

# THE GENOA ISSUE.

VOLUME XI.

GENOA, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1894.

NUMBER 7.

## LOCAL NEWS JOTTINGS.

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

THE ISSUE five months for 40c.

T. F. Sholes was here Monday.

S. S. Slater was at Rockford Monday.

Raffles were numerous Thangsgiving eve.

Millard sells ground feed at \$18.00 per ton.

Examine our clubbing list in another column.

James Reid was here from Hampshire Monday.

The Athletic club now numbers eighty members.

A cobweb social is promised us in the near future.

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

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Lane were at Rockford Sunday.

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

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

Henry Durham, of Belvidere, is visiting at Orin Pierce's.

Harris Burdick is here from Iowa, the guest of Jerry Brown.

You save money by taking advantage of our clubbing offer.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Crandmer were Chicago visitors Tuesday.

Dr. and Mrs. Kohr, of Hampshire, were visitors here last Friday.

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

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

Mrs. J. W. Brown and sister visited friends in Mayfield last week.

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

John Vanderhoof we are pleased to note is on the road to recovery.

The contract for painting Odd Fellows hall was let to a Rockford firm.

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

A good wearing, all-solid, children's school shoe for 95c at John Lembke's.

The Misses Margarite Cliff and Mary Patterson, visited in Rockford Sunday.

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

Miss Goida Coraish, of DeKalb, was a guest a few days last week at I. J. Brown's.

Six couples from Genoa attended the O. R. C. dance at Freeport Thanksgiving night.

Miss Carrie and Charles Anderson entertained a friend from Canada last week.

Dr. Gee will present Queen Esther at Kingston shortly with Kingston talent.

Frank Stott was looking at the display of Christmas goods in Chicago Monday.

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

M. Stryker of Hampshire, recruiting officer of the K. of G. was in town last Saturday.

Ellis Corson, of Shell Rock, Iowa, is visiting with his brother John R. Corson and family.

E. H. Richardson, Geo. Lee and F. O. Holtgren transacted business in Chicago Tuesday.

Mrs. Otto Schneider was out from Chicago last Friday, the guest of her mother Mrs. Edsall.

Will Millard will attend a term at the Metropolitan business college in Chicago this winter.

A number of the Odd Fellows spent a pleasant evening out at A. B. Brown's last Friday night.

A runaway on Thanksgiving morning created considerable excitement. The buggy was a complete wreck.

Rev. Howard and N. H. Stanley attended the Epworth League convention at Rockford last week.

—We cannot give more than thirty days' time on feed. K. Jackman & Son.

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

Miss Kate Spansail and Miss Cook, of Chicago, are guests at Howard Crawford's.

Mrs. Joseph Collier and daughter, Mrs. Bagsley, of Kingston, visited Genoa friends Monday.

—K. Jackman & Son must have some money this month. You commence the new year on the square.

Henry and Leonard Durham left on Monday over the I. C. road for Louisiana, where they will spend the winter.

An exchange gives hints on how to sweep. What the housekeeper wants however is hints on how not to sweep.

For sale—Dry second-growth fence posts and dry pine oak wood, JOHN RIDDLE.

Mrs. John R. Corson and Mrs. Lillagore, of Philadelphia, returned last week from a visit with relatives in Iowa.

Mrs. Dr. McAllister returned home Friday after spending a week in the city with her daughter, Mrs. Jennie Noll.

Prentice Worthley, of Minneapolis, formerly of Kingston, was calling on old acquaintances in Genoa on Friday last.

A number from here participated in a pleasant dancing party in Hathaway's hall, Hampshire, on Thangsgiving night.

A subscriber asks for a cure for cold feet. Try banking them up with sawdust; if they still remain cold, set the sawdust on fire.

—You buy it now and try it and you will use it all winter. There is none so good in town. That kiln-dried buckwheat at Slater's.

Vandals broke into the Oak Glen school house last Saturday and besides breaking a light of glass carried off a number of small articles.

F. O. Holtgren is showing a handsome line of silk mufflers. They are particularly appropriate for Christmas presents. See them.

Don't forget the men's meeting in the M. E. church on Saturday night. Let every man and boy come, at 7:30 o'clock or as soon after as possible.

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

You will be able to find just what you want in late style neckwear at Holtgren's just the thing for Christmas gifts. A new line just received.

Since the organization of the gymnasium one of the shoe factory boys has developed into a hard hitter. It was so demonstrated a few nights ago.

I have again taken charge of the Olmstead mills and will hereafter grind every day until further notice. W. H. STRONG.

F. T. Robinson has rented the Johnson house to a Mr. Bowen of Hampshire. The building is being repaired and when completed will be conducted as a first class hotel.

Will H. Millard returned Monday from the Fat Stock and Poultry show at Chicago with six first and three second prizes on his fancy chickens. He feels highly elated in consequence.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will meet with Mrs. John Patterson next Wednesday afternoon December 12th, promptly at 4 o'clock. Tea will be served at 5:30. Every one is cordially invited.

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

A committee was appointed last Thursday evening and subscription raised to assist the worthy poor this winter. The committee is composed of Rev. Geo. French, A. B. Clefford, Squire Hollenbeck and F. M. Overaker.

See these neckties at Holtgren's.

Our young people are heartily enjoying themselves these afternoons and evenings on the Kishwaukee river. The ice is in splendid condition and the scene after school hour is a very animated one.

J. D. Page was the victim of a very pleasant surprise party on Tuesday evening. It was a case of genuine surprise. A very enjoyable evening was the outcome. Games refreshments etc. constituting the diversions.

—Bright colored, crisp buckwheat cakes, steaming hot, what is there better these crisp mornings. That's what you get when you use that kiln-dried buckwheat sold by H. H. Slater. He guarantees it to be a strictly pure buckwheat.

Mrs. Abram Corson and Mrs. Mary Lillagore, who have been visiting relatives in Genoa for some past, returned to their home in Philadelphia on Monday. They were accompanied by Miss Ada and Dora Corson.

The following letters remain in the Genoa postoffice uncalled for: Mr and Mrs Wm Buell, Miss Barton, Mrs. A J Carter, Lawrence Dunn 3, L G Johnson, John Klein (foreign) D Lotz, Mrs F. Slattery.

Ernest P. Kepple, of Kingston, passed a very creditable examination before West Point examining board. Were it not for the fact that he is younger than the law requires, he would have been successful.

At this season of the year a man may wear his coat buttoned up to the chin without causing suspicion that it is the absence of shirt and not absence of heat which forces him to do it.

The family of Alfred White who years ago lived on a farm southwest of town, moved here from Genoa last week. They returned from Nebraska not long since.—DeKalb Chronicle.

Miss Ruby Flint very pleasantly entertained a large number of her young friends at the City hotel on Thanksgiving night. A delightful supper was served.

A man at New Lebanon is said to have a hen that lays eggs of a vermilion color. If that's the case that man has a fortune in that fowl, and he wants to hang on to it. When a hen gets to supplying the market with Easter eggs, the next step is the dime museum, and the first thing the owner of that hen knows he is wearing diamonds and silk undergarments.

The services conducted by Rev. Lachlan McLean and I. N. McHose are proving very interesting. Meetings are held every day at 2 and 7:30 P. M. Next Saturday night will be for men only, in order that men may come from their places of business and every where without extra trouble and hear Mr. McLean talk on some of the live topics of the day from the standpoint of a practical man.

We cannot vouch for the truth of the following: A lady at a revival meeting recently exclaimed, "Last night I was clasped in the arms of a wicked man, tonight I am in the arms of Jesus." A wicked man in the audience shouted out, "How about tomorrow night."

A farmer living near Sycamore dropped into one of our drug stores the other day and demanded of the polite attendant, "Say, Mister, goteny caster ile?" "Certainly, sir," he replied, "do you wish it for lubricating purposes?" "Thunderlightning, no, I wantee greeze my wagon."

Rev. Walker, of Belvidere, has stirred up a regular hornet's nest over in that classic little city, by preaching a scathing, denunciatory sermon on dancing. Now, if there is one thing that Belvidereans enjoy more than another it is tripping the light fantastic. Although the Belvidereans show a marked tendency to be light-footed, they possess well-balanced upper stories, and when that sermon became known, their indignation knew no bounds. Prominent business men and leading ladies of the town rushed into print and denounced the sermon and its author. To cap the climax a Chicago Sunday paper published a column concerning it.

Read A. Teyler's ad in this issue and profit thereby.

## For FALL - WINTER Wear

Just Received a Fine Line of

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

AT NEW TARIFF PRICES.

A. CRAWFORD & SON.

## NEW STOCK

The Largest  
and the Best Stock

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

H. A. KELLOGG,

CONSISTING OF.....

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

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

Better Prices than before.

P. W. WILBORN,

The New Store at Sycamore

Has The Largest Stock of

Dress Goods, Cloaks and Underwear in

DeKalb County.

Our Immense Trade is Proof that our

Prices are all right.

P. W. WILBORN

SYCAMORE.

JAS. KIERNAN

WILL SELL YOU... ..

PUMPS & REPAIRS

Steam and Gas Pipe Fittings.

Wagons, Farm Machinery

FARM MACHINE OIL, HAND CARTS, &c.

# The Genoa Issue.

G. E. SISLEY & CO., Publishers.

GENOA, ILLINOIS.

## THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

### DOMESTIC.

THE Security national bank of Grand Island, Neb., was forced to suspend. Almost the entire business portion of Lyndonville, Vt., was swept by fire, the loss being \$200,000.

DROUGHT had dried up everything in Oklahoma and prairie fires were doing much damage.

THE clothing store of A. Nathan was destroyed by fire at Great Falls, Mont., the damage being \$200,000.

THE Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway company has put additional armed guards on its express cars on its line going through Indian territory.

THE Kendall Banking company at Howard, S. D., closed its doors. The Cherokee legislature will send a strong delegation to Washington to oppose any statehood measure.

JUDGE DALLAS, of Philadelphia, decided that the Reading railroad receivers had the right to discharge an employe who belonged to a brotherhood.

THE most wonderful village of cliff dwellers extant was discovered in the Bradshaw mountains in Arizona.

THE corner stone of a new \$100,000 courthouse at Winamac, Ind., was laid under masonic auspices.

JAMES DYAN, John Jones and Henry Taylor were fatally injured by an explosion of gas in the Jack Oak coal mines near Albion, Ia.

In his annual report Superintendent Brooks says the foreign mail service has attained a high degree of perfection.

SIX armed men went into a faro bank at Baker City, Ore., and took all the money on hand, about \$1,100.

THE business part of the town of Athens, Ala., was almost totally destroyed by fire, the loss being \$150,000.

THE Shelley hoop and stove factory at Holgate, O., was burned down by employes who went on a strike.

AMBROSE WOODS, a farmer, and his wife were killed by the cars at Carey, O.

JOHN PENNYERS rode a straightaway unpaced mile at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1:52 2-5, lowering Johnson's world's bicycle record.

SECRETARY HERBERT in his annual report recommends the construction of three additional battleships and twelve torpedo boats. During the year five ships have been added to the naval list, the Marblehead, Columbia, Olympia, Montgomery and Minneapolis.

THE Bank of Canova, S. D., suspended payment.

SECRETARY GRESHAM asked an explanation of Great Britain as to her occupancy of the Mosquito reservation.

OWING to the hard times receipts from stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards fell off over \$3,000,000 during the year.

THE Indiana supreme court decided the fee and salary law unconstitutional as applied to county treasurers.

DR. GEORGE R. FORTINNE, of Camden, N. J., died of bristlers from a toothbrush that lodged in his throat eight months ago.

THE Missouri Pacific abandoned night trains in the Indian territory because of the prevailing terrorism.

THE extensive potteries of the Gallo-way Terra Cotta company were destroyed by fire at Philadelphia, the loss being \$100,000.

AT San Francisco the James Lick monument, completed at a cost of \$100,000, was unveiled.

GEORGIA representatives refused to make an appropriation for the state militia and it may have to disband.

THE annual report of Superintendent Kimball, of the life saving service, shows that during the year ended June 30, 1894, there were 394 disasters; value of property involved, \$10,000,420; property saved, \$8,763,215; property lost, \$2,237,205; number of persons involved, 4,521; persons lost, 68.

THE sugar trust closed its refineries in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, throwing 50,000 men out of employment.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE MILLER's annual report shows a falling off in receipts during the year of \$18,836,540.

THE business portion of Murdock, Minn., was destroyed by fire.

THE Lozier bicycle factory at Toledo, O., where 25,000 machines were being constructed, was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$500,000.

THE schooner Gracie H. Benson was sunk in a collision in Boston harbor and six of her crew were drowned.

METAMORA, a village in Ohio, was almost obliterated by fire, seven stores, a church and several residences being destroyed.

ENGINEERS are at work surveying for the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, which is to be an air-line from New York to Chicago.

In his annual report Secretary Morton suggests exporting dressed beef instead of live cattle, in view of the prohibition of foreign governments.

FOOTBALL players riding to a game were struck by a train at Southbridge, Mass., and two were killed and sixteen injured, three of them fatally.

THE annual report of Secretary Hoke Smith, of the interior department, deals largely with Indian affairs. The report also shows that the total disbursements to date for the eleventh census amount to \$10,365,676. The entire number of pensioners upon the rolls June 30, 1894, was 969,544. The estimate for the fiscal year 1895 is \$140,000,000.

G. N. RICHARDS at Watkins, N. Y., murdered Miss Kittle Quirk and then committed suicide because jealous.

Mrs. JACOB SCHOPPEHELM and her two children were burned to death in a fire at St. Louis.

ABOUT 1,800 feet of the water front of Tacoma slipped into Puget sound, killing two persons.

THE exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 30th ult. aggregated \$1,803,820,000, against \$1,019,959,895 the previous week. The increase, compared with the corresponding week in 1893, was 2.9.

BRADSTREET'S New York commercial agency reports a marked improvement in business throughout the eastern and middle states.

In his annual report Secretary Lamont urges an increase in the army to 30,000, and praises the men for their work during the strike. The expenditures for the last fiscal year were \$56,039,009, the appropriations for the current year are \$52,439,112, and the estimates for the next year are \$52,318,029.

THERE were 289 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 30th ult. against 323 the week previous and 271 in the corresponding time in 1893.

WHILE August Miller and wife, living near Gettysburg, S. D., were away, their home was burned, together with their three children.

THREE negro prisoners at Polkton, N. C., were burned to death in a fire they themselves started.

THE report of James Kerr, clerk of the house of representatives, shows that for the year ended June 30, 1894, the salaries of members and other expenses of the house amounted to \$330,990, of which total \$256,539 was for the hire of members' clerks.

AFTER a mysterious absence of three years Frank Smith returned to St. Joseph, Mo., and found his wife married to James Burns.

THE government receipts from customs during November were \$10,209,322; from internal revenue, \$7,784,074; from miscellaneous sources, \$1,376,637, making the total receipts for the month \$19,411,403, and for the last five months \$136,398,917. The disbursements for the month amount to \$27,567,770, making the disbursements for the five months \$158,909,043.

THE city council of Abingdon, Ill., has prohibited the practice of hypnotism on anyone under 21 years of age.

RAIN in southern Illinois broke a drought of two months and benefited growing wheat crops.

A DISPATCH from Minister Denby to the government at Washington said that Peking was in a state of chaos and that the American legation was in danger of being sacked.

GEORGE MICHAEL CENTRELL was hanged at Belleville, Ill., for the murder of Frederick Kahn near East Carondelet on August 7 last.

A DETROIT firm of chemists is making preparations for the manufacture of anti-toxine, the new remedy for diphtheria.

JOHN KING resigned the presidency of the Erie railroad and Vice President Thomas was promoted to the place.

THE Wisconsin legislature will be asked to pass a law compelling saloons to be closed on Memorial day.

JOHN BURNS, the English labor leader, reached New York, and was welcomed by trade-unionists.

FRANK WALLER, of Chicago, won the twenty-four-hour professional bicycle race at New York, making 434 miles.

THE coinage at the mints of the United States during the month of November was as follows: Gold, \$2,040,000; silver, \$1,073,000; minor coins, \$94,000; total, \$2,207,000.

AN earthquake shock, which was accompanied by a rumbling sound, was felt at Pittsfield, Ill.

THE first rain for four months fell in Arkansas, putting out the forest fires which had done great damage.

THE eleventh annual report of the United States civil service commission shows that from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894, 4,372 appointments were made in the classified service, an increase of eighty-three over the previous year.

J. M. RAPORT, who made a bet of \$5,000 that he could leave New York May 15 and walk to San Francisco before midnight December 1, won the wager with only five hours to spare.

THE Great Western Electrical Supply Manufacturing company of Chicago failed with liabilities of \$300,000 and assets of \$700,000.

TWO MEN and two women who had been engaged in smuggling Turkish embroideries were arrested at Detroit.

HENRY STUNKLE, probably the wealthiest farmer near Wichita, Kan., was swindled out of \$5,000 by the three-card monte and tin box swindlers.

By the burning of a dwelling in Philadelphia Mrs. Ella E. Smith and Miss Cullenden lost their lives.

A STATEMENT prepared at the internal revenue bureau shows that the receipts for the four months ended October 31 were \$64,749,529, an increase of \$10,324,325 over the previous four months.

In his annual report Comptroller Eckles advises a change from a bond to a safety fund security as a basis for bank circulation.

FOR men who robbed the post office at Ticonderoga, N. Y., were captured by a sheriff's posse after a desperate fight.

SECRETARY GRESHAM declared untrue the report that Minister Denby had cabled that the legation at Peking was in danger.

CORRECTED treasury figures show the receipts from all sources during the month of November to have been \$19,411,403, disbursements, \$28,477,188, which leaves the deficit for the month \$9,065,785 and for the five months of the present fiscal year \$22,293,152.

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Alabama legislature re-elected John T. Morgan (dem.) as United States senator. Warren Keese (pop.) will contest the seat.

GEORGE BARKER, a landscape and scenic photographer of world-wide reputation, died at his home in Niagara Falls, aged 50 years.

JUDGE ISAAC HOWE, late populist candidate for governor of South Dakota, died at his home in Redfield.

EX-Gov. JOSEPH E. BROWN died in Atlanta, aged 73 years. He was the Georgian war governor, was chief justice of the supreme court, and since the war was a United States senator.

MISS MAUD IONE GABRIEL, aged 20, and Samuel Ward Parsley, aged 70, were married at Chicopee, Mass.

Mrs. MARIA H. WHITING, principal of Knox seminary, died at Galesburg, Ill. She was 67 years old and became a teacher at 13.

A MEETING of people's party leaders will be held in St. Louis December 23 to map out a policy for an educational campaign.

COL. OATES (dem.) and Capt. Kolb (pop.) both took the oath of office as governor of Alabama.

REV. DR. HENRY M. STORRS, who defended Prof. Briggs before the Presbyterian general assembly, died at Orange, N. J.

SHERWOOD DIXON, United States district attorney, died at his residence in Chicago from consumption.

### FOREIGN.

AN earthquake lasting thirty-seven seconds did great damage to property at Quito, Ecuador, and many persons were killed or injured.

A SEVERE shock of earthquake was felt at Huntingdon, Ormskown and Athelstone, in Canada.

CHINA trusted peace proposal to United States Minister Denby, to be submitted to Japan.

THE king of Corea appealed to the American minister for protection, believing his life in danger.

THE czar, it was said, would pardon the three members of the imperial family who are in disgrace and exile.

GEN. JUAN N. MENDEZ, formerly governor of the state of Puebla, died in Mexico City, aged 74 years.

### LATER.

THE second session of the Fifty-third congress commenced on the 3d. In the senate, after organization and listening to the president's message, several resolutions were offered, among them being one by Senator Peffer for an investigation into the legality of the issuance of bonds.

In the house the secretary of the treasury's estimate of appropriations required for the service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, aggregating \$410,435,079, was received. Mr. Hartman, of Montana, introduced a bill providing for the free coinage of silver. The president's message was read.

THE Tacoma (Wash.) national bank closed its doors with liabilities of \$212,000.

In his message to congress the president argues for free coal and iron, adoption of the "Baltimore plan" for a more elastic currency and removal of the differential duty on sugar.

TWENTY Armenian refugees who reached Athens confirmed published reports of the atrocities committed by the Kurds.

GEORGE and Hannah Cord, aged 10 and 7 respectively, were drowned in the Wapsie river near Littleton, Ia.

A TRAIN on the Delaware & Hudson road went over an embankment into Lake Champlain near Port Henry, N. Y., and two passengers were drowned and several injured.

THE American ship Richard Parsons was wrecked on the coast of Mindora and six of the crew were drowned.

JAPAN was said to be willing to accept an indemnity of 400,000,000 yen, but would increase the sum if the war was prolonged.

THE North Platte (Neb.) national bank closed its doors with liabilities of \$75,000.

JOE MITCHELL's house at Manistique, Mich., was burned, and two boys, aged 4 and 5 years, perished. Mrs. Mitchell left her children locked in the house while she called on a neighbor.

At Gallipolis, O., Oliver Anderson was murdered by Elswick Boster and Harry Martin was shot by Boster's son.

ANOTHER cut of one-eighth of a cent per pound was made in sugar, bringing it to the lowest price on record.

THE public debt statement issued on the 3d showed that the debt, owing to the receipt of gold for bonds, decreased \$31,744,352 during the month of November. The cash balance in the treasury was \$144,507,605. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to \$879,582,919.

READY TO GO WITH MOTHER.—At Frank's house they had quince jam for supper, but Frankie had been ill, so his mother said to him: "Frank, you cannot have any jam; it will make you sick, and then you might die." Frank took this like a little man until he saw his mother help herself to jam a second time. Then he pushed his plate slowly toward the forbidden dish and said, with deliberation: "Well, if you are going to die, I might as well die, too. Gimme some of it."—Harper's Bazar.

DIPLOMATIC TUTOR.—"We now come to the Emperor Caligula. What do you know about him, Prince?" (Pause, occasioned by absence of the august pupil). "Your highness is right, perfectly right. The less said about this emperor the better."—La Revue de Poche.

TEACHER.—"James, you are late this morning. Have you any excuse?" Pupil.—"Yes'm. Maw's gone down-town 'lectioneerin' and the hire girls 'n a strike an' paw burnt his fingers cookin' the pancakes an' I had to sew on my spender buttons myself. See!"—Chicago Tribune.

ETHEL.—"How did you like the play last night?" Maud.—"Oh! above everything. Harry was with me, and you know what company he is! Well there was nothing whatever in the play to distract my attention, and I just revelled in Harry's conversation."—Boston Transcript.

MAGISTRATE.—"You are a big man. Why did you let those young toughs half kill you, instead of defending yourself?" Sufferer.—"Because I preferred a clean bed in a hospital to a dirty cot in a cell."—Puck.

JACK FORD.—"I say, old man, is there anything between you and that little Laughton girl?" Roggy Westend.—"Only a little matter of \$100,000 I haven't got."—Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

"DON'T see how you ever managed to cut up that boarding house turkey," said the fork to the knife. "It was a rather tough job," replied the knife, "but I managed to keep my temper."—Harlem Life.

FORTUNE TELLER.—"You will be very poor until you are thirty-five years of age." Impetuous Poet (eagerly).—"And after then?" Fortune Teller.—"You will get used to it."—Sketch.

### PROGRESS.

People who get the greatest degree of comfort and real enjoyment out of life, are those who make the most out of their opportunities. Quick perception and good judgment, lead such promptly to adopt and make use of those refined and improved products of modern inventive genius which best serve the needs of their physical being. Accordingly, the most intelligent and progressive people are found to employ the most refined and perfect laxative to regulate and tone up the stomach, liver, and bowels, when in need of such an agent—hence the great popularity of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. These are made from the purest, most refined and concentrated vegetable extracts, and from forty-two to forty-four are contained in each vial, which is sold at the same price as the cheaper made and more ordinary pills found in the market. In curative virtues, there is no comparison to be made between them and the ordinary pills, as any one may easily learn by sending for a free sample, (four to seven doses) of the Pellets, which will be sent on receipt of name and address on a postal card.

ONCE USED THEY ARE ALWAYS IN FAVOR.

The Pellets cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, heart-burn, pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. Put up in glass vials, therefore always fresh and reliable. One little "Pellet" is a laxative, two are mildly cathartic. As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, take one each day after dinner. To relieve distress from over-eating, they are unequalled. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules; any child will readily take them.

Accept no substitute that may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be better for the dealer, because of paying him a better profit, but he is not the one who needs help. Address for free sample, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

ESTES PIANOS. 300,000 OF THESE ILLUSTRIOUS INSTRUMENTS. Proclaim their Superiority! They Always Please! Their Durability is Marvel! You Can't Buy Better! See This Vial Sent for Catalogue. State & Jewelers Sta. CHICAGO.

THE ONLY PRESENT EVERYBODY WANTS

The Receiver will Thank You For 25 Years

G. & C. MERKHAM CO., Springfield, Mass. Please send me free specimen pages of Webster's International Dictionary.

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14 POUNDS OF UNIVERSAL INFORMATION

## Weak Mothers

and all women who are nursing babies, derive almost inconceivable benefits from the nourishing properties of

## Scott's Emulsion

This is the most nourishing food known to science. It enriches the mother's milk and gives her strength. It also makes babies fat and gives more nourishment to growing children than all the rest of the food they eat.

Scott's Emulsion has been prescribed by physicians for twenty years for Bickets, Marasmus, Wasting Diseases of Children, Coughs, Colds, Weak Lungs, Emaciation and Consumption.

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.

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



## Little Clyde Suffered

With scrofula or salt rheum on the top of his head. One bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla per-

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

fectly cured the disease has never re-appeared. He is five years old and as healthy as any child. We praise Hood's highly. CHARLES STANLEY, Glendale, Mich.

Hood's Pills are safe, harmless, sure.

## PUBLICATIONS

OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, ST. PAUL, MINN.

The General Passenger Office of the Great Northern Railway will be pleased to forward to applicants any or all of the publications named below, on receipt of the amount of postage named after each; it should be understood that these books, maps and pamphlets were prepared at considerable cost and are worth in each case many times the postage.

They will prove of much interest to persons who contemplate a trip to any part of the Northwest. Several of these publications have been supplied in quantities to public schools at the request of superintendents and teachers, on account of the instructive and useful information they contain.

BOOK FOLDER.—Send 2 cents for postage. MAP FOLDER.—Send free.

ATLAS OF THE NORTHWEST.—Send 15 cents in postage. LARGE WALL MAP.—Send 25 cents in postage. When writing give nearest express office.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS OR BULLETINS.—Send 2 cents postage for each. VALLEY, PLAIN AND PEAK. From Midland Lakes to Western Ocean.—Send 10 cents in postage.

HUNTING AND FISHING BULLETINS.—Send 4 cents postage for the two. VIEWS OF MOUNT INDEX AND KOOTENAI CANYON.—Send 50 cents each. THE EVERGREEN STATE.—Send 2 cents for postage.

FACTS ABOUT A GREAT COUNTRY.—Send free. A TOUR OF "OUR COUNTRY."—Send \$1.60.

For any of the above publications or information about rates or routes to the North-west or Pacific coast, address: F. J. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., (mention this paper.) ST. PAUL, MINN. 14-A.

## The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

## KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

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

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

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

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

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

# The Genoa Issue.

G. E. SISLEY & CO., Publishers.

GENOA : : : ILLINOIS.

## WED TO ART.

"I can never paint a picture;"  
So she said,  
And she cut in twain the canvas  
She had spread;  
Put her paints and brushes by,  
Had one little harmless cry,  
Still she said: "Resolved am I  
Art to wed."

"So I'll write a wondrous poem  
To the moon,  
When it shines in solemn splendor  
At night's noon.  
Though I paint not, I can write,  
Now my poem I'll indite,"  
And she rhymed the living night  
"Moon—roon—spoon."

But she ne'er became a poet—  
Her young head  
Had sufficient sense to know it,  
So she said:  
"Since I've missed the muse of song,  
And to art may not belong,  
Would it then be very wrong,  
Jim to wed!"

Now she makes her home a picture—  
Cunning art!  
Lives a tender poem daily,  
Frame apart,  
Better than that written rune,  
Rhymed harmoniously with spoon,  
Poems of love a honey-moon,  
Of the heart.

--Mrs. M. L. Rayne, in Detroit Free Press.



[COPYRIGHT, 1894]

## CHAPTER VI.—CONTINUED.

To the captain's utter amazement twenty other passengers shouted: "Aye, aye, shut off your steam."

Even then some horrible suspicion of the truth must have flashed upon the wretched officer's mind as he looked down upon this group. He caught the rail a moment with both hands, then wheeled round and, folding his arms, said to his companion on the bridge: "Stop her!"

As if in anticipation of this, the San Pedro had slackened speed and was now blowing a white cloud of steam. For ten minutes everybody on the Corinthian watched the vessels approach each other and, when they were less than a thousand feet apart, every one could see the line of heads along the smaller vessel's taffrail.

The sea was unusually calm and glassy, and presently a boat manned by six men put off from the San Pedro.

When the young man who represented the pirate had reached the deck of the Corinthian he found himself facing a crowd of men and women in every condition of alarm and anxiety. He was dressed in a blue shirt and common duck trousers and glazed cap; in his belt he carried a regulation navy revolver. He saluted the captain politely and said, in a pleasant voice:

"I am instructed, sir, to ask you to order your people below. We will come alongside and remove your specie. No harm will be done and no indignity offered to your crew or passengers."

"Damn your impudence, sir!" retorted Capt. Jamison. "I've a great mind to chuck you into the sea myself. Go back and tell your buccaneer that a British captain sinks with his ship and cargo. He doesn't hand them over to the first cowardly rascal he meets."

"As you please, sir," the young man replied. "It would be a cruel necessity to send this vessel and its people to the bottom."

He turned to go to his boat after making another salute and one of the passengers again interfered.

"We object to the arrangement," he said, "and are not going to be murdered on the high seas to save your gold."

Whereupon twenty other passengers armed with revolvers stepped out and repeated: "Aye, aye. Take the gold, but we want to reach our destination."

The upshot was that the captain and his officers were locked in the cabin, the passengers ordered below and the San Pedro lashed alongside. It took seventy-five men two hours and a half to transfer the gold from one vessel to another, and a sharp lookout was kept for approaching steamships. When the task was accomplished, the engineers were ordered on deck and three of the Pedro's crew went below and effectually disabled the machinery of the Corinthian. This took another hour.

The last thing the pirates saw was the white hair of Capt. Jamison blowing in the wind that had sprung up from the northeast, as he shook his fist at them. And the last words they heard were: "I'll hang every dog of you before I die."

## CHAPTER VII.

No one knew so well as Hendricks, who sat in the cabin of the San Pedro, that all this was child's play to what was to come. He had sixteen hundred miles to run. He was loaded heavily with coal and the gold had weighted his vessel too seriously to think of getting anything like the speed out of her that he desired. She was schooner-rigged and there was a stiff wind blowing from the northeast. That was in his favor. But he calculated that if one of the westward-bound

ocean greyhounds spoke the Corinthian and got her story, the news would reach New York and set the telegraph in operation much too soon for his safety. He had informed himself of the position of all the government vessels and he knew that there was at last accounts a fast cruiser in Mobile bay. He, therefore, calculated as closely as he could the chances of the Corinthian being intercepted; for, disabled as she was, it would be her captain's plan to put her in the route of a westward-bound steamship.

He betrayed his anxiety to the captain, but that personage filled himself with Medford rum and insisted that the worst part of the job was done.

The first thing that Hendricks did was to throw his guns overboard together with all his superfluous shot and ammunition. He then got up steam and stood off in a southeasterly direction until the Corinthian was hulled down, when he shifted his course and went directly west.

There was another source of anxiety in his crew, but here his matchless cunning and self-reliance stood him well in hand. He knew what he could do with them if he got within American waters, and they were equally anxious with himself to get off the high seas. It blew a stiff gale all the first night and his vessel labored badly. Finally he took his captain's advice, which was to save his coal till he wanted to show his heels to something and take it easy under sail. The consequence was that it was nearly six days before he struck the Gulf stream and he had not seen a puff of black smoke on the horizon. He had provided himself with four boats, and managed to land thirty of his men with a thousand dollars of American gold eagles in each man's pocket, at San Augustine in the night. They were as anxious as he to part company, and with a thousand dollars every man of them felt as rich as his leader. The moment he had reduced his crew, he clapped on steam, went down the coast and rounded Cape Fear well to the south. He is known to have landed a few more men somewhere on the coast of southern Georgia, similarly

paid off in gold. He then sailed south and laid off and on for six hours, and finally met two stoutly built fishing pirogues into which with his crew he transferred his plunder and then sank the San Pedro, taking pains to arrange it that much of her recognizable material would float.

The specie being carefully concealed in the holds of these fishing vessels and covered with sea grass, they set out north in pleasant weather, and arrived off the coast of Alabama on or about the 15th, and proceeded leisurely in the ordinary manner of fishing vessels at that season, the crew catching a large quantity of fish which they packed in over the cargo. At Bayou Lafouche Hendricks got rid of twenty more men who had directions to separate and rendezvous a month later at a point on the Georgia coast where he had taken on his ammunition, it being understood that he was going to make for Panama with his pirogues and cargo.

Instead of doing this, he went straight to New Orleans and hauled both vessels up at Algiers where his remaining crew were kept aboard, and for two days disposed of their fish. These men were evidently picked and retained for their reliability and were thoroughly cognizant of the whole scheme.

Hendricks managed to arrive in New Orleans as if by rail, and registered at the St. Charles as Archibald Hendricks, of Tennessee. As he was already known by that name at the hotel and was known to be interested in some land improvement scheme, his subsequent operations attracted no suspicion. His captain and all but four of the men had been sent north in different directions to meet at the Laran portal and the two badly smelling pirogues that had slipped into Algiers lay among a lot of old craft in an out of the way place, securely guarded by the four men.

The moment Hendricks got to the hotel, he was able to learn all the facts of the search. The Corinthian had been two days and a half at sea under sail before she spoke a westward bound steamship, the Anglo-Saxon, and communicated the news. It was three days and a half before the Anglo-Saxon reached New York and the news of the robbery preceded her from England by cable just six hours. Twelve

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Two facts were of special import: The officer and boat's crew that had boarded the Corinthian had been photographed by one of the passengers on

were provided; the two journeys were made at night under guard, and in three days after the landing there were two million nine hundred thousand dollars in the Laran cave.

Hendricks' plans for the immediate use of some of the money are in part known. Three months before the robbery of the steamship, he had, by some scheme, managed to borrow six thousand dollars, which he converted into gold and deposited in the First national bank of Memphis to be drawn against. He now went to the Second national bank of Louisville, Ky., with the certificate of deposit and expressed a desire to change the specie from one bank to the other as a matter of convenience. It was an ordinary business transaction and created no suspicion. He then instead of drawing the six thousand from Memphis, made a fresh deposit of six thousand in Louisville. This gave him a bank capital sufficient for ordinary and immediate use in currency, and the fact that he had not withdrawn the money from one bank to put it in the other either escaped notice at the time or was not regarded as of any significance.

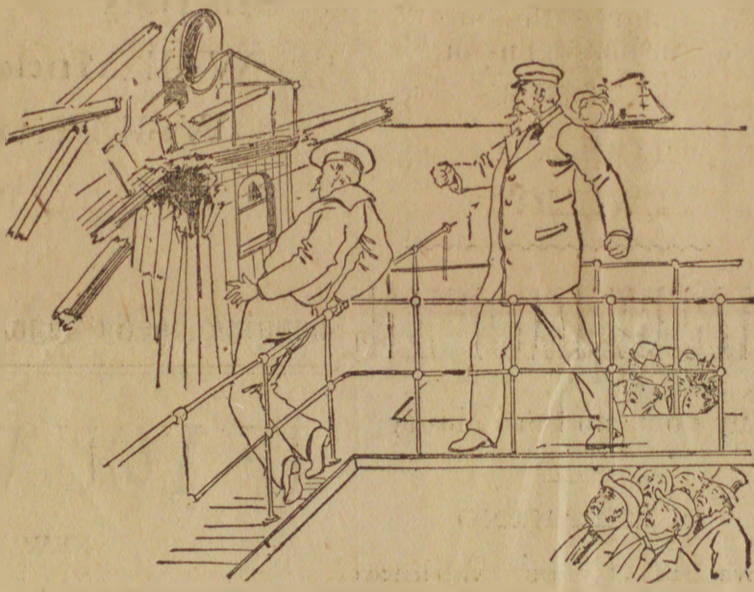
His next move was the formation of a supposititious syndicate to purchase the land in Tennessee for a national sanitarium. This project was exploited in the Kentucky papers with great cunning. A corporation of medical men had surveyed the land and were about to purchase it and erect a magnificent hotel, and they had made Mr. Hendricks a handsome offer for it. While all this was maturing the woman whom Laport had met as Miss Franklin was making purchases in New York, Boston and Philadelphia and shipping goods to Memphis and Frankfort. Her plan was to make small purchases at widely separated stores, giving gold in payment and getting currency in change. She must have sent to Hendricks during a month of operations several thousand dollars in bills.

## CHAPTER VIII.

During that month he remained at Laran, as he called the place, superintending the improvements that he had projected. He had purchased the land and fenced it with an impregnable steel fence for several acres around each entrance to the cave.

During his absence, Laport had gone over the entire place with a subordinate who appeared to be familiar with every part of it. They had set out with lanterns, ladders and other appliances which were loaded upon a couple of Rocky mountain burros that Laport found in the place.

Through the alley or corridor that led from the rugged space at the entrance, Laport noticed that the coal measures showed themselves on both sides. The passage opened into a vast room almost circular and with a vaulted roof. Its superficial area was at least three acres and Laport could not resist the impression that it had been at one time an incandescent bubble that had cooled without breaking. He stood in the center and threw the light into the space above. A few stalactites gleamed faintly like stars. Nothing else in the cave so impressed him as this magnificent natural rotunda. Indeed the rest of the subterranean passages and openings were such as are seen in all the underground tracts of Kentucky and Tennessee. Vast accumulations of limestone debris;



THE SHOT STRUCK THE CORINTHIAN JUST ABAFT THE BRIDGE.



"I AM INSTRUCTED, SIR, TO ASK YOU TO ORDER YOUR PEOPLE BELOW."

choked and narrow alleyways; bottomless holes; enormous stalactites and mounds of their fragments where they had fallen. Here and there streams of water flowed sluggishly across their path and once they encountered a pond or lake about a mile in extent and at one point half a mile in width.

The exploration mainly impressed Laport with the prodigious expense and the comparative futility of constructing a narrow-gauge road on the varying and stony levels. But he saw that it could be built on iron benches against one of the walls with only two breaks that needed bridging.

When Hendricks returned and had closeted himself with Laport in what he called the laboratory, he did not find his engineer very enthusiastic. "It will cost an enormous sum to put a track down," he said, "and it is for you to say that the end will warrant the extraordinary expense."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## A Brute.

Mrs. Cumso—Oh, how my head aches. Mr. Cumso (absorbed in his newspaper)—Why don't you have it pulled? Mrs. Cumso—It's my head, I said. Mr. Cumso (still absorbed)—Have it filled, then.—Harper's.

## THE GAVEL FALLS.

The Second Session of the Fifty-Third Congress Begins.

Some Scenes at the Opening—Neither Branch Transacts Any Business of Importance to the Public—The Message Read.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The opening of the second session of the Fifty-third congress after a recess of three months made the big white marble capitol building a center of interest Monday.

As the hands of the clock pointed to the hour of 12 Speaker Crisp entered the hall from the lobby and ascended the rostrum. A burst of applause signaled his entrance. With several hard bangs of the gavel the speaker restored order and the second session of the Fifty-third congress had begun. All the members stood with reverently bowed heads while Rev. Bagby, the chaplain of the house, invoked the Divine blessing, and then, in accordance with the rule, the roll was called to officially ascertain the presence of a quorum.

The roll called developed the presence of 216 members, forty-seven more than a quorum. The speaker announced the fact that several members elected to fill vacancies occurring by death or resignation were present, and George P. Harrison, of Alabama; John S. Little, of Arkansas; William L. Henry, Charles E. Coffin and William Lacid, of Maryland; W. M. Beckner, of Kentucky; J. H. Bromwell, of Ohio, and Michael Griffin were escorted to the bar of the house and sworn in. The speaker also announced the resignation of Amos J. Cummings, of New York, who resigned to accept an appointment as subway commissioner of New York city.

Upon motion of Mr. Wilson (dem., W. Va.) a committee, consisting of himself, Mr. Holman and Mr. Reed, was appointed to join a similar committee from the senate and inform the president that a quorum of both houses was present and congress was ready to receive any communication he desired to make. Several other resolutions, fixing the hour of meeting, etc., were adopted.

At 12:30 the house took a recess until 1 p. m., to await the president's message.

Mr. Bartlett (dem., N. Y.) had the honor of introducing the first bill of the session in the house. The measure is very brief, providing simply for the repeal of the income tax sections of the new tariff bill. Mr. Fithian (dem., Ill.) offered bill No. 2, proposing to amend the laws relative to tonnage tax.

A bill providing for the free coinage of silver was introduced by Mr. Hartman (Mont.). An important provision of the measure is that requiring import duties to be paid in gold in cases where the articles of importation are brought from countries whose governments refuse to open their mints to the free coinage of silver and gold.

It was 1:37 before the rotund figure and solemn face of Maj. Pruden, the president's assistant secretary, appeared as evidence that the annual message had arrived.

The reading of the president's message was concluded at 3:15 p. m.

The death of Mr. M. B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, was announced, and the house thereupon, at 3:18 p. m., adjourned.

## Proceedings in the Senate.

Promptly at 12 o'clock Vice President Stevenson called the senate to order and Chaplain Milburn, in eloquent terms, offered the opening prayer. He referred feelingly to the critical illness through which the daughter of the vice president had safely passed. On motion of Mr. Ransom (dem., N. C.), the secretary of the senate was directed to give the usual notice to the house of representatives that the senate was now ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Harris (dem., Tenn.) offered the customary resolution asking that a committee be named for the notification of the president that the senate was in session and ready to receive such communications as he might wish to make. On the adoption of the resolution the presiding officer named Messrs. Harris (dem., Tenn.) and Manderson (rep., Neb.) as the committee.

Mr. Cockrell (dem., Mo.) chairman of the committee on appropriations, offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the daily sessions of the senate begin at 12 noon.

At the close of the second recess a report was made by Mr. Harris, from the committee to wait on the president, and immediately thereafter Mr. Pruden, one of the president's secretaries, delivered the president's annual message, which was thereupon read by Mr. Cox, secretary of the senate.

After the reading of the message resolutions were offered on various subjects, including the alleged Armenian outrage, the surrender of two Japanese citizens to the Chinese authorities, and the election of United States senators by the people. The senate adjourned at 4 p. m. Seventy senators were present.

# The Genoa Issue.

G. E. SISLEY & CO., Publishers.

GENOA : : ILLINOIS.

## WED TO ART.

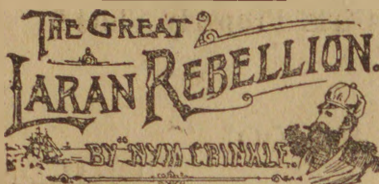
"I can never paint a picture."  
So she said,  
And she cut in twain the canvas  
She had spread;  
Put her paints and brushes by,  
Had one little harmless cry,  
Still she said: "Resolved am I  
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"So I'll write a wondrous poem:  
To the moon,  
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But she ne'er became a poet—  
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Would it then be very wrong,  
Jim to wed?"

Now she makes her home a picture—  
Cunning art!  
Lives a tender poem daily,  
Fame apart.  
Better these than written rune,  
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--Mrs. M. L. Rayne, in Detroit Free Press.



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## CHAPTER VI.—CONTINUED.

To the captain's utter amazement twenty other passengers shouted: "Aye, aye, shut off your steam." Even then some horrible suspicion of the truth must have flashed upon the wretched officer's mind as he looked down upon this group. He caught the rail a moment with both hands, then wheeled round and, folding his arms, said to his companion on the bridge: "Stop her!"

As if in anticipation of this, the San Pedro had slackened speed and was now blowing a white cloud of steam. For ten minutes everybody on the Corinthian watched the vessels approach each other and, when they were less than a thousand feet apart, every one could see the line of heads along the smaller vessel's taffrail.

The sea was unusually calm and glassy, and presently a boat manned by six men put off from the San Pedro.

When the young man who represented the pirate had reached the deck of the Corinthian he found himself facing a crowd of men and women in every condition of alarm and anxiety. He was dressed in a blue shirt and common duck trousers and glazed cap; in his belt he carried a regulation navy revolver. He saluted the captain politely and said, in a pleasant voice:

"I am instructed, sir, to ask you to order your people below. We will come alongside and remove your specie. No harm will be done and no indignity offered to your crew or passengers."

"Damn your impudence, sir!" retorted Capt. Jamison. "I've a great mind to chuck you into the sea myself. Go back and tell your buccaneer that a British captain sinks with his ship and cargo. He doesn't hand them over to the first cowardly rascal he meets."

"As you please, sir," the young man replied. "It would be a cruel necessity to send this vessel and its people to the bottom."

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"We object to the arrangement," he said, "and are not going to be murdered on the high seas to save your gold."

Whereupon twenty other passengers armed with revolvers stepped out and repeated: "Aye, aye. Take the gold, but we want to reach our destination."

The upshot was that the captain and his officers were locked in the cabin, the passengers ordered below and the San Pedro lashed alongside. It took seventy-five men two hours and a half to transfer the gold from one vessel to another, and a sharp lookout was kept for approaching steamships. When the task was accomplished, the engineers were ordered on deck and three of the Pedro's crew went below and effectually disabled the machinery of the Corinthian. This took another hour.

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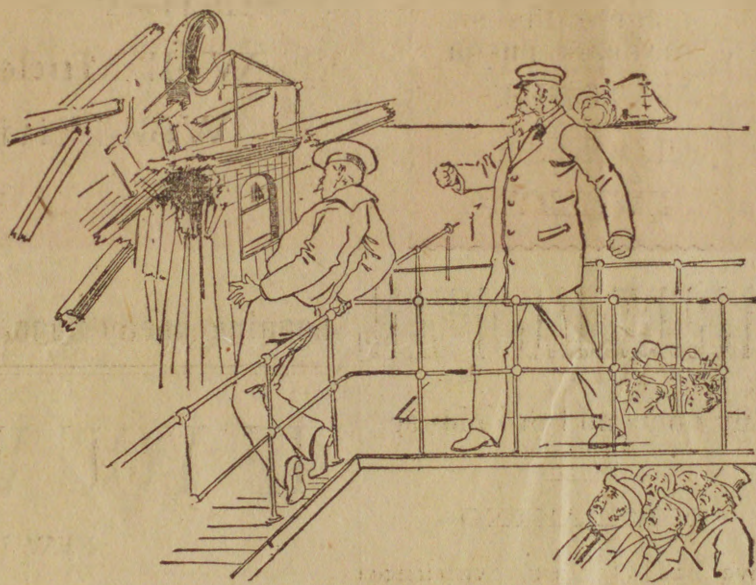
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THE SHOT STRUCK THE CORINTHIAN JUST ABAFT THE BRIDGE.

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the steamship, but while this fact had been communicated to New York, the photographs had been carried to England. The other fact was that the passengers all had the impression that the vessel and crew were Spanish and had gone eastward.

Two days had not elapsed before the two pirogues with their masts cut off were taken in tow by a small side-wheeler and pulled up the river. They were loaded with derricks and heavy timber. Hendricks had inserted an advertisement in the papers and it was known he was purchasing material for his improvements somewhere on the Mississippi.

On the morning that the little side-wheeler went slowly up the river in plain view of New Orleans, the United States cruiser Dakota picked up and identified some of the upper works of the San Pedro in the gulf, and a sensational story appeared in a New York paper which stated that the conspiracy to rob the English steamship had been hatched in the United States treasury department, and that the San Pedro had transferred her cargo in the bay of Campeachy and the treasure was now hiding at or near the Bancas di Sisal, off Yucatan.

Everything now depended on the pirogues reaching the Wash bayou before the true clew led to New Orleans. It was a seven-hundred-mile journey, and the vessels crawled along at a pace of only eight miles an hour. Hendricks himself went direct to Memphis by rail, and after several days of intolerable anxiety and constant expectation of meeting with the news that the plunder had been tracked to the river, he had the satisfaction of seeing his cargo from the hotel window slowly and laboriously crawling up the stream undisturbed.

He got aboard the steamboat about ten miles above Memphis, and, finding Capt. Blinn aboard; he having been similarly picked up, they congratulated each other.

The vessels were run safely into the Wash bayou at night unobserved, and the whole energy of Hendricks and his confederates was then directed to the transportation of the specie to the western end of the Laran cave.

In spite of the urgent need of haste, this was done deliberately and methodically, and the wild, deserted country favored the task. Mule teams

were provided; the two journeys were made at night under guard, and in three days after the landing there were two million nine hundred thousand dollars in the Laran cave.

Hendricks' plans for the immediate use of some of the money are in part known. Three months before the robbery of the steamship, he had, by some scheme, managed to borrow six thousand dollars, which he converted into gold and deposited in the First national bank of Memphis to be drawn against. He now went to the Second national bank of Louisville, Ky., with the certificate of deposit and expressed a desire to change the specie from one bank to the other as a matter of convenience. It was an ordinary business transaction and created no suspicion. He then instead of drawing the six thousand from Memphis, made a fresh deposit of six thousand in Louisville. This gave him a bank capital sufficient for ordinary and immediate use in currency, and the fact that he had not withdrawn the money from one bank to put it in the other either escaped notice at the time or was not regarded as of any significance.

His next move was the formation of a supposititious syndicate to purchase the land in Tennessee for a national sanitarium. This project was exploited in the Kentucky papers with great cunning. A corporation of medical men had surveyed the land and were about to purchase it and erect a magnificent hotel, and they had made Mr. Hendricks a handsome offer for it. While all this was maturing the woman whom Laport had met as Miss Franklin was making purchases in New York, Boston and Philadelphia and shipping goods to Memphis and Frankfort. Her plan was to make small purchases at widely separated stores, giving gold in payment and getting currency in change. She must have sent to Hendricks during a month of operations several thousand dollars in bills.

## CHAPTER VIII.

During that month he remained at Laran, as he called the place, superintending the improvements that he had projected. He had purchased the land and fenced it with an impregnable steel fence for several acres around each entrance to the cave.

During his absence, Laport had gone over the entire place with a subordinate who appeared to be familiar with every part of it. They had set out with lanterns, ladders and other appliances which were loaded upon a couple of Rocky mountain burros that Laport found in the place.

Through the alley or corridor that led from the rugged space at the entrance, Laport noticed that the coal measures showed themselves on both sides. The passage opened into a vast room almost circular and with a vaulted roof. Its superficial area was at least three acres and Laport could not resist the impression that it had been at one time an incandescent bubble that had cooled without breaking. He stood in the center and throw the light into the space above. A few stalactites gleamed faintly like stars. Nothing else in the cave so impressed him as this magnificent natural rotunda. Indeed the rest of the subterranean passages and openings were such as are seen in all the underground tracts of Kentucky and Tennessee. Vast accumulations of limestone debris;



"I AM INSTRUCTED, SIR, TO ASK YOU TO ORDER YOUR PEOPLE BELOW."

choked and narrow alleyways; bottomless holes; enormous stalactites and mounds of their fragments where they had fallen. Here and there streams of water flowed sluggishly across their path and once they encountered a pond or lake about a mile in extent and at one point half a mile in width.

The exploration mainly impressed Laport with the prodigious expense and the comparative futility of constructing a narrow-gauge road on the varying and stony levels. But he saw that it could be built on iron bouches against one of the walls with only two breaks that needed bridging.

When Hendricks returned and had closeted himself with Laport in what he called the laboratory, he did not find his engineer very enthusiastic. "It will cost an enormous sum to put a track down," he said, "and it is for you to say that the end will warrant the extraordinary expense."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## A Brute.

Mrs. Cumso—Oh, how my head aches. Mr. Cumso (absorbed in his newspaper)—Why don't you have it pulled? Mrs. Cumso—It's my head, I said. Mr. Cumso (still absorbed)—Have it filled, then.—Harper's.

## THE GAVEL FALLS.

### The Second Session of the Fifty-Third Congress Begins.

Some Scenes at the Opening—Neither Branch Transacts Any Business of Importance to the Public—The Message Read.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The opening of the second session of the Fifty-third congress after a recess of three months made the big white marble capitol building a center of interest Monday.

As the hands of the clock pointed to the hour of 12 Speaker Crisp entered the hall from the lobby and ascended the rostrum. A burst of applause signalized his entrance. With several hard bangs of the gavel the speaker restored order and the second session of the Fifty-third congress had begun. All the members stood with reverently bowed heads while Rev. Bagby, the chaplain of the house, invoked the Divine blessing, and then, in accordance with the rule, the roll was called to officially ascertain the presence of a quorum.

The roll call developed the presence of 216 members, forty-seven more than a quorum. The speaker announced the fact that several members elected to fill vacancies occurring by death or resignation were present, and George P. Harrison, of Alabama; John S. Little, of Arkansas; William L. Henry, Charles E. Coffin and William Laidl, of Maryland; W. M. Beckner, of Kentucky; J. H. Brownell, of Ohio, and Michael Griffin were escorted to the bar of the house and sworn in. The speaker also announced the resignation of Amos J. Cummings, of New York, who resigned to accept an appointment as subway commissioner of New York city.

Upon motion of Mr. Wilson (dem., W. Va.) a committee, consisting of himself, Mr. Holman and Mr. Reed, was appointed to join a similar committee from the senate and inform the president that a quorum of both houses was present and congress was ready to receive any communication he desired to make. Several other resolutions, fixing the hour of meeting, etc., were adopted.

At 12:30 the house took a recess until 1 p. m., to await the president's message.

Mr. Bartlett (dem., N. Y.) had the honor of introducing the first bill of the session in the house. The measure is very brief, providing simply for the repeal of the income tax sections of the new tariff bill. Mr. Fithian (dem., Ill.) offered bill No. 2, proposing to amend the laws relative to tonnage tax.

A bill providing for the free coinage of silver was introduced by Mr. Hartman (Mont.). An important provision of the measure is that requiring import duties to be paid in gold in cases where the articles of importation are brought from countries whose governments refuse to open their mints to the free coinage of silver and gold.

It was 1:37 before the rotund figure and solemn face of Maj. Pruden, the president's assistant secretary, appeared as evidence that the annual message had arrived.

The reading of the president's message was concluded at 3:15 p. m.

The death of Mr. M. B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, was announced, and the house thereupon, at 3:18 p. m., adjourned.

## Proceedings in the Senate.

Promptly at 12 o'clock Vice President Stevenson called the senate to order and Chaplain Milburn, in eloquent terms, offered the opening prayer. He referred feelingly to the critical illness through which the daughter of the vice president had safely passed. On motion of Mr. Ransom (dem., N. C.), the secretary of the senate was directed to give the usual notice to the house of representatives that the senate was now ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Harris (dem., Tenn.) offered the customary resolution, asking that a committee be named for the notification of the president that the senate was in session and ready to receive such communications as he might wish to make. On the adoption of the resolution the presiding officer named Messrs. Harris (dem., Tenn.) and Manderson (rep., Neb.) as the committee.

Mr. Cockrell (dem., Mo.) chairman of the committee on appropriations, offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the daily sessions of the senate begin at 12 noon.

At the close of the second recess a report was made by Mr. Harris, from the committee to wait on the president, and immediately thereafter Mr. Pruden, one of the president's secretaries, delivered the president's annual message, which was thereupon read by Mr. Cox, secretary of the senate.

After the reading of the message resolutions were offered on various subjects, including the alleged Armenian outrage, the surrender of two Japanese citizens to the Chinese authorities, and the election of United States senators by the people. The senate adjourned at 4 p. m. Seventy senators were present.

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**An Expression of Gratitude.**

We want to thank the editor of the Issue for his friendly reference to the little improvement we have made on our little chapel. To say "thank you", is a mere shadow of an expression of the gratitude we feel toward those who have so cheerfully given us a free-will offering to aid in this improvement. As we cannot complete the improvements we desire this fall we will take great pleasure in waiting for aid, from volunteers and others who have so kindly offered assistance as soon as the present financial pressure has eased up. We appreciate it as an index of their friendship and interest in our prosperity. We trust that by the grace of God we may so demean our selves that none of you will ever regret the sacrifice you have made for us. In behalf of the A. C. church, pastor and wife.

Geo. J. French.

Burglars, bold and bad, were abroad in our village last Friday night. The residence of Steven Abraham and Henry Holroyd were entered. The latter was relieved of his nether garments, \$3.50 in change and his jack-knife. He don't mind the loss of his pants or cash, but he hates to lose that jack-knife. They gained an entrance into Abraham's house through the cellarway, the door of which had been kindly left unlocked. On entering the house they first refreshed themselves with what edibles the house contained. They then adjourned to the upper story and after a systematic search Steve's pants were discovered hanging invitingly near the door. They were quickly seized and carried down the stairs. When about half way down the stairs the garment was dropped and the robbers fled. What the cause of this droppage at a time when victory was within their grasp may never be known. Some have it that the extreme lightness of the garment convinced them they were in the house of a deputy sheriff or constable. Others claim that it must have been one of Steve's awful snores which frightened the robbers. This of course can not be so for he says he never snores. He nose he don't, he says, because he never heard himself. Others still have it that another cause could be advanced but for various reasons refrain from mentioning it. The work must have been done by strangers for they passed right by ye editors home and never stopped.

Albert Hagopean has been actively at work during the past two weeks in securing aid for the Armenian people. Our readers are familiar with the horrible atrocities committed by the Turks on the Armenians, whole towns being wiped out and the people put to death. Americans everywhere are responding with alacrity in raising a fund with which to bring the powers that be to a strict reckoning. Genoa sends her protest through Mr. Hagopean in the shape of a subscription. He is an Armenian by birth but has sworn allegiance to the United States. To those who have so kindly extended aid he extends his sincere thanks on behalf of his people.

For rheumatism I have found nothing equal to Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It relieves pain as soon as applied. J. W. Young, West Liberty, W. Va. The prompt relief it affords is alone worth many times the cost, 50 cents. Its continued use will effect a permanent cure. For sale by F. T. Robinson, Druggist.

Any one who has children will rejoice with L. B. Mulford, of Plainfield, N.J. His little boy, five years old, was sick with croup. For two days and nights he tried various remedies recommended by friends and neighbors. He says: "I thought sure I would lose him. I had seen Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised and I thought I would try it as a last hope and am happy to say that after two doses he slept until morning. I gave it to him next day and a cure was effected. I keep this remedy in the house now and as soon as any of my children show signs of croup I give it to them and that is the last of it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by F. T. Robinson, Druggist.

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**The CENTURY In 1895.**

Taking advantage of the general revival of interest in the great Emperor, THE CENTURY will print during 1895 **A NEW LIFE OF NAPOLEON, Magnificently Illustrated.** The century is famous for its great historical serials, and never has its history been so one been projected than this new "Life of Napoleon," written by Prof. Wm. M. Sloane, of Princeton, who has spent many years in preparation for his work. This far no biography of the man of destiny has appeared in either English or French that is free from rambling and attentive to the laws of historical criticism. The Century has secured it—the great, all-round, complete and interesting history of the life of one of the most marvelous of men. No matter how much you already know of Napoleon, you will want to read this—here is the concentration of all the lives and memories. The illustrations will be magnificent. The work of the Century's art department will be lavished upon them. Two members of the staff have just returned from Paris, where they have been securing all that is best of Napoleon's material. New portraits will be printed, great historical paintings reproduced, and Castaigne and other modern artists have drawn anew some of the great scenes of Napoleon's life for this history. In addition to this there will be

**A NEW NOVEL BY MARION CRAWFORD.**

The title is "Casa Braccio," and it is a romance of Italy, full of human passion and exciting episode.

**A NEW NOVEL BY MRS. BURTON HARRISON.**

will be published during the year. It is called "An Errant Word," and is a tale of wandering (and love) among new scenes of travel in Northern Africa and Southern Spain.

**Other Features**

will be several familiar papers on "Washington in Lincoln's Time," by Noah Brooks, who was on terms of unusual intimacy with the War President; "The Cathedrales of France," by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, with illustrations by Joseph Pennell. Many more serials will be announced later.

**RUDYARD KIPLING** contributes his First American Story to the December number of The Century.

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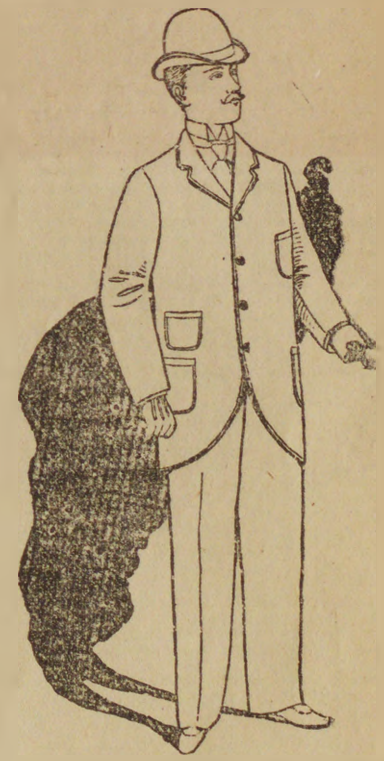
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# HIS ANNUAL MESSAGE

President Cleveland Writes of Topics of the Times.

## HIS RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONGRESS.

**He Favors a Reduction of the Duty on Sugar—Interesting Statistics from the Various Departments—Supports the Recent Issue of Bonds.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The following is a synopsis of President Cleveland's annual message read at the opening of the second session of the Fifty-third congress:

**TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:** The assembly within the nation's legislative halls of those charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of the people impressively suggests the exacting obligation and inexorable responsibility involved in their task. At the threshold of such labor how to be undertaken by the congress of the United States and in the discharge of an executive duty enjoined by the constitution I submit this communication, containing a brief statement of the condition of our national affairs, and recommending such legislation as seems to me necessary and expedient.

**Belgium's Needless Restrictions.** I have endeavored to impress upon the Belgian government the needless and positive harmfulness of its restrictions upon the importation of certain of our food products, and have strongly urged that the rigid supervision and inspection under our laws are amply sufficient to prevent the exportation from this country of diseased cattle and unwholesome meat.

**Our Course in Brazil.** The termination of the civil war in Brazil has been followed by the general prevalence of peace and order. It appearing at an early stage of the insurrection that its course would call for unusual watchfulness on the part of this government, our naval force in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro was strengthened. This precaution I am satisfied tended to restrict the issue to a simple trial of strength between the Brazilian government and the insurgents and to avert complications which at times seemed imminent.

**Reciprocity Treaty Abrogated.** Although the government of Brazil was duly notified that the commercial arrangement existing between the United States and that country based on the reciprocity treaty of 1890, was abrogated on August 23, 1894, by the taking effect of the tariff law now in force, that government subsequently notified us of its intention to terminate such arrangement by the first of January, 1895. In view of the right reserved in the agreement between the two countries, I invite attention to the correspondence between the secretary of state and the Brazilian minister on this subject.

**New Treaty with China.** On the 17th of March last a new treaty with China in further regulation of immigration was signed at Washington and on August 21 it received the sanction of the senate. Ratification on the part of China and formal exchanges are awaited to give effect to this mutually beneficial convention. Mediation between China and Japan in a gratifying recognition of the uniform impartiality of this country towards all foreign states was manifested by the coincident request of the Chinese and Japanese governments that the agents of the United States should, within proper limits, afford protection to the subjects of the other during the suspension of diplomatic relations due to a state of war. The delicate office was accepted, and a gratifying apprehension was given to the belief that in affording this kindly unofficial protection our agents would exercise the same authority which the withdrawn agents of theelligent nations have been compelled to exercise. Although the war between China and Japan endangers no policy of the United States it deserves our gravest consideration, by reason of its disturbance of our growing commerce interests in the two countries.

**Germany Embargo on Our Beef.** Acting upon the reported discovery of Texas fever in cargoes of American cattle, the German prohibition against importations of livestock and fresh meat from this country has been revived. It is hoped that Germany will soon become convinced that the prohibition is as needless as it is harmful to mutual interests.

**Favors Partial Relief of Duty on Sugar.** Germany's recent government has protested against that provision of the customs tariff which imposes a discriminating duty of one-tenth of a cent a pound on sugars coming from countries paying an export bounty thereon, claiming that such duty is in violation of the convention of articles five and nine of the treaty of 1838 with Prussia.

In the interests of the commerce of both countries and to avoid the accusation of treaty violation, I recommend the issue of so much of the statute as imposes that duty.

**Behring Sea Controversy.** Early in the present year an agreement was reached with Great Britain concerning instructions to be given to the naval commanders of the two countries by Behring sea and the contiguous north Pacific ocean for their guidance in the execution of the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration and the enforcement of regulations for the protection of seal life in the waters mentioned. An understanding has also been reached for the payment by the United States of \$425,000 in satisfaction of all claims which may be made by Great Britain for damages growing out of the controversy as to fur seals in Behring sea or the seizure of British vessels engaged in taking seal in those waters. The award and the facts and principles upon which these claims should be adjusted, and they have been subjected by both countries to the strictest examination upon the principles as well as the facts which they involve. I am convinced that a settlement upon the terms mentioned would be an equitable and advantageous one, and I recommend the provision of Behring sea and the payment of the stated sum. Thus far only France and Portugal have signified their willingness to adhere to the regulations established under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration.

**Recognition of the Hawaiian Republic.** Since communicating the voluminous correspondence in regard to Hawaii and the action taken by the senate and house of representatives on certain questions submitted to the judgment and order of congress, the organization of a government in place of the provisional arrangement which followed the deposition of the queen has been announced, with evidence of its effective operation. The recognition usual in such cases has been accorded the new government.

**Relations with Mexico.** Good will fostered by many interests in common has marked our relations with our nearest southern neighbor. Peace being restored along her northern frontier, Mexico has asked the punishment of her late disturbers of her tranquility. There ought to be a new treaty of commerce and navigation with that country to take the place of the one which terminated thirteen years ago. The friendliness of the intercourse between the two countries is attested by the fact that during this long period the commerce of each has steadily increased under the rule of mutual consideration, being neither stimulated by conventional arrangements nor retarded by jealous rivalries or selfish distrust.

**The Bluefields Incident.** Prominent among the questions of the year was the Bluefields incident. It is known as the Mosquito Indian strip, bordering on the Atlantic ocean and within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua. By the treaty of 1850 between Great Britain and Nicaragua the former government expressly recognized the sovereignty of the latter over the strip, and a limited form of self-government was guaranteed to the Mosquito Indians, to be exercised according to their customs for themselves and other dwellers within its limits. The so-called native government, which grew to be largely made up of aliens for many years, disputed the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the strip and claimed the right to maintain therein a practically independent municipal government. Early in the past effort years of

Nicaragua to maintain sovereignty over the Mosquito territory led to serious disturbances, culminating in the suppression of the native government and the establishment of an impracticable composite administration, in which Nicaraguan and alien residents were to participate. Failure was followed by an insurrection for the same purpose, and Nicaraguan rule expelling her alien subjects and the old organization. This in turn gave place to the existing local government establishing and upheld by Nicaragua.

**Relations with Russia.** The sealing interests of Russia in Behring sea are second only to our own. A modus vivendi has therefore been concluded with the imperial government restrictive of poaching on the Russian rookeries and of sealing in waters which were not comprehended in the protected area defined in the Paris award.

Occasion has been found to urge upon the Russian government equality of treatment for our citizens in the discharge of their occupations have been extended throughout Europe. Admitting, as we do, foreign corporations to transact business in the United States, we naturally expect no less tolerance for our own in the ample field of commerce abroad.

**Salvadorians Sheltered.** The government of Salvador having been overthrown by an abrupt popular outbreak, certain of its military and civil officers, while hotly pursued by infuriated insurgents, sought refuge on board the United States steamer Bennington, then lying in Salvadorian port. Although the practice of asylum is not favored by this government, yet, in view of the imminent peril which threatened the fugitives and solely from considerations of humanity, they were afforded shelter by our naval commander, and when afterwards demanded under our treaty of extradition with Salvador for trial on charges of murder, arson and robbery, I directed that such of them as had not voluntarily left the ship be conveyed to one of our nearest ports, where a hearing could be had before a judicial officer in accordance with the terms of the treaty. On their arrival at San Francisco such a proceeding was promptly instituted before the United States district judge, who held that the acts constituted piracy, and that the accused were political, and discharged all the accused except one Cienfuegos, who was held for an attempt to murder. Thereupon I was constrained to direct the release of the remainder, and an attempt to murder was not one of the crimes charged against him and upon which his surrender to the Salvadorian authorities had been demanded.

**Remonstrance with Spain.** Unreasonable and unjust fines imposed by Spain on the vessels and commerce of the United States have demanded from time to time during the last twenty years earnest remonstrance on the part of this government. In the immediate past exorbitant penalties have been imposed upon our vessels and goods by customs authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico for clerical errors of the most trivial character on manifests or bills of lading. In some cases fines amounting to thousands of dollars have been levied upon cargoes of the carrying vessels when the goods in question were not of the country. There have been exacted even when the error had been detected and the Spanish authorities notified before the arrival of the goods in port.

**Turkey and the Armenians.** In my last annual message I alluded to the claim on the part of Turkey of the right to expel, as persons undesirable and dangerous, Armenians naturalized in the United States. While this government acquiesces in the asserted right of expulsion it would not consent that Armenians may be imprisoned or otherwise punished for no other reason than having acquired without imperial consent American citizenship.

**Disturbances in Samoa.** In my last annual message I referred briefly to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Samoa under the operation of the Berlin conference, illustrating the impolicy of entangling alliances with foreign powers, and on May 9, 1894, in response to a resolution of the senate, I sent a special message and a communication to congress on the subject, which emphasized my previously expressed opinions. Later occurrences, the correspondence in regard to which will be laid before congress, further demonstrate the wisdom of the policy which was devised by the three powers and forced upon the Samoans against their inveterate hostility can be maintained only by the employment of a large contingent of military forces and at no small sacrifice of life and treasure.

**Revenue Receipts.** The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to \$372,822,498.29, and expenditures to \$442,605,758.87, leaving a deficit of \$69,803,260.58. There was a decrease of \$1,932,474.85 in the ordinary expenses of the government, as compared with the corresponding year. There was collected from customs \$181,818,530.62, and from internal revenue \$147,168,449.70. The balance of the income for the year, amounting to \$33,000,000, was derived from the sales of lands and other sources.

**Imports and Exports.** The value of our dutiable imports amounted to \$775,399,086, being \$146,657,025 less than during the preceding year, and the imports free of duty amounted to \$379,795,356, being \$90,748,075 less than during the preceding year. The receipts from customs were \$73,599,480.11 less, and from internal revenue \$148,339,397.97 less than in 1893.

The total tax collected from distilled spirits was \$86,259,250.25; on manufactured tobacco, \$28,817,968.62; and on fermented liquors, \$31,414,783.94.

Our export of merchandise, domestic and foreign, amounted during the year to \$892,140,572, being an increase over the preceding year of \$44,465,378.

**Movement of Gold and Silver.** The total amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was \$76,898,061, as against \$108,180,444 during the fiscal year 1893. The amount imported was \$72,449,119, as against \$21,171,381 during the preceding year. The imports of silver were \$15,266,558, and the exports were \$50,451,265.

**Sugar Bounty.** The total bounty paid upon the production of sugar in the United States for the fiscal year was \$12,103,208.89, being an increase of \$2,725,078.07 over the amount paid during the preceding year. The amount of bounty paid from July 1, 1894, to August 28, 1894, the time when further payments ceased by operation of law, was \$10,135,844. The amount of bounty paid on the payment of the bounty upon sugar during the fiscal year was \$130,140.85.

**An Estimated Deficit.** It is estimated that upon the basis of our present revenue laws the receipts of the government during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, will be \$424,473,744 and its expenditures \$444,427,748.44, resulting in a deficit of \$20,000,000.

**The Circulation.** On the first day of November, 1894, the total stock of money of all kinds in our country was \$2,240,773,888, as against \$2,204,851,000 on the 1st of November, 1893, and the money of all kinds in circulation or not included in the treasury holdings was \$1,672,093,422, or \$24.27 per capita upon an estimated population of 68,887,000.

**Purchase of Silver Bullion.** At the same date there was held in the treasury gold bullion amounting to \$4,615,177.55 and silver bullion which was purchased at a cost of \$127,779,068. The purchase of silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, ceased on the first day of November, 1893, and up to that time there had been purchased during the fiscal year 1,917,658.78 fine ounces, at a cost of \$8,715,511.82, an average cost of \$4.54 per fine ounce. The total amount of silver purchased from the time that law took effect until the repeal of its purchasing clause, on the date last mentioned, was 185,674,682.53 fine ounces, which cost \$1,851,021.25, the average price per fine ounce being \$10.244.

**Coinage.** The total amount of standard silver dollars coined at the mints of the United States since the passage of the act of February 23, 1876, is \$421,776,408, of which \$378,166,793 were coined under the provisions of that act, \$38,331,143 under the provisions of the act of January 18, 1890, and \$5,278,472 under the act providing for the coinage of trade-dollar bullion.

The total coinage of all metals of our mints during the last fiscal year consisted of 63,465,229 pieces, valued at \$10,211,730.06, of which there were 399,474,912.51 in gold coined; 4753 in standard silver dollars; \$6,024,140.30 in subsidiary silver coin; and \$7,619,918.26 in minor coin. During the calendar year ending June 30, 1894, the total amount of precious metals in the United States was estimated at 1,739,323 fine ounces of gold, of the commercial and coinage value of \$35,955,000

and 60,000,000 fine ounces of silver of the bullion or market value of \$46,800,000 and of the coinage value of \$77,000,000.

**National Banks.** Fifty national banks were organized during the year ending October 31, 1894, with a capital of \$5,285,000, and seventy-nine with a capital of \$10,475,000, went in voluntary liquidation. The total number of national banks in existence on the 31st day of October last, was 4,786, being 40 less than the number on October 31, 1893. The total capital stock paid in was \$972,677,335, being \$9,073,491 less than at the same time in the previous year, and the surplus fund and undivided profits totaled \$25,735,000. The purpose of the act of August 10, 1893, which was \$16,089,780 less than on October 31, 1893.

**The Army.** From the report of the secretary of war it appears that the strength of the army of regulars on October 31, 1894, was 23,433 officers and 25,735 enlisted men. Although this is apparently a very slight decrease compared with the previous year, the actual effective force has been increased by the reorganization of the system of recruiting and the consequent release to regimental duty of the maximum number of men serving at the recruiting depots. The abolition of these depots, it is predicted, will furthermore effect an annual reduction approximating \$30,000 in the direct expenditures, besides promoting the health, morals and discipline of the troops.

**Should Have Its Full Legal Strength.** While the maximum legal strength of the army is 25,000 men, the effective strength, through various causes, is but little over 20,000 men. The purpose of the act does not, therefore, seem to be fully attained by the existing condition. While no considerable increase in the army is in my judgment demanded by reason of the present military situation, it is steadily engaged for some years has so far developed as to suggest that the effective strength of the army be now made at least equal to the full legal strength.

**Army and the Strikes.** It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that in obedience to the commands of the constitution and the laws, and for the purpose of protecting the property of the nation, and in carrying the proceeds of federal courts and removing lawless obstructions to the performance by the government of its legitimate functions, it became necessary in various localities during the year to employ a considerable number of regular troops. The duty was discharged promptly, courageously and with marked discretion by the officers and men.

**Expenses of the War Department.** The total expenditures for the war department for the year ended June 30, 1894, amounting to \$2,000,000,000, were \$2,000,000,000 for salaries and contingent expenses, \$2,000,000,000 for the support of the military establishments, \$2,000,000,000 for miscellaneous objects and \$2,000,000,000 for the support of the military establishments.

**The Militia.** The total enrollment of the militia of the several states is 117,533 officers and enlisted men. An increase of 5,343 over the number reported at the close of the previous year. The reports of militia inspectors by regular army officers show a marked increase in interest and efficiency in the militia organizations, and I strongly recommend a continuance of the policy of affording every practical encouragement possible to this important auxiliary of our military establishment.

**More Courts Needed.** The report of the attorney general notes the gratifying progress made by the supreme court in overcoming the arrears of its business and in reaching a condition in which it will be able to discharge its duties without any unreasonable delay. This result is, of course, very largely due to the successful working of the plan inaugurating circuit courts of appeals. In respect to these tribunals the suggestion is made in quarters entitled to the highest consideration that an additional circuit judge for each circuit would greatly strengthen these courts and the confidence of the public in the judiciary, and that such an addition would not create a greater force of judges than the increasing business of such courts requires. I commend the suggestion to the careful consideration of the congress.

**Federal Prisons.** Eight years ago in my annual message, I urged upon the congress as strongly as I could the location and construction of two prisons for the confinement of United States prisoners. A similar recommendation has been made from time to time since, and a law was passed providing for the selection of sites for three such institutions. No appropriation has, however, been made to carry out the plan, and the old and discreditable condition still exists.

**The Postal Service.** The report of the postmaster-general presents a comprehensive statement of the operations of the post office department for the preceding year, and the expenditures for the year amounted to \$75,080,470.04 and the expenditures to \$84,324,414.15. The transactions of the postal service indicate with barometrical certainty that fluctuation in the price of paper, and the consequent increase in the cost of postage, as business complications continued to exist throughout the last year to an unforeseen extent, it is not surprising that the expenditures of the post office department, which was estimated in advance at about \$80,000,000 should be exceeded by nearly \$1,250,000.

**Reform in Second Class Matter.** The expenditures increase steadily and necessarily with the growth and needs of the country so that the deficiency is greater or less in any year depending upon the volume of the business. It is unnecessary to state that this deficiency is unnecessary and might be obviated at once if the law regulating rates upon mail matter of the second class was modified. To that extent, however, the deficiency is not a second-class matter is one cent per pound, while the cost of such transmission to the government is eight times that amount. In the general terms of the law, this rate applies to newspapers and periodicals, and extensions of the meaning of these terms from time to time have admitted to the privileges intended for legitimate newspapers and periodicals, and created abuses the cost of which amounts in the aggregate to the total deficiency of the post office department.

**Growth of the Service.** The total number of post offices in the United States on the 30th day of June, 1894, was 99,565, an increase of 1,224 over the number of the preceding year. Of these 3,428 were presidential, an increase of that class of 88 over the preceding year. Six hundred and ten cities and towns are provided with free delivery, thirty-three other cities and towns entitled to this service under the law have not been accorded it on account of insufficient funds. The expense of free delivery for the current fiscal year will be more than \$1,000,000, and the amount of the item of expenditure is subject to constant increase. The estimated cost of rural free delivery generally is so very large that it ought not to be considered in the present condition of affairs. During the year \$30 additional domestic money-order offices were established. The total number of these offices at the close of the year was 19,274. There were 14,200,000 money orders issued during the year, being an increase over the preceding year of 994,300. The value of these orders amounted to \$138,793,579.49, an increase of \$1,217,143.84. There were also issued during the year postal notes amounting to \$12,640,004.55.

During the year 218 international money order offices were added to those already established, making a total of 2,255 such offices in operation June 30, 1894. The number of international money orders issued during the year was 917,824, a decrease in number of 138,170 and their value was \$13,722,653.11, a decrease in amount of \$2,549,882.58. The number of orders paid was 801,180, an increase over the preceding year of 60,265, and their value was \$9,568,493.76, an increase of \$1,285,118.08.

From the report of the secretary of the treasury it appears that the total issue of money orders and postal notes for the year amounted to \$165,235,129.35. The number of letters and packages mailed during the year for postal delivery was 4,350,000, an increase of 11,217,143.84. There were also issued during the year postal notes amounting to \$12,640,004.55.

**Alloiments in Severalty.** I have always believed that allotments of reservation lands to Indians in severalty should be made sparingly or at least slowly and with the utmost caution. In these days when agriculturalists and stock raisers of experience and intelligence find their lot a hard one, we ought not to expect Indians, unless far advanced in civilization and habits of industry, to support themselves on the small tracts of land usually allotted to them. If the self-supporting scheme by allotment fails the wretched pauperism of the allottees which results is worse than the original condition of regulated dependence. It is evident that the evil consequences of ill advised allotments are intensified in cases where the false step cannot be retraced on account of the purchase by the government of the reservation lands remaining after allotments are made and the disposition of such remaining lands to settlers or purchasers from the government.

**Whoever Allotting to the Indians.** Whenever allotting lands to any Indian on the reservation has previously settled upon a lot and cultivated it, or shown a disposition to improve it in any way, such lot should certainly be allotted to him and this should be made plainly obligatory by statute.

**The Navy.** Attention is called to the report of the secretary of the navy, which shows very gratifyingly the progress of the construction of our new navy. All the vessels now building, including the three torpedo boats authorized at the last session of congress and excepting the battleship USS Oregon, will probably be completed during the coming fiscal year. The estimates for the increase of the navy for the year ending June 30, 1895, are large, but they include practically the entire sum necessary to complete and equip all the new ships now in commission, so that unless new ships are authorized the appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, would be insufficient to meet the requirements for the coming year by at least \$12,000,000.

**More Battleships Needed.** The secretary presents with much earnestness a plea for the authorization of three additional battleships and ten or twelve torpedo boats. While the unarmored vessels heretofore authorized, including those now nearing completion, will constitute a fleet, which it is believed is sufficient for ordinary cruising purposes, the unarmored vessels are not necessary to complete the vessels now building will be delivered before the 1st of June next. If no new contracts are given out contractors must be directed to complete their plants must be idle. Battleships authorized at this time would not be well under way until late in the coming fiscal year, and at least three years and 30,000 tons of iron would be required for their completion. The secretary states that not more than 15 per cent. of the cost of such ships need be included in the appropriation for the coming year. I recommend that provision be made for the construction of additional battleships and torpedo boats.

The secretary recommends the manufacture not only of a reserve supply of ordnance and machinery for the navy, but also a supply for the auxiliary fleet. Guns and their appurtenances should be provided and kept on hand for both these purposes. We have not to-day a single gun that could be put into service by the navy, but the international navigation company or any other ship of our reserve navy. The manufacture of guns at the Washington navy yard is proceeding rapidly, but their plants must be idle. It will be required to wait for their guns or ordnance equipment.

**Civil Service in the Navy.** The system adopted a few years ago regulating the employment of labor at the navy yards is commendable and has fully demonstrated its usefulness and expediency. It is within the domain of civil service reform inasmuch as workmen are employed through a bona fide contractor, each navy yard are given work without reference to politics and in the order of their application, preference, however, being given to army and navy veterans and those having former navy yard employment. The system suggested by experience have been made to the rules regulating the system. Through its operation the work at our navy yards has been vastly improved. The number of men employed at the navy yards has been honestly and fairly awarded to willing and competent applicants. It is hoped that if this system continues to be strictly adhered to, such a consequence as an equalization of party benefits as will remove all temptation to relax or abandon it.

**The Public Domain.** The report of the secretary of the interior exhibits a very interesting and numerous and interesting branches of the public service connected with his department. I commend this report and the valuable recommendations of the secretary to the careful attention of the congress. The public land disposed of during the year amounted to 10,406,100.77 acres, including 28,670.05 of Indian lands. It is estimated that the public domain now contains 400,000,000 acres, including, however, about 80,000,000 acres in Alaska as well as military reservations and railroad and other selections of land. The total cash received from the sale of lands amounted to \$2,742,285.70 including \$91,081.03 received for Indian lands. Thirty-five thousand patents were issued for agricultural lands and 3,100 patents for mineral lands. The total number of patents issued in severalty, the land so allotted being inalienable by the Indian allottees for a period of twenty-five years and the patents were not patented on account of railroad and wagon road grants during the year. During the year 865,538 acres of land and at the close of the year 2,000 acres were embraced in the list of selections by railroad and wagon-road companies, and awaited settlement. The selections of swamp lands and that taken as indemnity therefor since the passage of the act of March 3, 1879, amount to 1,849,000 acres, or nearly 80,000,000 acres, of which 58,000,000 have been patented to states. About 138,000 acres were patented during the last year. Nearly 200,000 acres of school and education grants were approved during the year and at its close 1,280,363.81 acres remained unadjusted.

**Protection of the Lands.** It appears that the appropriation for the current year on account of special service for the protection of the public lands and the timber thereon is much less than those for previous years and inadequate for an efficient performance of the work. A larger sum of money than has heretofore been appropriated for the year past on this account has been returned to the government as a result of the labors of those employed in the particular service mentioned, and I hope it will not be considered a precedent for the appropriation. I fully endorse the recommendation of the secretary that adequate protection be provided for our forest reserves, and that a comprehensive forestry system be established. Such cooperators and superintendents as are necessary to protect the forests already reserved should be provided. I am of the opinion that there should be a permanent force of foresters employed under present laws under which the government for a very small consideration is rapidly losing title to immense tracts of land covered with timber which should be properly reserved as permanent sources of timber supply.

**A Land Court Needed.** An exceedingly important recommendation of the secretary relates to the manner in which contests and litigated cases growing out of efforts to obtain government land are determined. The present procedure in such controversies depend in all their stages is taken before the local registers and receivers, and yet these officers have no power to subpoena witnesses or to enforce their attendance in court. These cases, numbering 3,000 or 4,000 annually, are sent by the local officers to the commissioner of the general land office for his action. The evidence of his duties requires him to make the decisions of the registers and receivers without an opportunity of thorough personal examination. Nearly 2,000 of these cases are appealed annually, and some of the most important cases of the interior. Burdened with other important administrative duties, his determination of these appeals must be almost perfunctory and based upon the examination of others, though this determination of the secretary operates as a final adjudication upon rights of very great importance. I concur in the opinion that the commissioner of the general land office should be relieved from the duty of deciding litigated land cases; that a nonpartisan court should be created to pass on such cases, and that the decisions of this court should be final, at least so far as the decisions of the department are now final.

**Alloiments in Severalty.** I have always believed that allotments of reservation lands to Indians in severalty should be made sparingly or at least slowly and with the utmost caution. In these days when agriculturalists and stock raisers of experience and intelligence find their lot a hard one, we ought not to expect Indians, unless far advanced in civilization and habits of industry, to support themselves on the small tracts of land usually allotted to them. If the self-supporting scheme by allotment fails the wretched pauperism of the allottees which results is worse than the original condition of regulated dependence. It is evident that the evil consequences of ill advised allotments are intensified in cases where the false step cannot be retraced on account of the purchase by the government of the reservation lands remaining after allotments are made and the disposition of such remaining lands to settlers or purchasers from the government.

**Whoever Allotting to the Indians.** Whenever allotting lands to any Indian on the reservation has previously settled upon a lot and cultivated it, or shown a disposition to improve it in any way, such lot should certainly be allotted to him and this should be made plainly obligatory by statute.

In the light of experience, and considering the uncertainty of the Indian situation and its tendencies in the future, I am disposed to be very cautious in making allotments, but I incline to agree with the secretary of the interior in the opinion that when allotments are made the balance of reservation land remaining after allotment, instead of being bought by the government from the Indians and opened for settlement with such sound and unfair practices as seem unavoidable, should remain for a time at least as common land or be sold by the government on behalf of the Indians in an orderly way and at fixed prices, to be determined by its local agents, and that the proceeds, less expenses, should be held in trust for the benefit of the Indian proprietors.

**Indian Schools.** The intelligent Indian school management of the past year has been followed by gratifying results. Efforts have been made to advance the work in a sound and practical manner. Five institutes of Indian teachers have been held during the year, and have proved very beneficial through the views exchanged and methods discussed, particularly applicable to Indian education. Efforts are being made in the direction of a graduation of the number of Indian contract schools, so that in a comparatively short time they may give way altogether to government schools, and it is hoped that the change may be so gradual as to be perfected without too great expense to the government or undue disregard of investments made by those who have established and are maintaining such contract schools.

**Pensioners.** At the close of the last fiscal year, on the 30th of June, 1894, there were 969,544 persons on our pension rolls, being a net increase of 3,532 over the number reported at the end of the previous year. These pensioners may be classified as follows: Soldiers and sailors, survivors of all wars, 753,908; widows and relatives of deceased soldiers, 215,162; army nurses in the war of the rebellion, 41,000; these pensioners 32,039 are surviving soldiers of Indian and other wars prior to the late civil war, and the widows and relatives of such soldiers. The remainder, numbering 655,363, are receiving pensions for services rendered in the rebellion, and of these 469,341 are on the rolls under the authority of the act of June 27, 1890, sometimes called the dependent pension law. The total amount expended for pensions during the year was \$139,894,461.05, leaving an unexpended balance from the sum appropriated of \$25,206,712.65. The sum necessary to meet pension expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1895, is estimated at \$149,000,000.

**Pension Frauds.** The barefaced and extensive pension frauds exposed under the direction of the courageous and generous veteran soldier now at the head of the bureau, have not only revealed the fact that no purgation of our pension rolls was needed or that continued vigilance and prompt action are not necessary to the same end. The accusation that an effort to detect pension frauds is evidence of a lack of respect for our worthy veterans, and a denial of their claims to the generosity of the government, suggests an unfortunate indifference to the patriotic motives which have induced the motive the securing of a pension and indicates a willingness to be blind to the existence of mean and treacherous crimes which lay upon demagogic fears and make a mockery of the patriotic impulse of a grateful people.

**Eleventh Census.** The completion of the eleventh census is now in charge of the commissioner of labor. The total disbursements on account of the work of the bureau during the year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to \$10,365,675.81. At the close of the year the number of persons employed in the census office was 673. At present there are about 400. The whole number of persons employed to comprehend the eleventh census will be twenty-five, and they will contain 22,270 printed pages. The assurance is confidently made that before the close of the present calendar year the material for the eleventh census will be practically in hand, and the census can certainly be closed by the 4th of March, 1895. After that the revision and proof-reading necessary to bring out the volumes will be completed. The text of the census volumes has been limited, as far as possible, to the analysis of statistics presented. The method, which is in accordance with law, has caused more or less dissatisfaction in quarters where the public interest, for when the commissioner of labor took charge of the work he found much matter on hand, which, according to his rule, he was compelled to discard. The method is compared according to the theory that it is designed to collect facts and certify them to the public—not to elaborate arguments or to present personal views.

**Department of Agriculture.** The secretary of agriculture in his report reviews the operations of his department for the last fiscal year, and makes recommendations for the further extension of its usefulness. His report is a saving and exploring the treasury of \$600,000, which is covered back by the report. This sum is 23 per cent. of the entire appropriation. A special study has been made of the demand for American farm products at all foreign markets, especially Great Britain.

That country received from the United States during the nine months ending September 30, 1894, 335,910 live head of cattle, valued at \$36,500,000, as against 182,611 cattle valued at \$16,634,000, during the same period for 1893. During the first six months of 1894 the United Kingdom took also 12,000,000 pounds of dressed beef from the United States, valued at nearly \$10,000,000. The report shows that during the nine months immediately preceding September 30, 1894, the United States exported to Great Britain 222,075,000 pounds of apples, valued at 1,900,000 bushels, valued at \$2,500,000, and of horses, 2,811, at an average value of \$139 per head. There was a falling off in American exports of \$15,000,000 worth of wheat, the secretary is inclined to believe that wheat may not, in the future, be the staple export cereal product of our country, but that corn will continue to advance in importance as an export on account of the new uses to which it is constantly being appropriated.

The exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to \$1,233,308,728.28 per cent. of American exports of every description, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain took more than 54 per cent. of all farm products finding foreign markets.

**The Weather Bureau.** The amount appropriated for the weather bureau was \$51,100; of that sum \$138,500, or 14 per cent., has been saved and is returned to the treasury. As illustrating the usefulness of this service, it may be here stated that the warnings which were generally given of two tropical storms occurring in September and October of the present year resulted in detaining safely in port 2,305 vessels, valued at \$3,362,300, laden with cargoes of probably still greater value. What is much more important and gratifying many human lives on these ships were also undoubtedly saved.

**Bureau of Animal Industry.** The appropriation to the bureau of animal industry was \$350,000, and the expenditures for the year were only \$405,420.24, thus leaving unexpended \$354,579.76. The inspection of beef animals for export and interstate trade has been continued, and 2,941,036 head were inspected during the year at a cost of \$13 cents per head, against 43 cents for 1893. The amount of pork microscopically examined was 35,487,395 pounds, against 20,574,410 pounds in the preceding year. The cost of this inspection has been diminished from 84 cents per head in 1893 to 6 cents in 1894.

**Valuable Experiments.** The office of experiment stations, which is a part of the United States department of agriculture, has during the past year engaged itself almost wholly in preparing for publication works based upon the reports of agricultural experiment stations and other institutions for agricultural inquiry in the United States and foreign countries. The secretary, in his report for 1893, called attention to the fact that the appropriations made for the support of the experiment stations throughout the union were the only moneys taken out of the national treasury by act of congress for which no accounting to federal authorities was required. Responding to this suggestion, the secretary of the department for the present fiscal year, provided that:

which produce these conditions, to the... the department of agriculture immediately sent out blank forms of expense accounts to each station, and proposes in addition to make, through trusted experts, systematic examination of the several stations during the year, for the purpose of acquiring by personal investigation the detailed information necessary to enable the secretary of agriculture to make the statute provides, a satisfactory report to congress. The boards of management of the several stations, with great alacrity and cordiality, have approved the amendment of the law providing this supervision of their expenditures, anticipating that it will increase the efficiency of the stations and protect their directors and managers from charges concerning their use of public funds, besides bringing the department of agriculture into closer and more confidential relations with the experimental stations, and through their joint efforts largely increasing the usefulness to the agriculture of the country.

Acting upon a recommendation contained in the report of 1903, congress appropriated \$10,000 to enable the secretary of agriculture to investigate and report upon the nutritive value of various articles and commodities used for human food, with special suggestion of full, wholesome and edible ration less wasteful, and more economical than those in common use. For this appropriation the department has prepared and now has nearly ready for distribution an elementary discussion of the nutritive value and pecuniary economy of food. When we consider that fully one-half of all the money earned by the wage-earners of the civilized world is expended by them for food, the importance and utility of such an investigation is apparent.

The department expended in the fiscal year 1902, \$2,345,800.56, and out of that sum the total amount expended in scientific research was 45.6 per cent. But in the year ending June 30, 1904, out of the total expenditure of \$3,098,888 the department applied \$1.8 per cent of that sum to scientific work and investigation. It is, therefore, very plainly observable that the economies which have been effected in the administration of the department have not been at the expense of scientific research.

An Agricultural Census. A further important utility in agricultural statistics is found in their elucidation of the relation of the supply of farm products to the demand for them in the markets of the United States and of the world. It is deemed possible that an agricultural census may be taken each year through the agents of the statistical division of the department, and the results recommended for trial by the chief of that division. Its scope would be:

1. The area under each of the more important crops.
2. The aggregate products of each of such crops.
3. The quantity of wheat and corn in the hands of farmers at a date after the spring sowing and before the beginning of the beginning of harvest, and also the quantity of cotton and tobacco remaining in the hands of planters, either at the same date or at some other designated time.
4. A Service Reform.

The advantages to the public service of an adherence to the principles of civil service reform are constantly more apparent, and nothing is so encouraging to those in official life who honestly desire to see the government as the increasing appreciation by our people of these advantages.

To Protect Public Health. I am entirely convinced that we ought not to be longer without a national board of health or national health officer charged with the duties that such as pertain to the protection of our country from the invasion of pestilence and disease. This would involve the establishment, by such board or officer, of proper quarantine regulations, or the giving of aid and counsel to local authorities on the subject, prompt advice and assistance to locate boards of health or health officers in the suppression of contagious diseases, and in the case where there are no such local boards or officers the immediate direction by the national board or officer of measures of suppression, constant and authentic information concerning the health of foreign countries, and all the other measures as related to contagious diseases, and consideration of regulations to be enforced in foreign ports to prevent the introduction of contagion into our country, and the measures which should be adopted to secure their enforcement.

The Labor Inquiry. By virtue of a statute of the United States passed in 1882, it is the duty of the Hon. John D. Kerman, of the state of New York, and Hon. Nicholas E. Worthington, of the state of Illinois to form with Hon. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, who was designated by said statute, a commission of inquiry into the causes of the controversies between certain railroads and their employees which had resulted in an extensive and dangerous strike, accompanied by much violence and dangerous disturbance with considerable loss of life and great destruction of property. The report of the commission has been submitted to me and will be transmitted to the congress, with the evidence taken up on their investigation. Their work has been well done, and their standing and intelligence give assurance that the report and suggestions they make are worthy of careful consideration.

Favors Free Coal and Iron. The tariff act passed at the last session of the congress needs important amendments if it is to be executed effectively and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will not change rates of duty, I am still very decidedly in favor of putting coal and iron upon the free list.

The Sugar Schedule. So far as the sugar schedule is concerned, I would be glad, under existing aggravations, to see every particle of differential duty in favor of refined sugar, withdrawn out of our tariff law. If with all the favor now accorded the sugar refining interests in our tariff laws, it still insists on the extent of closing refineries, and the consequent increased workmen, it would seem to present a hopeless case for reasonable legislative aid.

An Argument for Free Ships. With the advent of a new tariff policy not only calculated to relieve the consumers of our land in the cost of their daily life, but to invite a better development of American thrift and create for us closer and more profitable commercial relations with the rest of the world, it follows as a logical and imperative necessity that we should at once remove the chief if not the only obstacle which has so long prevented our participation in the foreign carrying trade of the sea. A tariff built upon the theory that it is well to check imports and that a home market should bound the industry and effort of American producers, was fully supplemented by a refusal to allow American registry to vessels built abroad, though owned and navigated by our people, thus establishing a willingness to abandon all contest for the advantages of American trans-oceanic carriage. Our new tariff policy, built upon the theory that it is well to encourage such imports as are our people need, and that our products and manufactures should find markets in every part of the habitable globe, is constantly supplemented by the greatest possible liberty to our citizens in the ownership and navigation of ships in which our products and manufactures may be transported.

The Issue of Bonds. During the last month the gold reserved in the treasury for the purpose of redeeming the notes of the government circulating as money in the hands of the people became so reduced, and its further depletion in the near future seemed so certain that in the exercise of proper care for the public welfare it became necessary to replenish the reserve and thus maintain popular faith in the ability and determination of the government to meet, as agreed, its pecuniary obligations. It would have been well if in this emergency authority had existed to issue bonds of the government bearing a low rate of interest and maturing within a short period, but the congress having failed to confer such authority, resort was necessarily had to the resumption act of 1875, and pursuant to its provisions bonds were issued drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and maturing ten years after their issue, that being the shortest time authorized by the act. I am glad to say, however, that on the sale of these bonds the premium received operated to reduce the rate of interest to be paid by the government to less than 5 per cent.

I cannot believe that any of our citizens are deliberately willing that their government should default in its pecuniary obligations or that its financial operations should be reduced to a silver basis. At any rate I should not feel that my duty was done if I omitted any effort I could make to avert such a calamity.

Change in Currency System Advocated. The absolute divorcement of the government from the business of banking is the ideal relationship of the government to the circulation of the currency of the country. This condition cannot be immediately reached, but as a step in that direction, and as a means of securing a more elastic currency and obviating other objections to the present arrangement of bank circulation, the secretary of the treasury presents in his report a scheme modifying present banking laws and providing for the issue of circulating notes by state banks free from taxation under certain limitations.

It is proposed to repeal all laws providing for the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation; to permit national banks to issue circulating notes not exceeding in amount 75 per cent of their paid up and unpaid capital, provided they deposit with the government, as a guarantee fund, in United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890 a sum equal in amount to 30 per cent of the notes they desire to issue, this deposit to be maintained at all times, but whenever any bank retires any part of its circulation a proportional part of its guarantee fund shall be returned to it; to permit the secretary of the treasury to prepare and keep on hand ready for issue in case an increase in circulation is desired blank national bank notes for each bank having circulation, and to repeal the provisions of the present law imposing limitations and restrictions upon banks desiring to reduce or increase their circulation—thus permitting such increase or reduction within the limit of 75 per cent of capital to be quickly made as emergencies arise.

In addition to the guarantee fund required, it is proposed to provide a safety fund for the immediate redemption of the circulating notes of failed banks, by imposing a small annual tax, say one-half of 1 per cent, upon the average circulation of each bank until the fund amount to 5 per cent of the total circulation outstanding. When a bank fails its guarantee fund is to be paid into this safety fund and its notes are to be redeemed in the first instance from such safety fund. This arrangement—any impairment of such fund caused by the failure of a bank from the immediately available cash assets of said bank, and if these should be insufficient such impairment to be made good by pro rata assessments among the other banks, their contributions constituting a first lien upon the assets of failed bank in favor of the contributing banks, as a further security it is contemplated that the existing condition fixing the individual liability of stockholders is to be retained and the bank's indebtedness on account of its circulating notes is to be made a first lien on all its assets. Another very important feature of this plan is the exemption of state banks from taxation by the United States in cases where it is shown to the satisfaction of the secretary of the treasury and controller of the currency by banks claiming exemption that they have not had outstanding their circulating notes exceeding 75 per cent of their paid-up and unpaid capital; that their stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of their circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership of stock; that the liability of said banks upon their circulating notes constitutes under their state law a first lien upon their assets; that such banks have kept and maintained a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes including treasury notes of 1890 equal to 30 per cent of their outstanding circulating notes and that such banks have promptly redeemed their circulating notes when presented at their principal or branch offices.

Conclusion. I conclude this communication, fully appreciating that the responsibility for all legislation affecting the people of the United States rests upon their representatives in the congress, and assuring them that, whether in accordance with their own views or not, I shall be glad to cooperate in perfecting any legislation that tends to the prosperity and welfare of our country.

GROVER CLEVELAND.  
Executive Mansion, December 3, 1894.

A LUCKY HUNT.

The Hunter Bagged a Precious Stone Instead of Game. Precious stones are still numerous in certain districts of India, but the rajahs who own the property are jealous of all strangers, and resent all trespassing. Occasionally a fine gem is found by a sportsman or traveler. A party of English officers was out one day shooting on the estate of a petty chief, but bagged little game.

On the return from the hunt a young officer picked up a stone which lay in his path, and idly threw it against a rock. It broke into a dozen pieces, and out tumbled a beautiful, brilliant pebble. The Englishman picked it up, looked at it, and was about to throw it away, but changed his mind, and thrust it into his pocket, remarking as he did so:

"I'll keep this thing as a memento of my hunt at this beastly place, where I didn't shoot so much as a rat."

Arrived at Bombay, the officer dropped into a jeweler's store to have his watch repaired. While at the counter his hand came in contact with the pebble which he still carried in his pocket. He showed it to the jeweler and said: "Here's a nice stone I found. What'll you give me for it?"

The man looked at the stone, and, after examining it carefully, answered: "I'll give you one hundred rupees for it."

Had the jeweler offered a shilling he might have been told to take the stone and keep the shilling, as the officer had not up to that time thought the find of any value; but the offer of one hundred rupees (about fifty dollars) awoke his suspicions that he had a fine diamond, and he responded with a laugh:

"I dare say you would give me that and a trifle more."

He did so, and sold his pebble in London for over three thousand pounds.—Youth's Companion.

An Unenviable Position.

The ways of the schoolmaster in Montillana, province of Granada, Spain, are hard. The schoolhouse in this particular place is used as a granary during the summer vacation. A short time ago the schoolmaster wished to begin his instruction again and wrote letters to the villagers who owned the grain in the building asking politely that they remove it. The answer was unexpected. The peasants, angry at the "assumption" of the fellow, stormed his house, pulled him out into the street and beat him badly. The excitement soon extended to all the people in the hamlet, and a large mob of howling men, women and children gathered about the house of the mayor. This doughy ruler brought order out of chaos by—ordering two of his servants to chase the schoolmaster out of town.

—Love can be misunderstood, but never overestimated.—Ram's Horn.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MAD—"How could you marry a man that you do not know?" Edith—"I certainly would not marry any man I do know."—Boston Transcript.

Weak as a Cat. Is a bad simile, for the cat is a very muscular animal for its size. But to be as weak as a convalescent after a wasting and protracted disease is to be weak indeed. Nothing in the way of a tonic promotes convalescence, hastens a gain in strength, like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It increases appetite, helps digestion and induces sleep. Nervous invalids derive from it unspeakable benefit. It cures malaria, rheumatism, constipation.

DAUGHTER—"Yes; but, mamma, I was only looking to see if he was looking to see if I was looking; that's all."—Town Topics.

Low Rate Excursions to the West. On December 4 and 15, 1894, the North-Western Line will sell Home-Seekers' Excursion tickets from stations in Illinois and Iowa to points in Nebraska, Wyoming and the Black Hills district of South Dakota at very low rates for the round trip; tickets good for return passage at any time within twenty days from date of sale. For tickets and detailed information apply to Agents Chicago & North-Western Railway.

The phonograph is something like the dude in that although it has no brains it talks freely.

A Child Enjoys. The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

"In the course of time everything will be utilized, and even the barber will give one a cut for the hair."—Galveston News.

Double the Quantity, Same Price. Such is the highly important change made by the proprietors of that standard remedy, Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, for internal and external use. This will be very acceptable to the public, and will doubtless result in a largely increased demand for this justly popular preparation.

ONLY those can forgive who love.—Ram's Horn.

Harvest Excursions. Nov. 20th, Dec. 4th and 18th the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Ry. will sell tickets at greatly reduced rates to all points in Texas, Eddy, New Mexico, and Lake Charles, La. For particulars address H. A. Chemir, Room 12 The Bookery, Chicago, Ill.

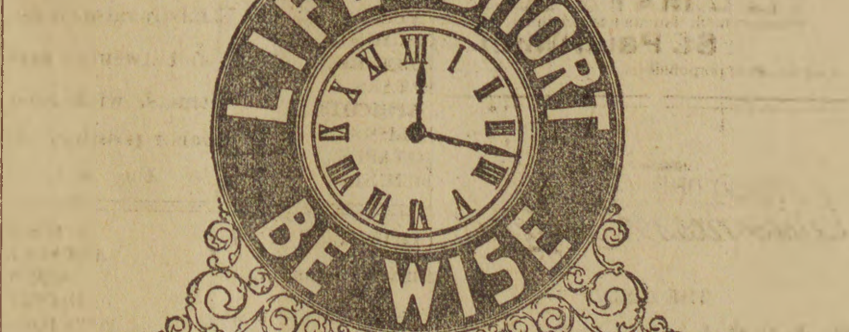
McVicker's Theater. "On the Mississippi," introducing the "Ku-Klux Klan," "Mardi Gras Carnival," floating theater on the river and other sensational incidents.

FARMERS say it goes against the grain to thrash wheat.

Hall's Catarrh Cure. Price 75c. Is a Constitutional Cure.

## GIVE ST. JACOBS OIL A CHANCE TO CURE YOUR RHEUMATISM

It will give you a chance to GO TO WORK CURED



AND ECONOMIZE YOUR TIME, HUSBAND YOUR STRENGTH & INCREASE YOUR PLEASURE BY USING SANTA CLAUS SOAP

BEST PUREST AND MOST ECONOMICAL. Sold everywhere by THE N. KEATRIBANK COMPANY Chicago.

It's a cold day for the housekeeper when Pearlina gets left. Take Pearlina from washing and cleaning and nothing remains but hard work. It shows in the things that are washed; it tells on the woman who washes. Pearlina saves work, and works safely. It leaves nothing undone that you want done well; what it leaves undone, it ought not to do.

### Beware

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearlina." IT'S FALSE—Pearlina is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearlina, do the honest thing—send it back. JAMES FYLE, N. Y.

## DRIVING SODA

FOR DURABILITY, ECONOMY AND FOR GENERAL BLACKING IS UNEQUALLED. HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS. WE ALSO MANUFACTURE THE SUPERIOR STONE POLISH. FOR AN AFTER DINNER SHINE, OR TO TOUCH UP SPOTS, WITH A CLOTH MAKES NO DUST, IN 5 & 10 CENT TIN BOXES. THE ONLY PERFECT PASTE. MORSE BROS. PROPS. CANTON, MASS.

## FLORIDA AND THE SUNNY SOUTH, BIG FOUR ROUTE

The frosty mornings, the chilly nights, are the first warnings from Winter's trumpet, and you watch the sun in his southward course, longing to follow him to a land where it is summer always. Are you going South this winter? Where are you going? The "BIG FOUR ROUTE" is the best line from Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, St. Paul, Indianapolis, Benton Harbor, Sandusky and intermediate points, with Solid Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, Wagner Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars to Cincinnati, where direct connections are made with solid trains with Pullman Sleeping Cars of the Chesapeake & Ohio, Queen & Crescent Routes and Louisville & Nashville Railways, to Hot Springs, Old Point Comfort and all points in Virginia and the Carolinas; to Jacksonville, St. Augustine and all points in Florida; to New Orleans and all principal cities in the South. Through Wagner and Pullman Sleeping Cars daily between St. Louis and Washington via the "Big Four" and the picturesque C. & O. Ry. Tourist rates will be in effect. Call on or address any Agent of the Big Four Route or its connecting lines, or address E. O. McCORMICK, D. B. MARTIN, Pass' Traffic Manager, Gen'l Pass' & Tkt. Agt., Big Four Route, Cincinnati, O.

## W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING. \$5 CORDOVAN. FRENCH MANUFACTURED. \$4.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. \$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. \$2.50 WORKINGMEN'S EXTRA FINE. \$2.15 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES' \$3.25 \$2.15 BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

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

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

### You want an Organ. Of course You want the BEST. The MASON & HAMLIN has won HIGHEST HONORS

At All Important World's Fairs since that of Paris, 1867, including Chicago, 1893, and is absolutely UNRIVALLED. If your local dealer does not sell our Pianos and Organs, we will send on approval direct from factory, to responsible parties, at our expense. Write for particulars. New Style 2327. New Styles at Popular Prices just out. Sold on our Easy Payment Plan or Rented until purchased. Catalogues free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN & PIANO CO., BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY.

I suffered terribly from roaring in my head during an attack of catarrh, and because very deaf, used Ely's Cream Balm and in three weeks could hear as well as ever.—A. E. Newman, Grand Rapids, Mich.

## CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM

Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Relieves the Sore Throat, Membrane from colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

### CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD NOW THE BEST LINE TO CALIFORNIA, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS.

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

### ALL MEN AND BOYS who use Tools should have our Illustrated Tool Catalogue, mailed free.—S. J. STEUBER, 43 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

\$100 A MONTH. Selling our goods. Mail samples 50c. FIRE ALARM CO., Iowa City, Ia. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

A N K A 1509

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

### PISO'S CURE FOR COUGHS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Best Cough Syrup. Taste Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION.

**KINGSTON.**

The Hix school did not close down as stated last week.

A little daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Turner.

The Pecatonica Journal notes the visit with Prof. Palmer at that place of Ernest P. Kipple and Clarence W. Uplinger.

O. B. Chalmers visited with J. D. Taplin, at Dixon, last week.

O. W. Ledeen transacted business in Chicago last week.

Skating on the river is fine.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Pond, of DeKalb, and Mrs. Bell, of Belvidere, ate Thanksgiving turkey at our bankers's.

O. S. Lowe left last week for Mineral Spring, Indiana, where he goes in search of health.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mosher, of DeKalb were here Sunday.

The Fox River Quarterly meeting of the Baptist church, will convene with the church at this place the latter part of this week, commencing on Friday night. Several meetings will be held to which all are invited.

"Queen Esther" will be given in Kingston the latter part of next week by home talent. Watch for bills.

The Sunday School convention held in North Kingston in the German church last Sunday was one of the most interesting ever held in this township.

Mrs. Martha Bishop, of Chicago, visited relatives here last week.

Miss Edith Lamson, of Rockford, was a guest last week at S. D. Whitney's.

Remember the two days' bazaar of the Ladies' Mite society, the last of this week, with a supper on Friday night and a grand entertainment on Saturday night.

**SYCAMORE.**

William Rochard family, of Kirkland, were visiting in this city on Saturday last.

Charles Johnson, a leading druggist, took by mistake a glass of crude carbonic acid on Monday last. Prompt treatment saved his life.

Martin Lentz, of Genoa, is one of the bailiffs at the December term of the Circuit Court, which convened on Monday afternoon.

The National Athletic club of Elgin, will give an athletic entertainment here Saturday night.

Mrs. Sturdevant died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Belyea, in this city, on Monday.

Dr. Riste has moved his family here from Chicago.

**A False Statement Corrected.**

The Press and a large number of citizens of Sandwich have accused the Somanank authorities of making application to the State Board of Health to have Sandwich quarantined to prevent the spread of small pox. The following letter and affidavit speak for themselves:

CHICAGO, Dec. 1, 1894. This is to certify that the Illinois State Board of Health has never been applied to by anyone to establish quarantine over the city of Sandwich, or to interfere in any way with the freedom of its people. [Signed] Wm. E. QUINE, Pres. State Board of Health.

State of Illinois, DeKalb county, ss. I, J. C. Seaton, hereby certify that the above is an exact copy of a letter given to me personally by Dr. Wm. E. Quine, Pres. State Board of Health, at his office in Chicago, at 3 o'clock p. m. Dec. 1, '94. S. C. SEATON.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 3d day of December, 1894. H. F. Hess, Notary Public.

**Electric Bitters.**

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other effections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle at F. T. Robinson's Drugstore.

Mr. Ira. P. Wetmore, a prominent real estate agent of San Angelo, Texas has used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in his family for several years as occasion required, and always with perfect success. He says: "I find it a perfect cure for our baby when troubled with colic or dysentery. I now feel that my outfit is not complete without a bottle of this Remedy at home or on a trip abroad. For sale by F. T. Robinson, Druggist.

**Schiller Theatre.**

This season at the Schiller theater is a notable one thus far. To judge from results up to date the house has swung into a full tide of popular attractions. Miss Marie Wainwright repeated the great New York success won in her intensely interesting society drama, "Daughters of Eve," the superb production of which at the Schiller theater ends with the present week.

Next week, commencing Sunday evening, December the 9th, that favorite comedian Mr. Charles Dickson, whose growing popularity keeps pace with his marked artistic advancement, as one of the most proficient and amusing actors of today, will be seen at the Schiller in his entirely original and farcical play "A Jolly Good Fellow". Mr. Dickson, who is so well remembered here for his laughable and delightful "Incog," comes to the Schiller for one week only, in this his most recent and greatest success. Wherever it has been seen "A Jolly Good Fellow" has been well and even enthusiastically received. The play is full of good sentiment, is pure in motive, rapid in action and in the hands of the excellent company Mr. Dickson brings here including several extremely pretty and dressy girls needed for this bright comedy cast, it is a thoroughly bright amusing and popular entertainment. Immediately succeeding "A Jolly Good Fellow" and beginning Sunday evening December 16th, the delightful singer and accomplished operatic star Camille D'Arville with her splendidly equipped opera company will produce the great operatic success of the season, "Madeleine or the Magic Kiss," by Stanislaus Strange, and Julian Edwards. "Madeleine" started out with a remarkable run of 160 nights at the Tremont theater, Boston at the first of the season and its enthusiastic popular reception everywhere since has been something unparalleled.

**Public School Scholars.**

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

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

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A steady job with the largest house in the west, 20 years established. With our facilities we can make a good salesman in two weeks from raw material. Nursery stock that is warranted to grow. 25 best varieties of seed potatoes in the world, etc. If you want money write stating age.

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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,**  
Main Street, Rockford, Ill.

**Piano, Organ,**

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

**ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY TIME CARD.**

Table with columns: PASSENGERS EAST, GENOA, CHICAGO. Lists train numbers and times for various routes.

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

Table with columns: LVE GENOA, ARR CHICAGO. Lists train numbers and times for routes to Chicago.

Table with columns: LVE CHICAGO, LVE GENOA. Lists train numbers and times for routes to Genoa.

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

**C. & N. W. R. R. TIME AT HENRIETTA.**

Table with columns: TRAINS GOING NORTH, TRAINS GOING SOUTH. Lists train numbers and times for routes to and from Henrietta.

**YAKIMA VALLEY**

APPLES PEACHES CHERRIES PEARS APRICOTS PLUMS GRAPES PRUNES

Easily raise on ten and twenty acre tracts, with least labor possible, all by the aid of

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

**CANCER AND OTHER**

Dr. Rush's Belts & Appliances

An electro-galvanic battery embodied into medicated Belts, Suspensories, Spinal Appliances, Abdominal Supporters, Vests, Drawers, Office Caps, Insoles, etc.

**DR. DODD'S Cure for COLIC IN HORSES.**

Every owner of a horse should keep it on hand. It may save the life of a valuable animal. One package will cure eight to ten cases. Price \$1.00. Sent by mail or express. Our Account Book, with essential hints to stable keepers, mailed free.

**THEO. F. SWAN,**

**Our First Annual Anniversary Sale.**

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

**Now For Our November Clearing Sale!**

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

**Great Department Store, ELGIN.**

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

**BUY THE LIGHT RUNNING NEW HOME** Sewing Machine advertisement with image of the machine.

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. 28 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

**W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.** Advertisement with image of a shoe and a man's portrait.

**PATENTS** C. A. SNOW & CO. Advertisement for patent services.

**REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY.** Made a Well Man of Me. FRENCH REMEDY advertisement with image of a man's portrait.

**ECONOMY REPAIRING OUTFIT.** Advertisement for repair services with image of tools.