacklisting. He is a switchman, 28 years old, and had been a railroad man about ten years. He was one of the American Railway union organizers for the Northwest road. "I applied for work less than a week ago at Altoona, O.," said he. "I wrote out my name and then the trainmaster turned to a book, and, finding my name there, said I was blacklisted and could not have work on that road. The same experience was met with at Columbus, O."

O. A. B. Connors, the next witness, also had some experience with the black list. He learned of it for the first time when he applied to the Union Stock Yards & Transit company for work. His name was upon a list, he said, which the company had in the office, and he was turned away because of his participation in the strike.

Rev. William H. Carwardine, of the Pullman Methodist Episcopal church, testified at the afternoon session. After stating briefly the origin of the strike, Mr. Carwardine said:

"After the strike was declared I felt in justice I must state my views on the question, and I discussed the matter in the pulpit. The wages were cut severely and unequally. There was dissatisfaction with the local administration and with the abuses of the foreman. The men did not have a reduction of the rent when the wages were cut, and the men felt that justice could not be received. Mr. Pullman and Mr. Wickes are not so much to blame for the present state of affairs. The difficulty is with the local administration. If Mr. Pullman had been in closer relationship with his men and if rent had been reduced when the wages were cut, the strike would have been averted. I don't know how much the rent should have been reduced. The Pullman company starts out with the idea of a system of paternalism and the system was founded to improve the workmen. I intend that the company should not cut the wages of their old employes, but act from the standpoint of the paternalistic system."

Mr. Carwardine went on to explain how he had met the committee of the Pullman strikers and had interviewed Mr. Debs and endeavored to have them declare a truce. He was not an advocate of strikers, was in no way in favor of arbitration and the government management of railroads. He had been charged with being an anarchist and a socialist. It was impossible to be both. Anarchy he repudiated entirely; he was what might be called a Christian socialist. Referring to the strike he said he thought the conduct of the strikers had been remarkably good. He said he knew sixty-four families who were sent to be evicted from Pullman, and after he left the stand said he was in the city to raise money some way to stop the ejectment proceedings.

Eugene V. Debs has telegraphed the commission that he is recovering from his recent illness, but on account of the sickness of his wife, he will not be able to appear for examination before the middle of next week.

Additional Testimony.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The first witness before the labor commission at the opening of the fourth day's session was Thomas W. Heathcote, chairman of the Pullman strike committee, who had been recalled. He said that the Pullman company's statement that the company's books might be looked over by the employes was merely a statement by one of the clerks. When the employes went to investigate the books they were refused. He said that the Pullman branch of the American Railway union was formed during the last of March and the month of April. Nearly all of the 4,000 employes of the company joined the union. Each man paid one dollar for the privileges of membership. Of all the employes between 2,500 and 3,000 lived in the houses of the company.

Miss Mary Abbott Wood, who worked in the electrical department at Pullman, was the next witness. She said she was a member of the American Railway union and was one of the Pullman strikers. Her father had died some time ago in the company's employ. She had to support her mother on the one dollar a day she received from the Pullman company. She lived in one of the Pullman houses and paid \$17.71 a month. Miss Wood showed the commission a notice of eviction, dated May 3, she had received from the company. She testified that she had paid her rent to April 30. The company, by mistake, had credited the rent to her sister. When she asked for a rectification she was refused. She had not yet been evicted.

Frank P. McDonald, a locomotive engineer on the Chicago Great Western was next called. He said that sometimes he was compelled to remain on continuous service from sixty to seventy-two hours without rest. Mr. McDonald went into an extended account of the trouble on the Chicago and Great Western. It was caused by a refusal of the company to restore wages, which had been cut.

Mr. McDonald said he opposed the recent strike because he thought the American Railway union was not strong enough to fight the general managers in the hard times when so many men were out of work. He did not think the strike would be successful. He voted for the strike only because he was so instructed by his local union.

"I am opposed to strikes in general," said Mr. McDonald, "but when the federal government will do nothing for us, and we have no weapon but the strike, we must use it. If it were not for strikes the railroad men in this country would be working for one-half the pay they are now getting."

Asked what he knew about the stoppage of mail trains the witness said that the Chicago & Great Western mail train No. 3 on June 28 last was "killed" by the management of that road and its crew was used to take out an excursion train to St. Clair. This mail train was obstructed by the railway managers and not by the strikers or the members of the American Railway union.

McDonald told how it was impossible for him to obtain employment after the Burlington strike, when he was blacklisted. The company's influence was used against him, he said, even to the extent of protesting to Gov. Francis, of Missouri, against McDonald's appointment as oil inspector at St. Joseph, Mo.

Miss Jane Adams, superintendent of Hull house and member of the board of conciliation of the civic federation, was next called. She recited the efforts of the civic federation to bring about a settlement of the trouble. The employes of the A. R. U. were always willing and anxious to arbitrate, but Pullman and his officials would say to the committee only that they had nothing to arbitrate.

Arthur M. Wilson and Nettie M. West, employes of the Pullman company, testified as to the reduction in wages.

H. W. Pearson, a real estate agent who operates at Kensington, Roseland, Southwest Pullman, and other localities adjacent to Pullman, said houses which rented for \$17 in Pullman could be had for \$10 a month in Kensington. In all cases, in his judgment, rents were about 75 to 100 per cent. higher in Pullman than in the adjacent towns.

The commission adjourned to 10 o'clock Monday. Application has been made to the commission to hear statements by representatives of unorganized labor. All persons who think they can give the commission any information as to the conditions of labor, organized or unorganized, will be heard.

R. G. DUN & CO.'S OPINION.

Report on the Business Situation in Many Cities.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

"The new tariff, if signed by the president as expected, provides a definite basis for business. No supplemental legislation is thought possible until next year, at least. Large amounts of business have been expected from any settlement, the more because of a vast amount of business deferred from week to week in the hope of more definite conditions. The rush of such business, or even a part of it, might easily double transactions for a time. It is not to be overlooked that the effect of new duties upon many branches of industry and trade is problematical, and may be determined only after some months of experience, and meanwhile the serious injury to corn and some of the conditions exercise a restraining influence. It is too early to look for effects of the new situation in the great industries, but the gradual recovery which has appeared for some time is seen in a better demand for products."

"Resumption by iron and steel works which were stopped by the strikes continues to depress prices of some finished products, but with more furnaces operating prices of pig iron are not far lower. Comparisons given to-day show a fall in prices ranging from 30 to 44 per cent. in iron and its products since 1890, which sufficiently accounts for the idleness of more than a third of the works."

"Speculation in corn has been active, the price falling 4 cents, rising 3 1/2 cents, and falling 2 cents, with varying reports of injury, which in some of the states is undoubtedly severe. Pork has advanced 50 cents and lard 35 cents per 100 pounds, with justification in the injury to corn. Wheat is about 1 cent lower."

The Week's Failures.

"Liabilities of firms failing in the week ended August 9 are a little larger than of late, \$2,269, of which \$1,041,491 were of manufacturing and \$1,608,198 of trading concerns. Full returns for July show an aggregate of \$11,291,395. The failures this week have been 226 in the United States, against 455 last year, and 45 in Canada, against 27 last year."

CAPTURED A FORT.

Japs Victorious After a Five Hours' Fight at Song Hwan.

SHICH GEN, Corea, via San Francisco, Aug. 21.—A fierce battle has just been fought at Song Hwan. The Chinese have very strong fortifications, and 17,000 troops were said to be stationed there. The Japanese determined to capture the arms and provisions and deceived the enemy by a clever bit of strategy. They gave out that they were going to march back to Asan, and, in fact, did parade for a considerable distance in that direction; but no sooner were they convinced of the success of their scheme in making the Chinese believe they had left the settlement than they marched with a rush straight up to the fortifications and, attacking in a body, made a clean sweep of everything in the course of five hours' fighting.

ASKING FOR AID.

Pullman Strikers Appeal to Gov. Altgeld for Succor.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 21.—The following letter has been received by Gov. Altgeld:

"KENSINGTON, Ill., Aug. 20.—To His Excellency the Governor of Illinois: We, the people of Pullman, who, by the greed and oppression of George M. Pullman have been brought to a condition where starvation stares us in the face, do hereby appeal to you for aid in this, our hour of need. We have been refused employment and have no means of leaving this vicinity and our families are starving. Our places have been filled with workmen from all over the United States, brought here by the Pullman company, and the surplus were turned away to walk the streets and starve. Also there are over 1,500 families here in destitution and their condition pitiful. We have exhausted all the means at our command to feed them and we now make this appeal to you as a last resource. Trusting that God will influence you and that you will give this your prompt attention, we remain yours in distress, the starving citizens of Pullman."

It Is a Law.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The president has approved the act to subject to state taxation national bank notes and United States treasury notes.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Sent to the President for His Signature.

Effect of the Bill Upon the Business Situation—Distillers Are Very Active—The New Rates of Duty on Important Articles.

WILL HE SIGN IT?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The tariff bill, signed by the presiding officers of both houses, was taken to the president by Representative Pearson (O.) on Wednesday.

The Bills Referred.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The free sugar bill has been referred to the committee on finance. The vote on the free sugar bill was, ayes, 32; nays, 18. The vote on the motion to refer the free coal bill was, yeas, 35; nays, 17. The next was the bill for free iron ore, and the like reference was made by a vote of yeas, 37; nays, 17. The free barbed wire was also referred to the finance committee, without a division.

Distillers Are Active.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—There was great activity in the United States internal revenue office here Tuesday following the final passage of the tariff bill. Distillers are anxious to get their whisky out of bond at the present revenue rate of 90 cents, and the receipts were phenomenally large.

At Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 16.—The scene around the internal revenue office Tuesday was one of unusual activity. Distillers were there in large numbers to pay the tax on thousands of gallons of the surplus which has been stored in various warehouses for a number of months. The collections, which for weeks have been at low-water mark, on Tuesday, as expected, suddenly jumped to more than \$164,000. The sudden increase was the passage of the tariff bill by the house.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 18.—Business continues lively in the domain of the Distillers and Cattle Feeders' company, the collections on Thursday amounting to \$197,000, which is an increase of more than \$15,000 over the day before. Ten additional gaugers arrived here in the morning and have been set at work regauging the products in the several bonded warehouses.

The trust has negotiated a loan of more than \$4,000,000, the details being arranged in New York by President Greenhut in accordance with a recent action of the board of directors.

At Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 16.—The passage of the tariff bill has already made itself felt in this district by a marked revival of business. Stocks in all lines of manufactures had been reduced to a minimum, especially in iron, steel and glass.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—A few instances of immediate improvement in local business as a result of the late tariff enactment were found Tuesday. Business men generally were much gratified that the end of the lingering battle had been announced, and opinion prevailed that speedy recovery of business would result.

Over Half a Million in Tax.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 18.—Whisky men of this city paid in over \$500,000 in taxes Thursday, breaking the record. The receipts for whisky at the collector's office were \$490,344 and at the surveyor's office for reimports \$20,000.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—The whisky withdrawals Thursday were the heaviest in the history of this district. There was paid into Collector Dowling on this account \$375,000. The withdrawals have been so heavy that all the government warehouses in this district were declared free.

Provisions of New Tariff Bill.

The following is a list of some of the more important articles the production of which in the United States will be affected by the new tariff bill becoming a law. The first column shows the new duty and the last column the amount per cent. by which the duty on each article has been reduced.

Table with columns: Article, New Duty, Reduction per cent.

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PRESIDENT CLEVELAND SICK.

Suffering from an Attack of Malaria—His Condition Not Serious.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—President Cleveland left Washington via the Pennsylvania railroad at 7:20 o'clock a. m. for Gray Gables. In explanation of his sudden departure, Private Secretary Thurber said that for several days the president had been trying to shake off the fever with which he was threatened, but had finally been obliged to go off for absolute rest. Dr. O'Reilly, his physician who accompanies him, thinking a few days of salt air and rest would bring him around all right.

The president took with him the tariff bill, and also the river and harbor appropriation bill and thus can act on each bill while away in case he sees fit to do so. The ten days within which the president has to act on the river and harbor bill expires Saturday night, but he has until Monday, the 27th inst., in which to act on the tariff bill. The president, it is believed, will return on the 24th or 25th inst., and probably on the 24th.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 20.—President Cleveland arrived at Gray Gables Friday and was greeted by Mrs. Cleveland and the children. He appeared to be in good health and delighted to see his family.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 21.—President Cleveland refuses to see anyone, but it is stated at Gray Gables he is in improved health. Mr. Cleveland expects now to return to Washington Tuesday.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

It Becomes a Law Without the President's Signature.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The river and harbor bill, carrying \$11,479,180, became a law at midnight Saturday night without President Cleveland's signature, the legal limit of ten days having expired within which he could sign or veto it. It is the third time since Mr. Cleveland's two terms that a river and harbor bill has become a law without his approval, the only other bill of this kind submitted to him having been vetoed. Fears were expressed up to a late hour Saturday that the present bill would be vetoed, as Mr. Cleveland made it known to the river and harbor managers several months ago that he did not want the total of the bill to exceed \$10,000,000. Aside from the amount carried by the bill the sundry civil appropriation bill also carries \$3,400,000 for river and harbor contracts, making a total for this class of work of \$19,878,180. This is about \$2,000,000 less than the amount given for river and harbor work for the first session of the last congress. An important feature of the new bill is that it authorizes no new contracts.

NEED TAX ON SUGAR.

Secretary Carlisle Fears Its Abolition Would Cause a Deficit.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Secretary Carlisle has written a letter to Senator Harris, acting chairman of the finance committee, which was read in the senate. The secretary reviewed the condition of the treasury and the estimated revenues of the government for the next fiscal year. The figures showed that under the tariff bill just sent to the president, the revenues would exceed the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, \$15,000,000. The revenues from the sugar duty Mr. Carlisle placed at \$43,000,000 and from coal, iron ore and barbed wire \$1,000,000. If the house supplementary bills were passed there will, Mr. Carlisle said, be a deficiency next year of \$29,000,000.

The secretary concludes his letter as follows: "In view of the existing and prospective requirements I am of the opinion that it would not be safe to place all the articles enumerated in your letter, or even sugar alone, upon the free list without imposing taxation upon other articles or subjects sufficient to raise an annual revenue of about \$30,000,000."

SANTO GUILLOTINED.

Carnot's Murderer Pays the Penalty for His Dastardly Crime.

LYONS, Aug. 17.—Caesario Santo, the assassin of President Carnot, was executed at 4:55 this (Thursday) morning. The news of the decision to execute Santo in the early morning spread rapidly, notwithstanding the efforts of the officials to keep it secret.

Santo trembled violently when awakened and told to prepare for execution. He declined both food and drink and refused to see either the priest or his counsel. As he with difficulty walked from the wagon to the gangway of the guillotine he uttered the cries, in a voice scarcely audible: "Courage, mes comrades!" "Vive l'Anarchie!"

The words were scarcely uttered when Santo was seized and pushed toward the bascule. He was securely fixed in position, offering feeble resistance, and Diebler, the executioner, pressed the handle. The knife shot downward, the head of Santo rolled into the basket of sawdust ready to receive it, and Carnot's murder was avenged.



**SUGAR IN THE SENATE.**

Debate Begun on This Bill—Senator Vest's Bitter Attack on the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—For five hours Wednesday afternoon the senate debated the question of proceeding immediately to the consideration of the house bill placing sugar, raw and refined, on the free list. Secretary Carlisle's letter stating that the free entry of sugar would deprive the treasury during the next fiscal year of \$43,000,000 revenue and cause a deficit of \$30,000,000, which was read in the senate, was made the justification of Senator Harris' motion to refer the bill to the committee on finance.

Senator Vest spoke on the motion to refer the free sugar and other bills to the finance committee. He said it meant the death of the bills, as the committee was now politically a tie, with the prospect of the disappearance of a quorum within a few days. He declared the position of the senate on the tariff had been vindicated by the letter of Secretary Carlisle, which proved conclusively that if the house bill had been enacted it would have caused a deficiency of \$30,000,000. He argued that the power acquired by the sugar trust was the result of its fostering by the provisions of the McKinley law.

"And yet," said Senator Vest, with bitterness, "they call us the creatures of the sugar trust." The senator paused for a moment and then, with intense earnestness, added: "Liars, slanderers, infamous libelers."

Senator Vest then bitterly attacked the president for his severe criticism on the action of the senate, claiming that in so doing he acted in anything but good faith, having assured those who had given "almost their lives in the preparation of this bill" that he was satisfied with its provisions. In concluding Senator Vest said:

"Sir, when any man living accuses me of personal motives in what I have done in connection with this bill—but my connection with it is now ended—I simply answer him as Marston to Douglas:

"Lord Angus, thou hast lied."

Senator Mills (Tex.) took the floor and spoke long and eloquently in defense of President Cleveland. He said:

"I regret to see my friend attack the president of the United States and the leader of my party. I believe he is honest. I believe he is trying to carry out the will of 6,000,000 democratic voters. The letter of Secretary Carlisle is no condemnation of the president's letter to Mr. Wilson. The president's letter to Mr. Wilson was written because we departed from the democratic principles of free raw materials. The president wanted to give employment to the idle people of the United States.

"We do not accept this as the final settlement of the tariff. We intend to continue the crusade of tariff reform until the people are no longer ground down by burdens which are made to enrich the few."

**BATTLING FOR SILVER.**

Bimetallists Meet in Washington—A Vigorous Campaign Planned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The necessity of immediate and thorough organization to push bimetallism to the front was discussed at a special conference of the American Bimetallic league which convened here Thursday. Thirty or forty members of the league from various states were present. Gen. A. J. Warner, president of the league, acted as chairman, and among those present were Senator Stewart, of Nevada, Congressman Pence and Bell, of Colorado, Judge Shelton, of Connecticut and C. S. Thomas, of Colorado.

A pale, barefooted woman with a wan-faced baby on her arm and another tugging at her gown said that her name was Mrs. John O'Connor and that her husband had been refused work in the company's shops again and again. Up to within the last two weeks the family had been able to get enough from the relief committee to live on, but for a few days the three little children had been hungry all the time and there was no chance of getting anything for them to eat. Alexander Erickson, of 301 Fulton street said he had tried to make application for work a number of times, but the watchmen would not let him through the shop gates. At the time the strike began he had some money saved up, but it was all gone long ago. Besides not having a cent in the house he had nothing to eat except a little flour, which he could not bake into bread for want of fuel. He has a family of six.

Otto Wolf, who lives with his wife and six children at room 22, block F, told with a sob, which shook his whole body, how he and his family had only had one piece of dry bread to eat during the day. On Saturday the relief committee had given him two pounds each of cornmeal and oatmeal, and he said that if they hadn't done so his children would have died.

Thus it was throughout the whole tour. The governor expressed himself as much surprised at the squalor of the brickyard shanties. He had not thought that such a spot existed within the limits of the "model town." He was told that the residents of each of the dingy, half-lighted three-room shanties paid a rental of eight dollars a month. He made a note of it.

Tragedy in Arkansas. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 21.—Gabriel Brock was shot and killed and Mrs. Mary Edwards wounded while driving near Hot Springs. James Murrell and John Lenehard are accused of the crime.

**ALTGELD AT PULLMAN.**

The Governor Makes a Personal Inspection of Destitution's Haunts.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Gov. Altgeld went to Pullman Monday a little in doubt as to the truth of the relief committee's statement that 1,000 families in the model town were literally starving in their homes. He didn't think that such a condition could possibly exist in Chicago. After he had spent an hour or two in Fulton street among the tenement blocks and in the shanty districts of the brickyards, and found every man, woman and child in desperate straits for want of fuel, food and clothing, he was satisfied that the time for immediate relief had come. "There is no doubt," he said, "about the absolute distress and want in Pullman. Relief has got to come from some source, and come soon."

It was after this investigation into the physical condition of the town had been made that the governor met Manager Middleton, of the Pullman company, and the two did a little figuring. When they had finished the governor said:

"The situation as I find it is just this: Here are 500 families practically on the verge of starvation. In the city there are many more destitute families, but when you find one family in want you find a neighbor next door who has food and help to give it. The locality more or less takes care of itself. Here your destitutes are all bunched. The families out of work have nothing and their neighbors who have gone to work are themselves without money and only able to get food through the credit which the fact that they are again at work gives them. You should alternate the work so that all the men can get a little of it, and absolute starvation be avoided."

Mr. Middleton said he didn't see how the company could change its present plans, and so far as he could see there was no way that he could prevent the people from starving to death.

The governor said it was the first time he had ever been asked for aid to help starving people and he wanted to think it over. This morning at 10 o'clock he will receive the relief committee of the Pullman strikers and ways and means of assisting the suffering will be discussed. In all probability the meeting will bear fruit in a proclamation calling upon the people of the state for help.

The governor made his tour of inspection at the head of an army of curious women and children who thronged around him eager to attract his attention. Scantly-clad mothers with their babes in their arms edged their way through the crowd and begged that they might be allowed to pour out their stories of suffering. Disheartened strikers, who had seated themselves with their families only a few hours before and consumed the last morsel of food in the house, told their needs with trembling lips and tears in their eyes.

In one of the houses which the governor visited a widow lay dying of consumption, and she related, between paroxysms of coughing, how it had been impossible to get the bare necessities of life, to say nothing of the delicacies which her state of health demanded. She said she had done her best to get her boy back into the shops, that he might earn enough to keep her while she lived, but the foreman had gruffly turned him away. At another home a blind woman was found scouring the stove in her kitchen, although it had been a long time since she had had any coal or wood to put into it. The governor asked her how she supported herself. "On misery," she answered.

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**PRETTY RHYMES.**

And We'll Be Happy Then.  
When it rains because we want it to—  
Gets warm because we like;  
When we order all our blizzards—  
Tell the lightning where to strike!

The world will be a jolly world  
To all the maids and men;  
With life a song the whole day long,  
And we'll be happy then!

When crops grow of their own accord,  
Without a plow or hoe;  
When bill collectors cease to bring  
The lengthy bills we owe:

The world will be a jolly world  
To all the maids and men;  
And birds will sing and cash will ring,  
And we'll be happy then!

In Moonlight.  
The fairy moonlight robes the sea,  
Its molten silver floods the sea,  
And pearls bars of shimmering light  
Bedeck the brow of jeweled night.

I gaze afar on sea and shore,  
The fairy bark glides on before,  
And all the waves and all the vales  
Are kissed with silver from its sails.

Oh! soft, calm light, my spirit fill!  
Bid rising passions quick be still,  
My throbbing pulses soothe and calm,  
And wait my thoughts on wings of balm.

The better soul create anew,  
Life's purpose bathe with heavenly dew,  
And silver dip each worthy thought,  
And crown with light each action wrought.

Little Pauline.  
Eyes as blue as the azure,  
Silken hair lighted with gold;  
Pride of the home and fireside  
Our pet, just one year old.

Dimpled hands soft and chubby,  
Face as fair as a queen  
Lighted with blushes of Heaven  
Our baby, our little Pauline.

Little voice learning to prattle;  
Little hands trying to play;  
Little feet learning to toddle,  
Stumble and fall on the way.

May success attend you, darling,  
Climbing the stairway of life;  
May Heavenly Love defending,  
Soften the pain and strife.

And when a child no longer,  
As birthdays come and go,  
May you be a noble woman,  
Ever blessing those you know.

What Troubled Him.  
The habit potatoes have of traveling  
inco, frequently causes suffering  
where it is least expected. It is told  
of the Emperor Joseph Second, that  
once, while traveling in this fashion,  
he put up at an inn kept by an Eng-  
lishman. After eating a few slices of  
ham and biscuit, he went to bed. In  
the morning he paid his bill and de-  
parted. A few hours after, several of  
his suite arrived, and hearing the  
rank of his guest, the landlord ap-  
peared much troubled.

"Pshaw, man!" said one: "Joseph is  
accustomed to such adventures, and  
will think no more of it."  
"But I shall," said mine host, "and  
never forgive myself for having had  
an emperor in my house and letting  
him off for three and sixpence!"—Har-  
per's Young People.

Taken at Her Word.  
She is four years old and something  
of a tomboy. There is nothing that  
the little boys in the neighborhood can  
do that she will not attempt, and she  
is usually successful. A few days ago  
she was playing with some of the  
other children, while her mother sat  
near watching her. The boys were  
trying all sorts of gymnastic tricks,  
and, after watching them awhile, she  
walked into the middle of the little  
grass plot, went down on her knees  
and quick as a flash turned a somer-  
sault.

"Oh, Ethel," cautioned her aston-  
ished mother, deprecatingly, "I  
wouldn't do that."  
The child got up, smoothed out her  
dress, surveyed her mother critically  
and then replied, approvingly:  
"I shouldn't think you would."—  
Chicago Post.

A MAN that plants a watermill patch  
next to de graveyard may not save all his  
melons, but he is de means of eradicat-  
ing de germs ob sooperstition from de minds ob  
de colored population in dat vicinity.—Puck.

"THEM'S my sediments," said the hydrant  
water, as it went through the filter and  
came out on the other side. "I hope I make  
myself clear."—Chicago Tribune.

A BIRCHEN COMMODITY.—Professor—  
"What kind of a commodity is usually pro-  
duced from the birch tree?" Country Pupil  
(absent minded)—"Blisters."

"NEW BLOOD" will be continued every  
night at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, with  
matinees Wednesday and Saturday until  
further notice. Seats secured by mail.

SYMPATHY for the fallen indicates the  
strength to stand.

**A SURGEON'S KNIFE**  
gives you a feeling of horror and  
dread. There is no longer necessity for  
its use in many diseases formerly re-  
garded as incurable without cutting.

**The Triumph of Conservative Surgery**  
is well illustrated by the fact that  
**RUPTURE** is cured without the  
knife and without pain. Clumsy, chaf-  
ing trusses can be thrown away! They  
never cure but often induce inflam-  
mation, strangulation and death.

**TUMORS** Ovarian, Fibroid (Uterine)  
and many others, are now  
removed without the perils of cut-  
ting operations.

**PILE TUMORS, Fistula** and  
other diseases of the lower bowel, are  
permanently cured without pain or  
recourse to the knife.

**STONE** in the Bladder, no matter  
how large, is crushed, pulver-  
ized, washed out and perfectly re-  
moved without cutting.

**STRICTURE** of Urinary Passage is  
cured in hundreds of cases. For  
pamphlet, references and all particu-  
lars, send 30 cents (in stamps) to  
World's Dispensary Medical Association,  
633 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

**IF** THERE are any house-keepers not using **ROYAL BAKING POWDER**, its great qualities warrant them in making a trial of it.

The **ROYAL BAKING POWDER** takes the place of soda and cream of tartar, is more convenient, more economical, and makes the biscuit, cake, pudding and dumpling lighter, sweeter, more delicious and wholesome.

Those who take pride in making the finest food say that it is quite indispensable therefor.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

MINNIE—"She was engaged to be married to a handsome young fellow she met at Bar Harbor last year; but there was a cruel misunderstanding." May—"What was it?" Minnie—"He understood her father had money."—Puck.

SUCCESSFUL FEVERISH.—O'Kief—"How do you manage to win so steadily on the races?" McEil—"I read all the tips given by the sporting editors, and then bet on some other horse."

HE—"You are the one girl among a thousand." SHE—"I didn't suppose there had been more than a dozen or so."—Indianapolis Journal.

**THE MARKETS.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle	83 30 @ 4 85
Sheep	2 25 @ 3 12 1/2
Hogs	5 75 @ 6 00
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents	3 40 @ 3 75
City Mill Patents	4 05 @ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	57 1/2 @ 58 1/2
No. 1 Northern	60 1/2 @ 61 1/2
CORN—No. 2	43 1/2 @ 43 3/4
September	44 1/2 @ 45 1/2
OATS—No. 2	33 1/2 @ 34
RYE—Jersey	47 @ 49
PORK—Mess. New	14 50 @ 14 75
LARD—Western	7 90 @ 7 95
BUTTER—Creamery	14 1/2 @ 14 3/4
Western Dairy	13 @ 16

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Shipping Steers	3 20 @ 5 00
Cows	1 00 @ 3 00
Stockers	1 70 @ 2 75
Feeders	2 50 @ 3 00
Butchers' Steers	2 85 @ 3 50
Bulls	1 50 @ 3 25
HOGS	4 75 @ 5 80
SHEEP	1 50 @ 3 00
BUTTER—Creamery	14 @ 23
Dairy	11 1/2 @ 20
EGGS—Fresh	13 @ 14

HE—"Miss Oldgirl is a self-possessed woman, don't you think?" SHE—"Naturally she is self-possessed, since no man would possess her under any consideration."—Philadelphia Record.

TO THE eyes of the mule short ears are a deformity.—Ram's Horn.

ONLY a fool always succeeds in pleasing himself.—Chicago Herald.



**KNOWLEDGE**

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

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

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

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**ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES CATARRH**  
PRICE 50 CENTS, ALL DRUGGISTS

A. N. K.—A 151-4

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



**KINGSTON.**

Charles Grachel, J. E. Davis' tinner, moved into the house recently vacated by F. H. Palmer, last week. C. Kniprath hauled his goods from Elgin Monday night.

A large number of old veterans in this vicinity attended the DeKalb county re-union at DeKalb last week. Most of them from this place camped out. They were very well pleased with the reception accorded them. The re-union will be held next year at Sycamore.

A number of the school teachers from this vicinity attended the five-day institute at DeKalb last week. They state that the educators were excellent.

Rev. J. G. Brooks occupied the pulpit of the M. E. church, last Sunday, Rev. Hester having filled his engagement at the Wesleyan church in Mayfield.

John Fair, of Belvidere, and his men commenced work on their concrete sidewalk contract last Monday.

Prior to his departure for Rockford, where he will attend the business college the coming year, and also in honor of his cousins, the Misses Haight, of New Milford, John Merrill entertained about fifty of his young friends at his home west of town, on last Wednesday evening. Everything possible was done to make those present enjoy themselves, while the spacious lawn afforded ample room on which to engage in all sorts of games and amusements. Refreshments in the shape of ice cream and watermelon were served.

The Baptist Ladies' Aid society will give another of their popular lawn socials, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Branch, north of town, on Thursday evening. The tables will be set inside if it is too cold outside.

Mrs. Jennie Shierk, of Winnebago, is visiting her parents. Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Arbuckle, north of town.

After imbibing too freely of pure water at Genoa last Saturday evening, Charles Reynolds came to this place and made his presence known by his boisterousness. He got into a conflict and was promptly hustled off to the bastille where he was allowed to sober up.

John Colvin made a business trip to Elgin last Saturday. He will get some of his June butter which he has had in cold storage there, and will deliver same to the merchants here.

Some of the bright young minds of Kingston made a fortune last Saturday night by giving a magic lantern exhibition and charging one cent admission.

Jay Miller is now making cider on a large scale at his father's farm west of town.

A large crowd was present at the M. E. church last Sunday evening, to hear the entertainment given by the Epworth League.

A number from Kingston attended the annual farmer's picnic at Burlington last Saturday. Although it is quite a distance from here it is very popular among some of our people on account of the beautiful grounds and the pains they take to make everybody comfortable.

The annual farmers' picnic to be held near Comb's mill on August 30th, will probably attract a goodly number from Kingston. Good speakers will be present.

The roads south of town are being improved with loads of gravel, taken from J. Y. Stuart's pit, under the supervision of Commissioner Bickler.

Mrs. Bessie Bracken, an employe of the Western Union Telegraph Co., at Chicago, accompanied by her daughter Bessie, visited Mrs. Chas. Uphnger, last week.

The lawn sociable at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Gros, in Mayfield, last Friday evening, was well attended, a large number of young people were present.

The young ladies' Mite society purchased a new freezer, and will hereafter make their own ice cream.

The bowery dance last Friday night drew a number of people from Genoa and Kirkland.

Residents of Mayfield will please hand their items of interest to S. F. Mauck, at the Base Line creamery, who will then transfer them to ye scribe.

Mrs. John Brooks, of Herbert, left last week for Kansas, where she will make an extended visit with her daughter.

F. L. Heckman, a surveyor on the Metropolitan Elevated railroad in Chicago, visited his sister, Mrs. J. A. Kuple, and other relatives, last week.

Mrs. Philp Meyerhoffer, of Chicago, visited her sister, Mrs. J. H. Uplinger, last week.

J. D. Taplin, of Belvidere, spent part of his vacation with friends here last week.

Miss B. Fulkerson, of Mayfield, is visiting a young lady friend in Chicago, whom she accompanied to that place last week.

John Colvin is receiving about 8000 pounds of milk at his Base Line creamery, with a steady increase.

Prof. Bledsoe, a tourist, gave a lecture at the Christian chapel, in Mayfield, last Tuesday evening. His audience was very small.

The Kingston public school will open for business on Monday, September 3d, with Prof. Thorpe, of Flagg, in the chair.

**SYCAMORE.**

A lawn social was held at the home of Hon. Henry Wood on Friday evening last by the prohibition club. About 75 were in attendance. A short talk was given during the evening by Rev. Dessinger. A meeting is to be held this week Friday at the Wesleyan church.

Steve Nichols has rented his farm in Mayfield and will move to Sycamore November 1st.

Mr. and Mrs. Winchester are happy over the advent of a baby boy born last Monday morning.

Mrs. Alice Wills and daughter, of West Pullman are visiting friends and relatives here.

Rob Wiley has given up farming and has accepted a position in Chicago.

Mrs. Clara Flannery, of Chicago, is the guest of her aunt here Mrs. Mary Jenness.

O. D. Dayton moves in a couple of weeks to his farm near Richmond, where he is erecting a fine new house. Frank Mullen will occupy the house vacated by him on West State St.

Mrs. Brown, of Genoa, is here at the bed side of her sick mother, Mrs. Peter Pratt.

Mr. Carl Swanson, of Sycamore, has registered for the entry at the bicycle meeting at Rochelle on Tuesday. Over two hundred and fifty entries have been made. The bicycle meet at Sycamore on Wednesday is going to be one of special interest.

The Marengo base ball club was badly defeated by the Sycamore club last Thursday, the score standing 32 to 6. If the Marengo's have beaten all the clubs of Boone Co. they will run against snags in DeKalb Co. They took their defeat very graciously.

Sycamore bicyclists will have to supply themselves hereafter with lanterns and bells, so says the City Fathers.

The Institute held here last week was largely attended. Over 200 being present. A lecture treating upon anarchy was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Crane at the M. E. church. An unusually fine corps of instructors were here and it resulted in one of the most instructive teachers meeting ever held.

Quite a number of Sycamore people are in attendance at Franklin Grove camp meeting.

The Baptist hold their annual picnic on Tuesday next a few miles east of town. The Methodist held their' on Thursday at St. Charles.

The Illinois Central Ry will sell excursion tickets to Rockford, on account of the Winnebago County Fair for one fare and one third for the round trip. Tickets for sale Sept. 3rd. and 7th. good to return until Sept 8th. E. Sisson, Agent.

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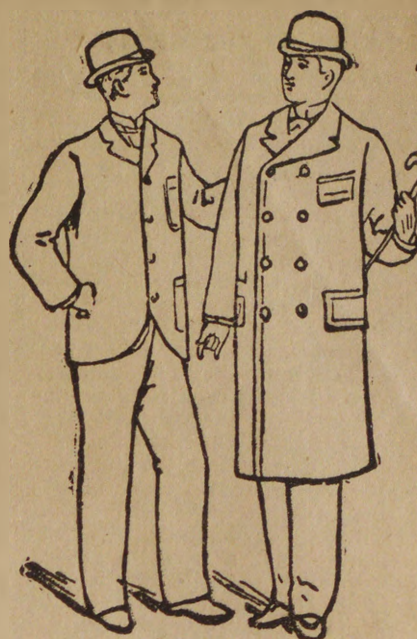
Seems to be the magic desire in Genoa this season, and how better can you improve your home and enhance the value of your property than by having a Concrete walk built around same. It has been proven beyond a question of a doubt that the concrete walk is not only a far better looking walk, but is cheaper in the long run, being of a more lasting nature, and it certainly is a thing of beauty and a joy forever to a man whose walks are of concrete.



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