

The Genoa Tribune.

DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE OF GENOA AND VICINITY.

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GENOA, N. Y., FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1899.

BY AMES BROS.

THE GENOA TRIBUNE,

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— BY —

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Clarence A. Ames. Frank W. Ames.

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NEIGHBORHOOD VILLAGES

The Happenings of the Week in Our Sister Villages.—Newsy Correspondence.

Ledyard.

APR 16—Cleaning yards and scraping roads seems to be the prevailing idea nowadays.

J. W. Corey and wife crossed the lake last week to attend the funeral of his grandmother.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Misner of Venice visited her parents here on Sunday.

Miss Lulu King has returned to Binghamton.

Miss Carrie Mason visited at Mrs. Haines' on Sunday.

Abbie Maine is spending the week with her sister at Venice.

Many were saddened to hear of the death of Frank Peckham, which occurred on Saturday at his home.

Frank Dixon was the first to start the plow in this vicinity.

We are glad to see Mr. Thomas out again after his siege with the grip.

John Rafferty is enlarging his factory and making other improvements.

APRIL 17—The roads are improving and also the sick.

Some new roofing was placed on the parsonage last week.

New officers have been elected by the M. E. Sunday school for the ensuing year, James Fisher being the new superintendent. A normal class for the training of teachers is being instituted with Prof. John Corey as teacher.

The Rev. Arthur Copeland of Seneca Falls has been secured by the E. L. to give his celebrated lecture on "John Ericsson, the Hero of the Little Monitor," at the M. E. church on Friday evening, April 28. Each one who has not heard this lecture should take advantage of this chance. It is well worth the prices, 25 and 10 cts.

The Methodist church of this place passed the first of April in the best condition financially that it has seen in a number of years.

Five Corners.

APRIL 18—Addison Moe and family of Ludlowville are spending a few days at George Rowland's.

A number from this vicinity were in Auburn the fore part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ogden of McLean spent a few days last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Stephenson.

Miss Lillian Stephenson has returned from her visit at Utica.

Sherwood.

APRIL 17—The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Comstock gave them a very pleasant surprise Tuesday evening, April 11th, it being their fifth wedding anniversary. It was a complete surprise and notwithstanding the almost impassable condition of the roads and that a storm was brewing, the house was pretty nearly filled. Ninety-six guests were present. Among the useful and ornamental presents was a handsome rocker, the gift of several friends.

Mrs. George Collins entertained between 40 and 50 of her lady friends Wednesday p. m. The crowning feature of the afternoon was that the company had their pictures taken by one of the guests.

Edith Myers of Ellsworth is spending a few days with Mrs. Benjamin Brewster.

John Knox and wife have been guests at Wm. Searing's the past week.

Martha Otis, H. C. Hussey and others attended quarterly meeting over the lake last week.

Elizabeth Otis, who has been in Philadelphia for a number of weeks past is expected home today.

Mrs. Emma G. Dietrick, G. S. J. T. of Lockport will speak in the interest of children, also discuss the temperance question and how best to work for it, at the Sherwood House April 27th. Mrs. D. is a very earnest wide-awake person and we hope all will improve the opportunity to hear her.

Poplar Ridge.

APRIL 17.—Samuel Cranson and mother visited at Allen Landon's one day last week.

Allen Culver was the guest of Geo. Husted a few days the first of last week.

Miss Mary Landon is enjoying a couple of weeks vacation from her school at Geneva.

John King is enlarging the barn on his farm.

This community is greatly grieved over the sudden death of Frank H. Peckham, which occurred Saturday morning, April 15th, at 10:30. He was one of our most highly esteemed and respected young men, having passed his 21st birthday during his illness. Disease came; patiently he bore it, ready to live for those who loved him, ready to die if it be God's will. All that loving and devoted parents could do has been done for him in the past four weeks. He was an active member of both the Friends Church and the Y. P. S. C. E., in which he will be greatly missed. Always genial and pleasant, he was a great favorite among the young people as well as the older class. He leaves a father, mother, brother and sister, who have the sympathy of the entire community. Funeral services will be held Tuesday at the church at 2 o'clock; interment at King Ferry.

"It was so sudden," white lips said, "How we shall miss him, the beautiful dead.

Who take the place of the precious one fled?

But God knoweth best. We know he watches the sparrows that fall,

Hears the sad cry of the grieved hearts that call,

Father, mother, brother, sister, He loveth them all—

We can trust for the rest."

Jurors Drawn.

The following are among the grand and trial jurors drawn for service at the Trial and Special Term of the supreme court beginning the first Monday in May, Judge Davy presiding:

GRAND JURORS.

Genoa—William Wilcox.

Ledyard—John Heffernan.

Owasco—David Donaldson.

Summerhill—Eugene Peters.

Venice—Joseph Hodson.

TRIAL JURORS.

Genoa—Alanson B. Peck.

Locke—Abram W. Brooks.

Moravia—Edwin Hall, William H. Johnson.

Scipio—Frank J. Clark, Charles A. Fritz, William Hathaway.

Summerhill—Anson Gibson, Patrick Kellena, John Merriman.

Surrogate's Court.

The will of George W. Utt of Ledyard was probated, and letters testamentary issued to Sarah A. Utt, the executrix. The estate consists of of \$2000 real and \$5000 personal, which is left to the widow for life and then goes to three children.

In the estate of A. R. Whittlesey of Union Springs letters were issued to the widow of the deceased upon filing a bond of \$300.

In the estate of Hanna Winslow of Union Springs, an inventory was filed. The amount is \$6,398.60.

Frank D. Wright's Fee.

Justice James W. Dunwell, of Lyons, has just fixed the amount which the county will have to pay Frank D. Wright for the assistance which he rendered the district attorney in the second trial of Frank N. Sheldon. The order as made by the judge who presided at both trials, provides that for the services which Mr. Wright rendered the county must pay the sum of \$926, which is divided as follows: 47 days at \$10 per day in preparing the case, \$470; nine days at \$50 per day at the trial, \$450; expenses, \$6. Total, \$926. The order was filed in the county clerk's office Tuesday.

Carriage \$100 big as your head, 12c Sagar Auburn.

NEWS ABOUT THE STATE

Paragraphs of the Week's Happenings Clipped from the Tribune's Exchanges.

Quite a number of the cheese factories have opened for the season's business.

It is said that 3600 bales of '98 hops are still in the hands of Madison Co. growers.

Cazenovia must be a village of beef eaters; they have seven meat markets there.

Governor Roosevelt has signed the bill exempting licensed engineers from jury duty.

According to reports from the fruit belt along Lake Ontario, there will be plenty of apples.

There were only six clear days in March, and but twelve when it did not rain or snow.

Ovid has called a special meeting to vote on an appropriation for purchasing a hook and ladder truck.

The board of directors of the Onondaga county fair have decided to hold this year's fair October 3 to 6.

Counterfeit \$2 bills are said to be in circulation upon which the word the word "bearer" is spelled wrong.

The governor has signed a bill providing that town clerks shall be among those authorized to grant burial permits.

John Glass of Skaneateles got full and stole a horse and buggy and had a lively time. He was arrested at Auburn. He settled for the damage he did and was discharged.

Edith Bolster of West Groton, whose strange disappearance was mentioned last week, is reported to have been found, somewhat the worse for her peculiar trip. It is feared that her mind is not clear, and much sympathy is expressed.

The annual convention of the Central New York Firemen's Association will be held at Ithaca August 1, 2 and 3. The Ithaca fire department is already busily engaged in the work of preparation, and the event is sure to be a great success.

A Mauser rifle captured from the Spaniards during the late war is now the property of Arthur Goodspeed of Elk Run. In a recent trial its great shooting power was brought out by putting a bullet through more than 50 inches of solid timber.

Mrs. Sarah Hamlin of Solsville, who was 80 years old last month, is a veritable "Daughter of the Revolution," her father, Daniel Warren, having served as a private in that war. He was a cousin of General Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill.

William E. Churchill, a Baptist minister, and editor of the Weedsport Republican, died on Saturday last from inflammatory rheumatism that affected his heart. He was a prominent Odd Fellow, having received the highest degree obtainable in that order.

Admirable Dewey has positively and finally refused to become a candidate for the presidency. He says that he is neither a Democrat or Republican, has not voted in years and knows nothing about the intricacies of politics. Ignorance is bliss in that case, surely.

Major Lewis E. Carpenter, a prominent resident of Auburn, recently died at the city hospital there. He was born in the town of Venice in 1815. He went out with the 75th regiment at the breaking out of the Rebellion, and later joined the 111th, and was brigade quartermaster on the staff of Gen. Banks.

Remarkable Cure of Rheumatism.

KENNA Jackson Co. W. Va. About 3 years ago my wife had an attack of rheumatism which confined her to her bed for over a month, and rendered her unable to walk with out assistance, her limbs being swollen to twice the normal size. Mr. S. Maddox insisted on my using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I purchased a 50c. bottle and used it according to directions and the next morning she walked to breakfast without assistance, and she has not had a similar attack since.—A. B. PARSONS. For sale by J. S. Banker.

Belltown.

APRIL 17—The E. L. will hold its monthly business meeting and social at the home of Samuel Davis on Friday evening of this week. These meetings are very popular, and much enjoyed by members and guests.

DIED.

WYCKOFF—In the town of Fleming, Friday, April 14, 1899, Alonzo T. Wyckoff, aged 65 years.

PECKHAM—At Poplar Ridge, Saturday, April 15, 1899, Frank H. Peckham, aged 21 years.

SANDERS—In Fleming, on Tuesday April 18, 1899, Thomas Sanders, aged 73 years and 4 months.

MARRIED.

PARKER—MERRY—At Union Springs April 15, 1899, by Rev. W. J. Paako, Thomas E. Parker of Moravia to Fannie L. Merry of Fleming.

White Oak Foot Powder cures tired and tender feet. Relieves cold sweaty feet. 25c. Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

If you want any

Binder Twine

Call on

O. M. AVERY,

Genoa. General Hardware.

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If in search of Dry Goods, time and money will be well spent in inspecting our large stock.

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ITHACA.

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MORRIS

CHAIRS

THIS WEEK.

KING OAK FRAME

(UPHOLSTERED)

for \$4.37 cash

The Bool Co.

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THE RALEIGH'S RETURN.

Captain and Crew of the Gallant Cruiser
Royally Welcomed Home.

GREAT GUNS FIRE SALUTES.

Mayor Van Wyck Greets Manila Heroes
For New York City—Captain Coghlan
Modestly Responds—Cheers and Guns
Greet the Vessel on Her Trip Up the
Hudson River to Grant's Tomb.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—New York gave a hearty welcome home to the United States cruiser Raleigh Sunday in spite of the untoward circumstances that would have made a reception for a less popular ship a failure and a fizzle. The official formalities were carried out in every detail, and thousands of people braved the storm to wave and cheer for the first of Admiral Dewey's fighting ships to return from Manila. The hearts of Captain Coghlan, his officers and crew were warmed by the manifestations of admiration which attended the parade of the cruiser up the North River in such a drenching and disagreeable day.

The Glen Island, the Mayor's boat, left her pier at 10.10 a. m. A long home-coming pennant on the Raleigh was fluttering in the wind. Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band on the Glen Island struck up "The Star Spangled Banner" as the Mayor's boat got near the cruiser. Everybody on the excursion boats cheered and waved a welcome, and the sailors on the cruiser gave an answering cheer.

It was raining hard, and Captain Coghlan, meeting the party at the gangway, invited them into his cabin. There the reception, a simple ceremony, took place. The Mayor and his party stood on one side of the little room. The officers, with Captain Coghlan at their head and Mrs. Coghlan near him, stood on the other side.

Mayor Van Wyck delivered an appropriate address, welcoming the captain, officers and men home from Manila, congratulating them upon their part in the war, and extending to them the freedom of the city. Captain Coghlan feelingly replied on behalf of his officers and men, and for them accepted the congratulations and the freedom of the city.

When the reception was over the Raleigh got under way for the parade up Hudson River to Grant's tomb. The little Spanish gunboats captured in Cuban waters, Sandoval and Alvarado, gaudily led the way. The Glen Island, after the Mayor was safely aboard, ran ahead of them and took the head of the procession. All the way up the upper bay the tramps that lie off Liberty Island dipped their flags and snorted long whistle blasts as the Raleigh passed. Her flag always dipped in reply.

As the din grew it gave one the impression of a battle, and a faint idea was gained of what the mid-mannered cruiser really was when in action. The two captured Spanish gunboats seemed to be pouring a raking fire over her decks from either side, while the several shore batteries and mortars apparently were directing every energy toward sinking her. The guns of the cruiser could be heard above the roar, remarkable for the regularity with which they spoke in answer to the scattering fire of the others. Smoke rolled up from her sides, at times completely hiding her hull, but above, between the rifts in the smoke always could be seen the three flags she carried so proudly through Manila Bay, when no poor, mizzle war was on. This exhibition, so unpremeditated, fairly set the crowds wild in their cheering.

When the Raleigh was under Grant's tomb all her flags and those of the two little gunboats were lowered to half mast, and the three ships began firing salutes of twenty-one guns, with the resultant echoes from both shores. While the response of bombs from the heights was going on, the procession slowly turned and made for the Thirty-fourth street anchorage.

The Raleigh had barely come to anchor on Thirty-fourth street when hundreds of visitors began to hear down upon her from all directions. Every visitor was made welcome. The sailors couldn't be too friendly or too sociable. Those who displayed the ship's pets were the centres of the densest crowds.

One had a sniffling, soft-furred mongoose that crawled into his blouse and out on his shoulder again. Another had a queer-looking dove that combed his hair with its bill with loving assiduity. Then there was the Olympia's cat. The Raleigh gave up 130 of her men to the Olympia just before sailing, and received in exchange 125 Olympia men whose terms of service were nearly up. The Olympia men brought their cat home with them. He is as big as an ordinary cat and a half, and hasn't a white hair. He regarded with haughty disdain the ship's cargo of puppies, which stumbled and squealed and yapped all through the sailor-men's quarters.

CONSULS TO RETURN TO SPAIN.

Another Step in the Resumption of
Friendly Relations.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Secretary of State has directed the return to their posts in Spain of the United States Consuls who were obliged to leave that country on account of the war. Two of these officers, H. W. Bowen, at Barcelona, and Richard M. Bartleson, at Malaga, are now in New York City. The third, J. Howell Carroll, Consul at Cadiz, is now at Gibraltar. The Department has determined that they shall all be retained in the service, there being no evidence of any personal ill-feeling incurred by them. The sub-consular officers generally remained in Spain throughout the war, and were undisturbed, some even continuing to discharge a part of their official duties. They will also be continued in the service.

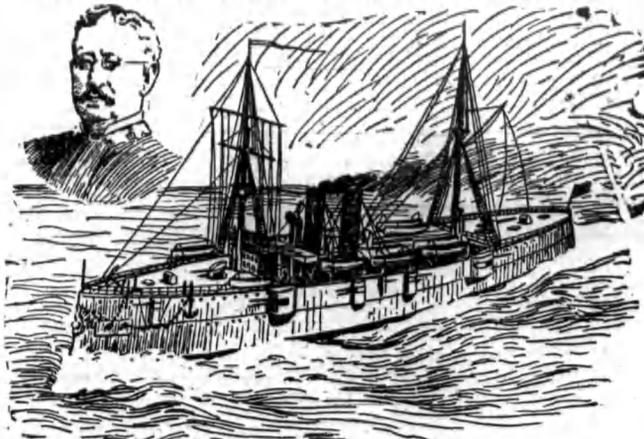
YOUTH CONVICTED OF MURDER.

Llewellyn Street Found Guilty of Killing
a Telegraph Operator.

EASTON, Penn. (Special).—The jury in the case of Llewellyn Street, who was on trial for the murder of Harvey Wurster, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad telegraph operator at Binzen station, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, after being out three hours.

Wurster was the night operator at the railroad station, and on the night of January 5 his body was found lying in the office by a railroad brakeman. He had been beaten to death with an iron coupling pin. Suspicion pointed to Street, and on being arrested he confessed to the officers that he had killed Wurster. He is only nineteen years of age.

FIRST OF DEWEY'S SHIPS TO ARRIVE HOME.



UNITED STATES CRUISER RALEIGH AND HER COMMANDER.

The Raleigh is a protected cruiser, i. e., a cruiser with a complete curved armored deck. She is of the type of so many of the smaller vessels that were built when the foundations of the new navy were laid, early in the nineties. Her keel was laid in 1890 at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and she was launched two years later, in 1892. Her displacement is 3182 tons; her length on the water line, 300 feet; her beam, 42 feet, and mean draught, 18 feet. She has 10,000 horse-power, and a speed of nineteen knots maximum. Her coal radius of action at ten knots is 9600 knots; at twelve knots, about 6000. Her coal capacity is about 550 tons. She carries a torpedo tube, and has one six-inch gun and ten five-inch guns. Her secondary battery is composed of eight six-pounders, four one-pounders and two Gatlings. Her contract price was \$1,100,000. The Naval Board on Construction has decided on the repairs to be made on the Raleigh. The vessel will be fitted completely with new machinery, water tube boilers will be installed, new decks are to be put in and the cruiser subjected to a complete overhauling. The repairs to the vessel will cost about \$350,000 and will take two years to complete. The Raleigh will practically be a new vessel when the work is finished. The ship will be repaired at Portsmouth, N. H. The picture in the upper left hand corner is that of the cruiser's captain, Joseph B. Coghlan.

MONNETT'S \$400,000 BRIBE

Attorney-General of Ohio Asks the
Court to Order an Investigation.

He States That Attempts Were Made to
Bribe Him, But Does Not
Mention Names.

COLUMBUS, Ohio (Special).—Attorney-General Monnett has filed in the Supreme Court a bill of information setting forth officially the story of the alleged attempt to bribe him in connection with the pending litigation against the Standard Oil Company. The document consists of sixteen typewritten pages, and asks the court to take official cognizance of the charges by ordering an investigation. The document does not disclose the name of the Cleveland man who is said to have offered Mr. Monnett the bribe of \$400,000. The court is left to infer, however, that an investigation will disclose the names of all parties to the alleged transaction, and the Attorney-General asks for authority to take testimony of every one connected with the several attempts to bribe former Attorney-General D. K. Watson and himself.

Mr. Monnett says that he was called by long-distance telephone from a private residence in Cleveland on January 10, 1899, by a man who gave only his first name, but whom, Monnett says, he knew. Monnett was invited to pay the Cleveland man a visit. Monnett asked him to come to Columbus, but he said he was confined to the house with the grip. He told Monnett not to do anything regarding the Standard Oil case until he could see him, as a man had been to his house.

On January 13 Attorney-General Monnett went to Washington to try some cases pending in the United States Supreme Court. During his absence the Cleveland man called at the Attorney-General's office in Columbus to see him, and, on being informed of his absence in the East, telegraphed to New York that if anything was done toward negotiating a settlement of the case that he would hold the New York man responsible for their acts. On January 25 about 5 o'clock in the evening, the Cleveland man called upon Attorney-General Monnett at his office in this city and asked for a private interview, which was granted. Then it was that the offer of \$400,000 was made to Monnett by the Cleveland man if he would drop the prosecution or consent to a continuance on the motion of the Standard Oil Company. The bribe was refused.

EXPERIMENTS UPON PATIENTS.

Serious Charges Involving German Physicians of High Repute.

BERLIN (By Cable).—Dr. Bosse, the Prussian Minister of Education, has ordered an investigation into Professor Forster's charges that many scientists, including those of the Breslau University clinic and the German hospitals, indulge in dangerous experiments with patients. The charges involve some scientists of world-wide reputation.

The matter came up in the Reichstag on March 11, when Dr. Bosse promised an investigation. Since then a mass of new evidence to the same effect has been produced, involving a number of the best-known poly-clinics and hospitals, some of the experiments mentioned being with cholera and other deadly germs.

BRITISH AND CHINESE FIGHT.

Villagers Fired Upon the English Troops
and Were Routed.

HONG KONG (By Cable).—The villagers of Tai-Poo-Su, one of the newly acquired places in the British territory on the Hong Kong mainland, who broke out in rebellion, burned some of the British mat sheds and then retired to the hills, firing upon upon the British troops who were sent to quell the disturbances.

The British returned the fire, scattering the Chinese and killing some. The British suffered no casualties. As the result of the conflict the Governor of Hong Kong went immediately on the cruiser Bristol with another regiment, landed and hoisted the British flag in the Kow-Loon extension. The Chinese headmen sent a deputation to apologize for the disorders.

THIRTY-SIX LOST AT SEA.

The Steamer Hokushin in Collision and
Sinks With All on Board.

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special).—The Glenogle brings news of a collision between the steamers Hokushin Maru and Kitami Maru, off Ofunay Cape, in the Province of Tohoku Hokkaido, on March 30. The Hokushin sank a minute after she was struck, and all on board—thirty-six persons—were drowned. The other vessel made for shore and stranded in the shallows.

A CUBAN TOWN LOOTED.

Murder and Theft by Bandits at Caimito,
Seven Miles From Havana.

VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN PLANNED.

Cuban Soldier Killed and Three Wounded—Two of the Outlaws Killed by
Troops Sent in Pursuit—Pillaging of
Plantations in the Provinces Will Be
Stopped—General Lee's Preparations.

HAVANA, Cuba (By Cable).—The town of Caimito, seven miles from Havana, was attacked and looted by bandits after a hot fight. The attack was made at 9 o'clock by a band of well-armed bandits, who took advantage of the fact that the only garrison there consisted of eight Cuban soldiers under command of a sergeant. The Cubans made a desperate resistance, but were finally overpowered. The bandits numbered over thirty.

One Cuban soldier was killed and three others were wounded. The sergeant was carried off a prisoner. The bandits thoroughly plundered the town and committed many outrages upon the inhabitants. Before leaving they burned several houses.

Colonel Morales with a party of 100 Cuban soldiers set out in pursuit of the outlaws. About three miles from Caimito the Cuban sergeant was found by the roadside, where his captors had left him, seriously wounded.

Colonel Morales overtook the bandits on an estate between Caimito and Guayabal and attacked them. There was a hot exchange of fire, resulting in the killing of two of the bandits and the flight of the others.

Detachments of the Seventh Cavalry, led by Captain Brewer, Captain Sickle, and Lieutenant Tompkins, were sent after bandits by Major-General Lee into the districts they have been terrorizing. The operations against them are under the general direction of Major Doughty, the American commandant at Guana'ay. The cavalrymen had Cubans as guides. Four bands of Cubans from the camps of General Mayla Rodriguez and General Delgado are also out in pursuit of the brigands.

The United States military authorities now recognize the necessity of stern action and of making prompt examples of offenders of this nature. Their depredations have been carried on in close proximity to many American troops, and, if the outlaws are not caught, their impunity may encourage others. The Cuban Army was full of hard characters. The Spanish former guerrillas also provided plenty of the material of which bandits are made. Fortunately, the problem of catching these fellows is much easier than the Spanish attempt to capture Cubans under the old regime, because the country people who suffer from brigandage are ready to act as informers and guides. The Cuban soldiers themselves, who are much excited over the killing of their people at Caimito, seem willing to exert themselves sincerely.

KILLED WIFE, CHILD AND BROTHER.

A Former Judge in the Indian Territory
Commits a Triple Murder.

PANAS, Tex. (Special).—Word has reached here from Grant, in the Indian Territory, that Solomon Hatema had shot and killed his wife, child and brother at his home five miles from that place. Hatema had spent the day in Grant drinking and carousing. Going home in the evening he quarrelled with his wife over some trifling matter, pulled his pistol and shot her down. He then killed his child. His brother interfered and endeavored to pacify Solomon, when he turned upon him and shot him also. Hatema was arrested by a United States Deputy Marshal. He is a full-blooded Choctaw and was for a long time Judge of Kiantoo county. He is at present Prosecuting Attorney of the Third district and is wealthy. Relatives of the dead wife will demand the blood atonement.

GOLD MINES NEAR SANTIAGO.

Six Old Indian Workings Located in the
Holguna District by Americans.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA (By Cable).—It is announced that several parties of mining prospectors from the western part of the United States have located six gold mines in the Holguna district. These mines are old Indian workings and are believed to be very rich. During the past month many prospectors have arrived from the United States and are prospecting remote portions of the province.

THE FLOWER OF GALA WATER.

A LOVE STORY.

BY AMELIA E. BARR.

Copyright, by EMERY BOWEN'S SONS.

CHAPTER VI.

CONTINUED.

"But it concerns me as Katherine's guardian. I never liked Mowbray, and my suspicions about him have turned out to be correct. He will get some plain words from me the next time he tries to pass himself off as a great landed proprietor."

"Is he not Lord of Mowbray Manor? From all I can hear that estate is one of the finest in Westmoreland."

"He is not; he said he was, but he is not."

"I am sure he thought he was. No man could carry an assumed position with the perfect ease and dignity Mowbray constantly exhibited."

"Why do you defend him? He is your rival."

"The truth is truth, even about my rival."

He rose from the piano at these words, with the air of a man reluctant to carry on a conversation.

"You see, Jamie, I sent Langton to Mowbray. He has found out some very strange things. Mowbray himself has fled to America."

"Fled! I cannot believe it."

"He is in New York, or very near it, by this time."

"I am sorry for Katherine's."

"Sorry, indeed! It is a grand thing for a girl to be taken out of the temptation of such a like scoundrel. I hope he will stay his lifetime in America. There is now nothing between you and Katherine, Jamie, and the sooner you are married the better."

Jamie did not answer a word.

"Do you not think so?"

"No."

"I am sure I might as well live between the devil and the deep sea as between you and Katherine. Neither of you knows your own mind two days together."

"Katherine's mind is my mind. Can I marry her against her desire? No, sir. I will not upon my honor! I am tired of the whole subject."

"Tired of Katherine?"

"Yes, if you like to take it so. I am tired of being lectured and advised and planned for. You have no right to interfere between Katherine and myself. It is a piece of meddlesome impertinence to fix any one's wedding-day for them. If Katherine and I never marry, it is your fault entirely, uncle."

"Katherine would have married you if that scoundrel Mowbray had not come this way. Confound the man! And confound the minister for bringing him to Levens-hope!"

"Swear at your enemies to their faces and not behind their backs—that is the way of the border. I wish the subject of my marriage dropped. I will not have it spoken of in my house again until it can be discussed in a different spirit."

"Perhaps you would rather discuss the subject of your overdue mortgage on Winton House?"

"Yes, I would. Let me know the worst of the matter. I am tired of that threat, also. How soon do you intend to foreclose? I will rump my whole estate and go to India with the residue rather than be hectorated and threatened by you any longer."

"Well, sir, I will threaten no more; I will act."

"That is a threat also."

"You will find out. If I did right I would take my walking stick and give you the beating I ought to have given you pretty often when you were a poor, silly, friendless boy."

Jamie smiled and looked at the blackthorn shaking in his uncle's hand. He had no fear of that threat, and he did not heed its futile bravado. He opened the parlor door and, bowing politely, answered:

"When you can visit me in a more reasonable temper, uncle, I will gladly receive you. Silly I have often been; but never poor or friendless; and that I have not many more friends is entirely your fault."

"Do you order me out of the house? What do you mean, sir, by standing with the open door in your hand? Shameful! Shameful!"

"We will both of us go out of the house, uncle. Your horse is waiting, and a gallop over the hills will be better than quarreling over a lost cause."

"I never expected such treatment from you, Jamie—never."

"I never expected you to provoke me to it, uncle."

They had walked together as far as the laird's horse. The animal was champing on its bit and kicking up the gravel in a temper that very well suited his master's, and Winton held him by the head until the laird mounted. Then he turned away into the thick shrubbery and endeavored to collect his thoughts and control the

angry passions raised by the interview.

A sudden clearness of apprehension had come to him. He was amazed at the relief which a mere assertion of his right to refuse Katherine had given him. A wonder and a suspicion never before entertained now insisted upon being heard. But if Jamie was warm-hearted and honest he was not a very clear or decided reasoner. He wanted someone to reason for him.

Choosing was always a difficult mental exercise, and his hesitation was real and painful. Indeed, Jamie Winton was one of those men for whom it is "not good to be alone." A quiet sit with his own heart gave him no help; he longed for someone to talk to. And his first thought was Jessy Telfair. He knew that he could tell her all that troubled him. She loved Katherine, and she understood him, and he resolved after lunch to go to the manse and ask Jessy to take a walk with him. As they strayed about the hills Jessy would give him the best advice about Katherine, for he was tired of trying to think out the puzzle by himself. He had given it up, and was ready to be informed and directed.

Just as he was sitting down to lunch an old gentleman distantly related to the Wintons called upon him, and Jamie was bound, both by his inclinations and his interest, to be hospitable and attentive to him. So he was much delayed by the visit, and the afternoon was well advanced when he left Winton House. Between it and the manse there was the little wood, and, as the day was sunny, he took the path through it. It was a path absolutely private, and only used by the family and friends of Brathons, so he had no fear of meeting strangers there; and yet it was most likely to be the road taken by Jessy if she was going to or coming from Levens-hope.

Half way through the wood he saw Katherine sitting under the group of pine-trees. Her pink dress made a rosy flush in the green shadows; her hat, with its white ribbons, lay beside her; her bright brown hair was braided in a coronal above her brows. Jamie could not resist the opportunity fate had provided. He went to her side with the eagerness of a man who has a pleasant surprise. Katherine smiled him a welcome.

"I am waiting for Jessy," she said.

"She was to meet me here about five o'clock. The minister is going away for a few days, and Jessy will stay with me. Jamie, you have been quarreling with your uncle again. He came home in an awful temper. You quarreled about me, too. It makes me wretched."

"He is so interfering. What right had he to fix our wedding day?"

There was a minute's silence, and then Katherine said:

"Jamie, suppose we take our affairs into our own hands. Suppose we agree this hour to be absolutely truthful with each other?"

"It will make me happy, Katherine. Uncle told me Mowbray had gone off to America; he inferred he had been forced to go—that he was not the man he pretended to be. Are these things so?"

"I will tell you the whole story, Jamie," and sitting erect and looking her old lover full in the face, she explained to him the circumstances which had taken his rival to Texas. "Did he do right, Jamie?" she asked.

"Yes. He did what I should have expected him to do. He has stolen your heart, Katherine, from me, but I am not cad enough to deny him the beauty and the good qualities he possesses. Yet, oh, Katherine, I wished you loved me as you love him!"

"I do not love you, and I cannot love you in that way, Jamie. What is more, you do not love me as Richard Mowbray loves me. I am not sun, moon and stars, heaven and earth, life and death to you. I am to Richard. There never was a time when my coming into the room made all the room sensitive to you; when my voice made you smile and cease speaking; when my touch made music through your being, as the touch of fingers on the harp-strings do. You and I have never been in love with each other. Why should we pretend we have?"

"Oh, Katherine, is that true of me?"

"Quite true, my friend. You admired my beauty; your vanity was flattered by Jack Netherby and others asking 'when you were going to take the flower of Gala Water to Winton House;' by rhymeters making silly doggerel verses like—

'Up and down gazed Jamie Winton,
Proud and happy he weel may be,
To win the Flower of Gala Water;
Beauty and boast of the North Countree!'

but even if you were proud and happy, you never loved me."

"Have you resolved, then, not to marry me?"

"Yes."

"And to marry Richard Mowbray?"

"Yes."

Then Jamie looked sad and troubled. He believed himself to be suffering very much. He had some remote, vague, swift passing ideas of taking her rather roughly to task, and vowing never to give her up. But it was an idea without vitality. He let it go. The mortification of her desertion was the thought that made him flush, and nervously bite his underlip; but even this had some compensation. His uncle would suffer in the public gossip far more than he would.

"You are thinking of what people will say?" inquired Katherine.

"Yes, there will be talk without end. I do not care much. It's no one's business but yours and mine."

"Jamie, have you courage to take the horns of this dilemma in your own hands—to be my friend—to be Richard's friend—to help us escape your uncle's interference?" Then she took his hand and said, coaxingly: "Jamie! I need your help. Think that I am your little sister. For my sake will you try and like Richard? He is such a noble, generous, truthful man."

"I never said or thought different. But it is not fair, Katherine, to ask me to like the man who has stolen your love from me."

"Let that pass. Will you help us? No one can help us as much as you can."

"What do you want me to do, Katherine?"

"Make up your quarrel with my stepfather. Let him suppose you are willing that the preparations for our marriage shall go on. Richard will be back before the end of September."

"But as you will not marry me, what good can come from that attitude to either of us?"

"I shall be allowed to remain at home with mamma until dear Richard comes back. But if the laird knows our marriage is broken off, I shall be sent to school, I know not where; perhaps to France or Germany. And in the meantime every day will be a terror full of threats and reproaches. You know how wretched he can make the whole house."

"And when Mr. Mowbray does come back? What then?"

"We shall be married."

"Your stepfather will not permit it. He will raise no end of objections. And until you are of age you cannot marry without his consent."

"I have mamma's consent; that is enough. I shall marry the man I love, and no other."

"Have you, then, thought of running away to be married?"

"I do not think of running far. Jessy and I were wishing, Jamie—we were thinking that perhaps—you might be so very good—so wonderfully kind as to let us be married at your house!"

"Katherine!"

"You see, we could not expect Doctor Telfair to take any part against the laird, and I do not like to trust the Hislops or the Netherbys; but, oh, Jamie, it would be like going to a brother's house to be married if you would not mind our having the ceremony at Wintoun! You would not mind very much, would you, Jamie?"

Her proposal struck him first with pain and amazement. He could hardly credit it. That Katherine should marry Mowbray from his house with his sanction, was an outrageous parody on the expectation of years. He laughed hysterically at the prospect; but as she urged her plea and gave one reason after another for it, he began to realize that such a supreme resignation of all his own claims would really be both his noblest revenge and his clearest justification. And when Jessy joined them she was not long in pointing out how effectually such a move would take the sting out of all his friends' condolences. They would be out of date, tame and unnecessary.

Talking over the matter, they lingered in the wood until the sun set, and even then it kept presenting new views or unforeseen difficulties. Jessy put them all aside. She was full of resources for Katherine and comfortable words for Jamie; and he felt her kind smiles and the touch of her sympathetic hand to be a great consolation.

At the garden gate they saw the laird standing. Wintoun went frankly to him, and said:

"I am sorry we had cross words this morning, uncle. Excuse my ill-temper."

And the laird, after a proper hesitation, looked over the offense. Katherine then undertook the propitiation, and succeeded well with it. She made no promise, and yet Brathous understood that she preferred marriage to school, and he took all else for granted.

Jamie walked behind them, with Jessy at his side. They stood a moment before a bed of superb pansies, and Jessy stooped and gathered one and gave it to Jamie.

"Heart's-ease!" she said softly.

And Jamie looked in her cheerful, pretty face, and felt that it would be delightful to kiss her smiling mouth.

"I am so miserable, Jessy," he said.

"But you ought to be happy, Jamie," she answered. "You have been grandly unselfish."

"Katherine does not love me. She says she never has loved me. I am not handsome."

"Yes, you are handsome, and a most perfect gentleman. No old knight ever behaved more chivalrously than you have done the last hour or two. And I think you deserve more love than Katherine can give you."

Then he looked affectionately down at his little comforter, and pressed her arm closer to his side, and felt that life was not altogether a blank.

So the next few weeks went onward with a kind of dull acceptance of events. The laird advised Jamie to have his house put in more modern order for his bride, and Jamie eagerly entered into his own suggestions and sent to Edinburgh for decorators and fine furniture; in fact, rather overdid his uncle's ideas. But the young man was beginning to nurse a new hope—one which Katherine had revealed to him, and which his heart accepted with a thrill of delightful amazement. It became a common afternoon event for the ladies to ride over to Wintoun and see what the workmen were doing. And always Mrs. Brathous and Katherine wandered away together, and always Wintoun and Jessy were left to look after their own amusement, while almost insensibly Wintoun grew confidently happy and rather overbearing in his opinions, and Jessy quieter and more beautiful, yet no one could say just when this change began.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

HARNESSING THE NILE.

Scheme Worthy of a Rameses or a Pharaoh.

Engineering skill is to rearrange nature's surface on the Egyptian frontier, and pond back into Nubia a body of water 140 miles long, crossing the tropic of Cancer and extending southward nearly to Korosko—a goodly step on the journey to Abu-Simbel and Wady-Halfa—by means of a great dam across the Nile at Assuan, says the Century. The pyramids and the Sphinx have born testimony through the centuries to the grandeur and power of execution which dwelt within the Nile valley; and what more fitting now that the same valley be the theater of a gigantic exploit, audacious perhaps, but certain of success, and ministering to man's necessities, rather than to his vanity? As a building achievement the scheme is on a scale worthy of a Rameses or a Pharaoh. To create in the heart of the African desert a lake having from two to three times the superficial area of Lake Geneva, in Switzerland, and control it with scientific precision, so that the impounded flood may be turned into distant channels at will, is a stupendous undertaking. But the engineers claim that their plans can be carried out to the letter; they have estimated the exact cost of the dam, computed almost to the gallon the volume of water that will be imprisoned, and figured the necessary resistance to be provided at every point of the masonry. In Cairo, the experts of the ministries of public works and finance, likewise, have calculated to a nicety the sum from taxation that will come into the public treasury through the country's augmented productiveness. Subordinate to the great dam, a smaller one, not unlike the barrage at the apex of the delta, ten miles north of Cairo, is to be made at Assiut. Its functions will be to give a sufficient head to the river to force the water into the system of irrigation canals that vein hundreds of thousands of acres between Assiut and Cairo. The completion of the Cairo barrage (it was begun by Mehemet Ali Pasha, from the plans of a French engineer, but not made effective until England took the country in hand) so developed cotton culture as to add to the public revenue of the country at least \$10,000,000 annually. It may be safely concluded that the Assuan reservoir is but one of a series which will in time be constructed southward to the Victoria Nyanza. The re-establishment of khedival authority at Khartoum will determine this.

A Good "Sell."

At a variety entertainment given in aid of a popular institution, one of the "turns" was a ventriloquist. As this gentleman was recognized as one of the cleverest members of his profession his appearance was looked forward to with much interest. At last it came. The stage attendants, as usual, carried on to the stage three dressed figures seated in chairs. The professor followed and went through an astonishing performance. No one could detect a muscle of his face move during the laughable dialogues, and the change of voice seemed marvelous. On retiring the applause was deafening, and the ventriloquist had to return again and again to thank the audience for their appreciation. A couple of minutes or so later, when the audience were talking among themselves as to how it was done, they were thunderstruck to see the three figures get up from the chairs and walk off the stage also; but, on realizing how completely they had been "sold," the laughter was uproarious. The professor got three of his friends to take the place of his usual "lay" figures for that night only.



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| 30,820 BUSHELS OF APPLES, | 5,124 TONS GARDEN PRODUCE. |
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It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.
Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.
J. S. BANKER, Genoa.

Ex-Secretary Sherman is now well enough to read his obituary notices, and he is both astonished and pleased.

ONE good result to be credited to the late congress is the fact that of the 18,000 bills introduced only 1,457 became laws.

EXPERTS and others are wasting their time trying to explain how the Spanish ships were sunk. The only explanation needed is the unerring aim of Uncle Sam's gunners.

THE New York World has printed figures to show that 750,000 wage-earners have had their wages raised to quite what they were in 1892. Statistics of that kind are not exactly dry reading.

King Ferry.

APRIL 18.—Miss Ella Burns, who has been at the Union Springs Sanitarium for treatment, has been adjudged insane, and was taken to Willard last week.

J. A. Greenfield made a trip to Auburn on Thursday last.

The Misses Celia Grinnell and Antoinette Bradley have returned to their schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Townsend are rejoicing over the arrival of a son.

H. C. Chadwick is recovering from his recent illness.

J. M. Weeks is reported ill.

West Genoa.

APRIL 18.—It is a mistake in regard to Harry Powers moving back upon the Rhodes place. He will remain where he now is.

Miss Hattie Drake is somewhat improved in health.

Arthur King's baby who has been sick is improving.

The farmers are busy as usual plowing. K. Ellison has about 15 acres of oats sown and several acres plowed besides.

Mrs. Henry Teter, who has been very sick with the grip, is better.

The roads in this vicinity are smooth and dry and the bicycles begin to spin past.

Fred Kratzer had business in Ithaca this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bower have been visiting relatives in Cortland.

Nelson Snyder and Mrs. Leonard passed Sunday with Loeki friends.

Elander Lowe and wife spent Sunday with Justine Blakeley.

Considerable work is needed to put the Creek road in shape this spring.

Herbert Bradley commenced his fourth term of school at the Forks on Monday.

Miss Jennie Snyder of Scipio is spending two weeks with Mrs. W. H. Haskin.

Mrs. Albert Tate has been very sick with grip and pneumonia at the home of her mother, Mrs. Albert Chaffee.

Mrs. Seymour Bush has gone to Chenango to spend some time with relatives.

On Tuesday night of last week thieves entered John Boyer's mill and took two sacks of flour and a quantity of beans.

Archie Ford is spending a few days with Cortland friends, after which he will go to Ithaca to remain for some time.

Walter Mathews, who has for the past winter been visiting his father in Canada, has returned and will spend the summer at Five Corners.

If you suffer from tenderness or fullness on the right side, pains under the shoulder-blade, constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and feel dull, heavy and sleepy, your liver is torpid and congested. DeWitt's Little Early Risers will cure you promptly, pleasantly and permanently by removing the congestion and causing the bile ducts to open and flow naturally. THEY ARE GOOD PILLS. J. S. Banker.

DIED.

INGRAHAM—In Fleming, on Tuesday April 18, 1899, Grace B., daughter of Frank and Mary Ingraham, aged 17 years and 2 months.

Don't think you can cure that slight attack of Dyspepsia by dieting, or that it will cure itself. Kodol Dyspepsia cure will cure it; it digests "what you eat," and restores the digestive organs to health. J. S. Banker.

For Sale Cheap. A good 5-octave Sterling organ. This is a bargain. Address box 286, Genoa, N. Y.

500 bushels of buckwheat wanted at once. L. H. Hewitt, Loeki, N. Y.

For sale or rent—Residence on Mill street in Genoa village, possession April 1. Good garden, well, cistern and barn. Terms reasonable. Address the Tribune office, Genoa.

It makes no difference how bad the wound if you use DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve; it will heal quickly and leave no scar. J. S. Banker.

Sample Copies.

Sample copies of THE TRIBUNE are free. We are always pleased to send copies to any address. If you receive a sample copy consider it an invitation to subscribe.

WHAT HE YEARNED FOR.

Quite Sure That Humor Has Degenerated Since the Old Days.

"I tell you what it is," said the man with tired, drooping eyes and a scrubby fringe of fur around his overcoat, "humor ain't what it used to be. Back in the days when I used to write the real stuff for the Whangaville Monitor—never heard of the Monitor? Why it was the sensation of the day. I couldn't go to a minstrel show or pick up a book without seeing some of the good things I had had in the Monitor; changed, of course, but I could recognize them."

"Do you think humor has degenerated since then?" inquired his auditor, whose interest seemed rather slight.

"I should say so. I don't see any of the good, old-fashioned, out-and-out fun that used to delight me. Where is that joke about the mother-in-law? It has drifted from the scene. Like the giants of oratory and statesmanship and acting, it is no more. The way they used to get up things to hurt the feelings of mothers-in-law and show 'em they had no right to say a word if a man chose to stay out all night and come home intoxicated and fumble around the keyhole did my heart good. That always used to make me laugh; the way they would depict a man in a state of total inebriety fumbling at the keyhole, with his mother-in-law and wife inside, wondering whether it would be safe to let him in or not."

"We don't see as much of that sort of humor as we used to, assented his friend.

"No. They seem to have lost the knack. The spirit of the age is iconoclastic. The tendency is to slight the old classics; even to sneer at them, and think that things pretty near as good are being produced. There was the young man who went trembling into the old man's study to ask him for his daughter's hand. What has become of him? The way the old party would take him by the ear, lead him out to the front door and kick him clear out to the curbstone—he always lit on the curbstone—used to tickle me nearly to death. I have laughed for hours as I thought of him lying there with his best clothes spoiled, waiting for somebody to come along and send for the ambulance."

"He is not very much in evidence, that's a fact," was the reply.

"Then there was the little boy who ate things that didn't agree with him—green apples, usually—and went to join the angels. That used to keep me in roars. The idea of that little boy—well, there's no use trying to describe it. It's too funny to talk about. And the servant girl who blew herself into atoms trying to light the fire with kerosene, and a lot more of them, have about disappeared. Once in awhile they try to flicker to the front, but they ain't what they were when I was writing the real stuff for the Whangaville Monitor. Those were the palmy days of humor, and I have my doubts if we'll ever see anything like 'em again."

And he heaved a long, long sigh.

A Vindication.

The shades of night were deepening and the sky was overcast. The girl stood at the casement, watching the raindrops which dotted the white pavement, heralds of the storm which soon was to follow. She knew that very soon a youth would pass on the opposite side of the street—a youth, who would wave his hand and who would smile to see the flutter of her handkerchief in reply.

Herbert quit work at half-past five. How pitilessly the rain beat down! Soon she saw a figure in the distance. The overcoat was buttoned up to its owner's chin and the hat was pulled down over his ears, but she recognized the walk. She held her handkerchief in readiness to be fluttered, but he did not pause as usual. With a low cry of joy she saw that he was crossing the street. She ran to fling open the door, and as he ascended the steps exclaimed "I knew you could live down these calumnies. Come!"

"Where to?"

"Into the library. I want my father to meet you face to face."

"But I'm all wet."

"Yes hurry before you dry off, or he may not believe us. It wasn't twenty minutes ago, Herbert, that he was saying you hadn't sense enough to come in out of the rain, and I want him to see how cruelly he has wronged you!"

If you have piles cure them. No use undergoing horrible operations that simply remove the results of the disease without disturbing the disease itself. Place your confidence in DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It has never failed to cure others; it will not fail to cure you. J. S. Banker.

Additional Local.

—We understand J. S. Caldwell has disposed of his hotel property and will give a farewell party at the hotel hall, King Ferry, on Friday evening, April 28. Jacobs will play.

—Mrs. Sarah Whitten of East Venice is confined to her bed with a severe cold. She has been threatened with pneumonia.

—W. S. Loomis is building a new cooler in the meat market, and making a great improvement thereby.

—Supervisor Murdock of Venice Center was in Genoa yesterday on business.

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Cut out this advertisement and bring it to us within the next two weeks and we will give you 5 per cent. discount on your cash purchases. Remember the place.

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This is our 3d season with the "Alena" goods and we can well assure the consumer that the quality has steadily advanced while the price remains the same.

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\$1.50 Very Flexible \$1.50

All the widths insure to our patrons a perfect fitting shoe, which means more comfort and extra wear. These shoes are sold with a guarantee by

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NOTICE!

Mr. Robert Mastin has just returned from New York City, after having purchased a very fine stock of spring merchandise, the styles and qualities of which are A1. We solicit your early inspection of the same, feeling certain that you will be repaid for your trouble, as it is

As Fine a Line of Goods as were ever brought into Genoa.

We will mention a few of the many articles to be found on sale:

TRUNKS, SATCHELS AND TELESCOPES,

Hundreds of Yards of Ingrain Carpeting, Draperies in a variety of Colors, Dress Goods, Silks, Satins, Brocades, Velvets, Ribbons, Table Linens, Veilings, Outings, Percales,



Ginghams, Calicos, Rugs, Oil Shades, Table and Floor Oil-cloths, Wall Paper, and numerous other things needed for your comfort and convenience. In conclusion, please do not forget that we have the finest line of



Ladies' and Gents' Footwear

that we have ever carried, in quality and prices that will please you.

Groceries, Boys' Ready Made Clothing. Watch and Clock Repairing.

Respectfully Yours,

H. P. MASTIN,

Genoa.

MYTH OF POCAHONTAS.

THE BEAUTIFUL LEGEND SHATTERED BY GRIM ICONOCLASTS.

Around the Story of Her Rescue of Captain John Smith the Charm of Poetry Can No Longer Linger—What History Shows to Be the Facts in the Case.

The iconoclast is never a popular person, least of all when his irreverent hammer assails the cherished heroines of history. We are willing to give up, if we must, King Canute and William Tell, the apple of Newton and the cherry tree of Washington, the hump of Richard III. and the cat of Whittington, but when the ruthless hand of modern investigation strikes at Lucretia and Godiva, Jeanne d'Arc and Pocahontas, we are ready to cry, "Vandal, stay thy impious hand!"

Around the story of Pocahontas and her rescue of Captain John Smith the charm of poetry and romance has ever lingered. Every child is familiar with it. In his recent speech in the Senate, presenting to the United States an oil portrait of the Indian princess, Senator Daniel, of Virginia, thus described the incident which young America has always loved to believe as gospel history:

"Wrapped in a robe of coon skins sat the tall, gaunt, sour old Indian Emperor, and Smith, who had slain two of his Indian assailants in the fight on the Chickahominy, was condemned to die. Two stones were brought forth before Powhatan and Smith was dragged to them, and clubs were raised to beat out his brains, when, lo, an Indian girl of twelve or thirteen years of age rushed upon the scene, caught his head in her arms and laid her own upon his to save him from death. The sour old King relented and Smith was saved, for the intercessor was Powhatan's favorite daughter, Pocahontas."

But, alas for faith in history and in human nature, and alas for some of the first families of Virginia, modern investigators have pronounced the incident a myth, and have even tarnished the fair fame of the lovely Pocahontas, declares the New York Mail and Express. One historian assures us that the copper-colored lady was a mere camp follower of the whites, and Professor Cooke in his "History of Virginia," gives an alleged interview between Smith and Pocahontas, then Mrs. John Rolfe, in London, which would indicate that she had the strongest possible motive for rescuing the adventurous gallant from the club of her father, had his head ever been in any danger.

Unfortunately for the credibility of the clubbing story, it rests upon the unsupported testimony of Captain Smith, who was a notorious braggart and liar, or, as historian Fuller more euphemistically puts it, in the earliest known biography of Smith, "It soundeth much to the diminution of his deeds that he alone is the herald to publish and proclaim them."

It was on the 5th of January, 1608, that Smith left Jamestown for Werowocomoco, the Indian village, to visit King Powhatan in his wigwam. Three days later he returned, escorted by four Indians. Of what occurred in the meantime there was no other white witness than Smith himself, and he tells two stories about it. In his "True Relation," written soon after his visit to Powhatan and published in London in June, 1608, there is no mention whatever of the romantic Pocahontas incident. On the contrary, he says "The Powhatan treated me most courteously, and sent me back to Jamestown." Sixteen years later, while in London, where Pocahontas was being feted as the daughter of a king, Smith published his "Generall Historie," in which he for the first time recalls to his own mind the alleged fact that Powhatan's "cousin" had been administered with a club, and that the tawny lady "hazarded the beating out of her own brains to save mine."

It is a significant fact that Bancroft, most accurate and conscientious of historians, while he mentions the rescue incident, with a qualifying annotation in the first edition of his history, entirely omits it in the last. Deane, in a note to his edition of Smith's works, attributes the legend to Smith's "natural propensity for embellishment," as well as to a desire to feed the interest felt in Pocahontas, then visiting in England. Mr. E. D. Neill, in his "English Colonization in America," rejects the clubbing incident entirely; follows Strachey's statement of a marriage of Pocahontas earlier than her union with Rolfe, and seriously questions other characters than that of the notorious gallant, Captain Smith. Charles Dudley Warner, in his "Study of the Life and Writings of John Smith," treats the rescue humorously and with obvious skepticism. Henry Adams rejects it entirely, as does Henry Cabot Lodge in his "English Colonies in America."

Yet, as a beautiful idealization, the portrait presented by Senator Daniel in the name of Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, an American citizen residing in London, was properly accepted by the Government, and it will worthily adorn the new Library of Congress. That noble structure is full of allegorical representations, and among them the De Passa portrait of the

the beholder of the romantic story which he would like to believe a "True Relation."

The Effect of Crime on Trade. "The bromo-seltzer trade is busted temporarily," remarked a down-town druggist.

"I suppose as many people get up with headache in the morning as ever, but they don't drown their sorrows in bromo-seltzer, since the Cornish poisoning case came out. 'Guess I'll get a bottle of seltzer,' remarked a man in here yesterday.

"Bromo-seltzer?" queried a friend, as if the very idea gave him a cramp.

"Er—well, no, I guess I won't," remarked the first man, as if he recollected something. And he didn't buy it. Curious how people are influenced by imagination. I'll bet there isn't an anonymous box of candy sent once a day in Chicago now. The Botkin case knocked that. People who send candy sign their names to it. Why, one day at luncheon I stepped in and ordered a box of candy sent home. When I got there that evening my wife was in a state of excitement bordering on hysterics. 'Who do you think could have done this, Henry?' she whispered. 'I've saved the wrapper and the string, and I wouldn't touch a piece of that candy for a million dollars.'

"Then the sausage trade was knocked into a cocked hat for nearly a year by the Luetgert trial. I know every time my wife suggested sausage for breakfast that winter, I kind of wished she wouldn't mention it."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Change in Shopping.

"Shopping is very different to-day from what it was a generation ago, or I might say, even half that time," said a shopkeeper in Ludgate Hill recently.

"What is the most noticeable difference?"

"In the independence of the shopper. Time was when people came in here and asked for some article, and I served them with something in that line which I had in stock. If they wanted the best then they had the very best I carried, and, if a similar article of less cost, I could always suit their needs. Nine times out of ten the same people came again and again for an article of the same kind, or to supply some other need, and so I found myself with a very extensive custom, many of whom I knew, in a business sense, quite well.

"But it is very different nowadays. A man or woman will enter, and one in every five, at least, will ask for some particular article that I have not got, and, instead of permitting me to serve them with the best I have of such goods as they may wish, out they go to some other shop where they can get what they want. To be sure, sometimes there is something about the shop which they may fancy, and they buy, but this is not making customers of them as one would if he could supply their special needs."—Pearson's Weekly.

Stamp Fad Profitable.

The Government has turned the mania for collecting stamps to good account. The confirmed stamp collector is one of the most enthusiastic and persistent of all men who pursue fads. For a long time persons of this class have been beseeching the Government to place on sale complete sets of its newspaper and periodical stamps, and finally the postoffice department consented to do so. Fifty thousand complete sets of these stamps were offered to the public at \$5 a set. A set consists of twelve stamps, the one-cent, two-cent, five-cent, ten-cent, twenty-five-cent, fifty-cent and one hundred dollar stamp. Of course the stamps thus sold cannot be redeemed or used for postage, as their aggregate face value is far greater than the price charged for them. It is said that there are several hundred thousand stamp collectors in the United States and more than a million in the world. The demand for the supply of stamp sets put out by the Government has therefore far exceeded the supply. The Government has made nearly a quarter of a million dollars by this little speculation, the cost of printing the stamps from plates already on hand being very small.

Polish Jehus.

To drive slowly over cobblestones is not a joy, but to drive four Russian horses at a gallop over cobblestones was something to make you bite your tongue and to break your teeth and to shake your very soul from its socket. I most solemnly assure you it was anything but a simple drive to one fresh from the asphalt of Paris, for, like Jehu, they drove furiously. Their horses are all wild, runaway beasts, and they drive them at an uneven gallop resembling the gait of our fire engine horses at home, except that ours go more slowly. Sometimes the horses fall down as they drive across country, or stop only for stone walls or moats. The carriages must be built of iron, for the front wheels drop a few feet into a burrow every now and then, and at such times an unwary American is liable to be pitched over the coachman's head. "Hold on with both hands, shut your eyes and keep your tongue from between your teeth" would be my instructions to one about to "take a drive" in Poland.—Woman's Journal.

AMBUSHED IN SAMOA.

American and British Sailors Attacked by Eight Hundred Followers of Mataafa on a German Plantation.

FOUR AMERICANS KILLED

German Who Incited the Natives to Battle Arrested and Held as a Prisoner on an English Warship.

German Aids Rebels to Surround Anglo-American Party, Seven of Whom Meet Death—Lieutenant Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan of the Philadelphia and Lieutenant Freeman of the British Cruiser Tauranga Among the Killed—Mataafa Behead the Bodies—Jurying of a Machine Gun Hampers Operations—Many of the Rebels Killed.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The following dispatch from Admiral Kautz has been received:

AUCKLAND, N. Z., April 12. Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.: "On April 1, while the combined forces of British and United States, under Lieutenant Freeman, British Navy, were reconnoitering near Apia, they were ambushed. 'Deeply regret to announce the death of Lieutenant Philip V. Lansdale, Ensign John R. Monaghan, Coxswain James Butler, Ordinary Seaman Norman E. Edsall and

Stuart so furious that he went to the King and threatened to shoot any man found taking heads. The King then issued a proclamation forbidding the practice.

On April 1 a force of 214 British and Americans and 150 friendlies was surprised in ambush at the German plantation of Vaei. The rebels opened fire on the rear, left flank and front of the Anglo-American force. The friendlies bolted, but the marines and bluejackets stood their ground splendidly. Americans and British bring ammunition to shoulder.

The Colt-automatic gun with the landing party became jammed, and the Americans and British were practically at the mercy of the rebels, but "Retreat" was sounded three times before the marines and blue jackets retired.

Lieutenant Freeman, First Lieutenant of the Tauranga, who was in command of the allied force, was shot through the heart. Lieutenant Lansdale, of the Philadelphia, had his leg shattered while endeavoring to fix the jammed gun.

Seaman Hunt, of the British cruiser Porpoise, had an extraordinary escape. He remained with Lieutenant Lansdale until clubbed over the head and knocked senseless. The bluejacket revived as the natives were cutting off his right ear and was turning him over in order to cut off his left ear. At this juncture a shell from the British cruiser Junoist burst on the battlefield, scaring the rebels, and Hunt succeeded in escaping to the beach, although severely stabbed in one foot.

The same night the friendlies found the bodies of all the officers, headless. The bodies were buried with all honors at Mulluuu, on Easter Sunday. Their heads were subsequently brought in by some French priests, and the graves were reopened, and the heads buried with the bodies.

The officers who returned are Lieutenant George E. Cave, of the Porpoise, and Lieutenant C. M. Perkins, of the Philadelphia. All behaved splendidly. Lieutenant Cave took command of the retreat.

The loss of the enemy is not known, but probably fifty of them were killed and many were wounded. The priests buried thirty-eight rebels, and much blood was seen on the road over which the Mataafans had been dragging away their dead and wounded.

The Samoans say Mataafa three times resolved to surrender, but the German Consul, Herr Ross, advised him not to do so, and he now says he will never give in but will fight to the death.

British Warships Ordered to Samoa.

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (By Cable).—The cruiser Wallaroo, mounting eight guns, and the gunboat Goldfinch, six guns, have been ordered to proceed to Apia.

American Reinforcements to Be Sent.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The supply ship Abarenda will sail from Norfolk



MATAAFA, THE DEPOSED KING OF SAMOA. (The group represents the Samoan Chief with his sister and relatives.)

Five men wounded belonging to the Philadelphia. The British loss in killed, two men and Lieutenant Freeman. KAUTZ.

AUCKLAND, N. Z. (By Cable).—As a result of an ambush of Mataafa's warriors on a German plantation at Apia, Samoa, 200 American and British sailors were forced to retreat to the beach, leaving three officers and four sailors dead upon the field.



MALIETOA TANU. (The legally chosen King.)

The officers killed were Lieutenant Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan, of the cruiser Philadelphia, and Lieutenant A. H. Freeman, of the British cruiser Tauranga. The expedition was led by Lieutenant Freeman of the Tauranga. Ensign Monaghan met his death by remaining to assist Lieutenant Lansdale. He stayed too long and was shot in retiring. Two British and two American sailors were also killed.

The natives beheaded the dead British and American officers, and priests of the French Mission afterward brought the heads to Apia.

The manager of the German plantation has been arrested and detained on board the Tauranga, on affidavits declaring he was seen urging the rebels to fight.

It is estimated that about eight hundred warriors attacked the Anglo-American party from ambush.

On the arrival of the Tauranga at Apia, British and American consuls issued a proclamation to give Mataafa a last chance. The French priests also used their influence, but all efforts failed, and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded.

with marines for Samoa. The collier Brutus is on her way there. The Scindia will sail from Manila at once.

Man Killed, Two Men Fatally and Several Others Badly Wounded.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (Special).—In a free fight at Deview, Ark., H. C. Ashburn was instantly killed, A. J. Black and his son Lee were fatally wounded, Alex Miller had his arm broken, and Henry Miller was badly shot in the arm. B. M. Ashburn and several other persons were shot and more or less seriously wounded.

H. C. Ashburn had been prosecuted by A. J. Black for perjury, and during the trial great feeling between the friends of the principals was aroused. After court adjourned the factions met. Ashburn, armed with a shotgun, approached Black, accused him of swearing to lies, and leveled his gun, which snapped. Black fired with a pistol, hitting Ashburn. The latter, as he fell, shot Black in the leg. Then the firing became general. Young Black was shot several times, his entire shoulder being torn off. Young Ashburn escaped with the loss of a finger.

CANCER MICROBE FOUND.

Hope of a Cure For the Disease Given by Dr. Bra, of Paris.

PARIS (By Cable).—The Figaro announces that Dr. Bra has discovered the cancer microbe and says there is reason to hope the discovery will soon lead to a certain cure for that dread disease.

In an interview on the subject Dr. Bra was modest and cautious in his statements. He said that experiments were proceeding in several hospitals, some of which had had favorable results, but it must be months before a definite announcement will be possible.

"What I have succeeded in doing," added Dr. Bra, "is to isolate and cultivate a parasite from cancerous tumors, and to produce therefrom cancer in animals. The parasite is fungus like, and is certainly the specific agent of cancer."

MRS. MCKINLEY'S LEGACY.

All Rights Reserved by Her Father Unexpectedly Discovered.

CANTON, Ohio (Special).—Mrs. McKinley, wife of the President, her sisters, and the heirs of the late George D. Saxton, own the oil and mineral rights in 200 acres of land in the vicinity of the Seto oil field. They did not know it until informed by a man who wanted a lease. In looking up an abstract he found that the present owner owns only the surface, James Saxton, father of Mrs. McKinley, when he sold it over thirty years ago, having reserved the mineral and under-the-surface rights.

A contract was made with the Saxton heirs to sink a test well, and if oil is found to operate under royalties to the heirs.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

Table with columns for Butter, Eggs, Beans and Peas, and various produce items with their respective prices.

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The Man

who buys clothes for himself or boys, should insist on three things—

Comfort, Service and Style.

We always cover these points by keeping prime favorites in styles, seasonable and reasonable garments, goods that will give the best of satisfaction. We make a specialty this season of

Suits to order at \$15.00

We have the goods this season that are right and the prices will speak for themselves. Kindly give us a call.

N. S. BLACK,
MORAVIA, N. Y. MORAVIA

Still in the Market.

We want your trade. We need it. You want good Groceries and that's why we need your trade. We sell good Groceries. We always take your butter and eggs, and other products of the farm, and appreciate your patronage.

Boots & Shoes, Ready-made Pants, Overalls, Gents' Furnishing.

W. A. SINGER, Genoa.

Because!

You can get the best Hardware at the Lowest Prices

IS ONE OF THE REASONS

You should trade with us, and another reason is that we have everything that goes with our business and a practical

Plumber and Tinsmith

in our shop, and if you've got a Job we want it!

Mastin & Hagin,

HARDWARE.

GENOA, N. Y.

HAND IN HAND.

Before our pathways met, dear,
True joy we did not know;
Now we have no regret, dear,
As hand in hand we go.

The glad stars of the night, dear,
Smile with a softer glow,
And day with hope is bright, dear,
As hand in hand we go.

When youth at last departs, dear,
And cold the breezes blow,
Love's clasp will warm our hearts,
Dear,
As hand in hand we go.

—Washington Star.

THE VICTOR'S SPOILS

Miss Terrence, going down the line, watched the girl who was coming toward her. There were three men with the girl, and only Lancaster was with Miss Terrence. However, as he was all the world to her, Helena-like, she lacked not words of company. The six met on the walk in front of Captain Lansing's quarters.

Lansing was a cynic who observed his kind and told the result of his observations. Such are deservedly unpopular, but command appreciative audience that are the envy of the good hearted. It was to an audience of the sort that he recounted the meeting the same afternoon when the band had stopped playing and the invading hosts from the town had scattered and left the post to its rightful owners.

"Dorothy Terrence," he began, laying his saber across his knees and settling back to the temporary repose which alone can fall to the lot of the officer of the day; "Dorothy Terrence came up the walk. She had Lancaster with her, and she was looking happy. Miss Leeds—the bankers daughter, you know—came down the walk. She bestowed a sweet and transitory smile upon Miss Terrence, but Lancaster is not the best-looking fellow in the Presidio for nothing. If any of you happen to share my good fortune of knowing her, you will understand what, in the nature of things and of men, happened when she turned her eyes upon him with a trick she has of seeming to look into one's very soul.

She has the most beautiful voice outside of the heavenly choir, and she brought it into play also. Dorothy stood it as long as she could, and then she tried to get him away. He never even heard her. If Miss Leeds had not gazed soul searchingly at him and told him that she must be going, but would see him at the hop, he doubtless would be standing there still with Dorothy anxiously watching him. It will be worth going to the hop to see things happen.

Lancaster stood at the door of the dressing-room and watched Miss Leeds while he waited for Dorothy. He saw her throw back her gorgeous cloak and drop it from her with the careless disdain of a celestial creature discarding some temporary earthly garment. That it fell on a chair and crushed other less splendid wrappings beneath it was a detail which escaped him. He watched her as the budding feminine mass made way for her at the mirror, and she stood unchallenged, leisurely touching her glimmering brown hair and pinning a great white rose upon her shoulder.

Dorothy waited at his side for fully five minutes before he saw her. Then she laughed mockingly up into his face and wished that her laughter might have been a blow.

As soon as he could leave her he went running and sliding across the floor to where Miss Leeds stood at bay before a besieging group. She was backed against the wall, and a sunburst of sables was just above her head.

"There are only 20 dances," she kept repeating, "and I never divide." Lancaster took two of his fellow officers by the shoulders and put them out of his way. Miss Leeds looked into his eyes and smiled as, it seemed to him, no woman had ever smiled before. She put her card into his hand.

"The two with the crosses are the ones I promised you," she said, and as she had promised and he had asked nothing his heart beat high with triumph.

Not that it was a case of love at first sight. He was in love with Dorothy. But the most faithful of men may pay the court she expects to a belle and and may allow himself to be flattered by her marked favors.

He could honestly, then and for several weeks afterward, give Dorothy the comfort she sorely needed and say that he did not even think Miss Leeds beautiful. "She has style and charm," he passed judgment, "but not beauty. And she is a flirt." He meant that Miss Terrence should understand how entirely he abhorred that.

"Did she try to flirt when you called upon her?"

He had made a point of confessing the call directly it was made, and he thought it tactless of Dorothy to insist upon it. He shrugged his shoulders. "She does that with every man."

It was a truth which he fully appreciated, but its feeble light no longer fell upon the path of duty when the time came that the sun of Miss Leeds' countenance shed its glow upon the highway of inclination. And yet she did her best to make it clear to him.

"Now, listen to something I mean to tell you," she said to him. She set down her teacup and leaned toward him, with her elbows upon her knees and her chin between her soft, pink palms. Her eyes were looking straight into his, and they filled his heart with anticipation. Do you think that this is a risky game we are playing, and that we have been playing it for all its worth that last fortnight or so?" Lancaster knit his brows.

"It is not worth while to pretend you don't understand. I both know exactly what I mean and what you want to be

Only 5 per cent of Retail Merchants Succeed

in business! We can only account for our success by the following—have always bought goods in large quantities and well in advance, sell at close margin and turn stock often. Goods that do not go rapidly we cut the prices at once so they will sell.

Our Spring Line is Now Complete in each Department.

No matter whether you want to buy a ten cent collar or a \$15 suit, whether it is for a boy of 3 or a man of 70, it is worth your while to see our line. We invite your inspection, and if you buy your money back if you want it.

C. R. EGBERT,

The People's Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher.

75 GENESEE ST., AUBURN.

GENERAL CUT

—IN—

Furniture, Carpets and Linoleum OF ALL KINDS.

Preparatory to moving in the spring, everything in our line to be cut to save moving. This is an opportunity only once in a lifetime, to get such prices as we will make you, so that we can clean out our entire stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Desks,	Window Shades, Iron and Brass
Parlor and Dining Tables,	Bedsteads, Chamber Suits,
Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum,	Parlor Suits and Stands,
Oilcloth, Draperies, Lace Curtains,	A General Line of Bedding.

Now is the time to select your Christmas presents.

BRIXUS & CHAPMAN,

8, 10 and 12 Genesee St.

AUBURN, N. Y.

Photograph Cameras. The best picture making time is just coming. Beautiful snow scenes, cozy home pictures, party photographs. Then outdoor pleasures are more scarce than in summer time. A camera opens an instruction field of study that is spurred on by the pleasure it brings.

All the new kinds are here, \$1.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 and more.

Any camera you want can be procured through us.—Send for a Catalogue.

Photographic Supplies. All the popular brands of Plates, Paper Card Mounts and Developing and Toning Solutions for both the Amateur and Professor are in our stock. Everything for making pictures is here.

The Sagar Drug Store,

109 Genesee St. Auburn, N. Y.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

RECEIPTS IN 1898

For Premiums.....	\$1,846,720.80
For Interest and Rents.....	708,849.24
	\$2,555,570.04

DISBURSEMENTS IN 1898.

For claims by death, and matured endowments.....	\$1,224,905.07
Return to Policy-holders (dividends, annuities and surrendered policies).....	952,422.28
Total Payment to Policy-holders.....	\$2,177,327.35
Taxes, Commissions and all other expenses.....	670,414.85
Total.....	\$2,847,742.20

ASSETS JANUARY 1st, 1899, \$15,985,816.74

LIABILITIES

Amount required to re-insure outstanding policies, New York Standard, 4 per cent.....	\$13,730,960.00
All other liabilities.....	245,856.74
	\$13,976,816.74
Surplus.....	\$1,522,000.00

We, the undersigned, a Committee elected by the Board of Directors of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company to examine the accounts of the Company, hereby certify that we have carefully examined in detail the assets of the Company, and that they are correctly shown in the foregoing statement. The liabilities shown include the reserve on policies in force as calculated and certified to by the New York Insurance Department.

Edward A. Walton, Benjamin Griffen, Committee
Walter C. Stokes, Simeon Ford,

Gain in Assets, \$394,784.67. Gain in Insurance written, \$1,306,820.13. Gain in Surplus, \$100,202.16. Gain in Insurance in force, \$1,009,979.07. Total payments to Policy-holders since organization over \$48,500,000.00.

F. D. WOODFORD, General Agent, Ithaca, N. Y.
I. R. Stevens, Special Agent. Office, Griffin Block, opposite New Ithaca.

Too much importance cannot be given to the placing of the paint upon a dry surface. If the pores are filled with moisture, every paint will come off. If your house is worth painting, have it well painted. Obtain the best painters and those who have a reputation for honesty. If you are going to paint your house well, get the Chilton Paint, for it takes less of it to cover a given amount of surface than any other kind of paint, and it looks better and wears longer.

Thin coats of Pure Linseed Oil Paint, well brushed out, will prove to be the most lasting covering in the world. This means CHILTON.
O. M. AVERY, - GENOA

To the Public.
We guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and will refund the money to any one who is not satisfied after using it. It is the most successful medicine in the world for bowel complaints, both for children and adults.
J. S. Banker.

But we both know that it is only a game. I am not in earnest, and you must not be."

He gazed at her speechless. "I suppose you are thinking that the suggestion of serious intentions might come first from you," she said. "That may be your way of looking at it, but it is not mine. I don't care to let you have anything to reproach me with. I have had enough of that in the past. I am a hopeless flirt, you know. I go into the thing for the fun there is in it and it is only fair to warn you."

She leaned back in her chair and fell to watching the passers-by upon the street and to biting at a cube of sugar meditatively.

"If you will accept matters that way we can have a very good time. If you don't, I have warned you, and the consequences, if there are any, must be on your own head."

Lancaster laughed rather weakly. I accept the terms," he said. "It is understood that this is only a flirtation."

Which he explained to Dorothy at much length, but which she would not understand and was so unreasonable about as to break her engagement. Lancaster was deeply aggrieved and rather more deeply relieved. But it made one fact plain to him—that he was seriously in love with a girl who frankly told him he was no more to her than a score had been before, than scores might be thereafter. And it was all in vain that he tried to change her.

"I warned you quite fairly," she reminded him, bending forward to stroke the glossy neck of his black mare. It was the mare that, of old, Dorothy had considered almost her own property, and on which she had almost lavished the overflow of her affection for Lancaster. "I warned you," Miss Leeds repeated, "and nobody has suffered but yourself unless—she glanced at him with a quizzical little smile—"unless there was another girl."

"There was another girl," he answered. She shrugged her shoulders tolerantly.

"That was to have been expected. Most problems of the heart are in the rule of three."

He frowned angrily, and his lips curved in contempt. "Are you absolutely heartless? Have you no pity for her?"

"Not a great deal. If you were the sort to desert her in a fortnight for a girl who made not the slightest effort to win you, I think, upon the whole, that she is rather well rid of you."

Lancaster was biting his lips, and he was very angry. "She is a better woman than you," he said.

"That may be. But still," she laughed, good naturedly, "do you think I am bad enough for you to be passing judgment upon me?"

"I do, for you are doing the thing cold-bloodedly, and I—I," he said dependently, "have lost my head."

She smiled into his eyes. "You don't want to do that. It is such a handsome head. Lose your heart—it is not worth nearly so much."

He turned in his saddle and faced her. "I am likely to lose more than that," he burst out suddenly. "I am likely to lose my life."

"Oh, come," she said; "you are not contemplating falling on the point of your saber or drowning yourself in the bay or superinducing galloping consumption, are you? I have had men do a great number of things for me, but never quite that."

"I am not contemplating doing any of those. I may be a good deal of a fool, but not enough for a woman who cares nothing for me."

"Yet that has been done," she suggested.

"What I meant was—and what I intended to tell you when I asked you to come to-day was—that I am going to the war."

"That was to have been expected, of course. Is your regiment ordered?"

"Not yet. I am especially favored. "When do you leave?"

"The day after to-morrow. And now I am going to ask you to promise me something."

They had reined in their horses by the dynamite guns and sat looking out over the whitecapped blue sea.

"So that it is something that I can promise."

"Not that. I shall leave that until I come back—if I do come back. If I do not—in short, if I am killed"—She gave a little shudder. He saw that she did and repeated, "If I am killed, I shall leave orders that my most treasured possession shall be sent to you."

"Do you mean this mare?"

"I mean the mare. It would make me

as happy as it would seem I meant to be to know that if I die you will have her and will ride her and be kind to her, for you are fond of her too."

Miss Leeds knit her brows and considered. "And if I should not?" she said.

"She shall not go to any one else. I will have Dartmoor shoot her on the day that he hears my death confirmed."

Miss Leeds switched at the skirt of her habit. "Is there no one else who is fond of her also?"

"No," he answered. "But the other girl you told me of?"

There flashed back upon Lancaster's memory how Dorothy had been wont to stand with her arms around the arched black neck and her cheek against the warm soft nose; how the mare had followed no other but himself. Then Miss Leeds turned the sun of her questioning eyes upon him. They were serious now, and their gentle light scattered the mists of memories. She only valued the horse for the master's sake, and the master is no longer anything to her. "Will you do as I ask?"

A little ironical smile, the smile of an easy going cynicism, curled her lips. "Unto the victor belongs the spoils. Yes, if anything happens to you I will take the horse. But you must not be rash. I believe I prefer your safety to it."

Two months afterward Miss Leeds, bending forward to stroke the glossy neck of the black mare that had belonged to Lieutenant Lancaster, turned and glanced up into the face of the man who was riding beside her.

"Who was the girl that you bowed to near the gates, the one with the big sad eyes?"

"It was Dorothy Terrence," he told her. "Lancaster used once to be engaged to her."

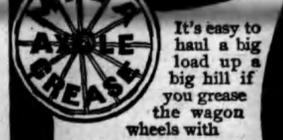
"No wonder, then, that she looked at me reproachfully." She tried to laugh, but the laughter broke, and she grew white as she set the mare into a gallop. "There may, you know," she called to him mockingly above the clatter of the hoofs—"there may lurk the adder of remorse among the victor's spoils."

Not Rich Enough.

"I wish I were rich enough to learn elocution."

"You are; a course of lessons does not cost much."

"No, but I am not rich enough to make people listen to me."—Indianapolis Journal.



It's easy to haul a big load up a big hill if you grease the wagon wheels with
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Horses need a good tonic this trying time of the year. Something to make them eat, brace them up and cure their coughs and colds. Our 10c Condition Powders will do all this. We have had hundreds of recommendations for them. 3 packages for 25c. Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

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"To-night His Face Is Missing In The Old Home" is the title of a new song that is finding great favor with the song loving public. The words and melody are fine. To introduce it the publishers will mail a copy of this great song and their music roll of 18 pages of popular music arranged for piano and organ on receipt of 25 cents. Address: POPULAR MUSIC CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

New Horseshoeing Shop.

I have spent 15 years of my life in the study of the horse and the anatomy of the horse's foot. It is something every man should know to shoe a horse as it should be shod. The art of shoeing a horse is in trimming the foot with perfect correctness, therefore it takes a man with a great deal of experience to trim a horse's foot and set him squarely on his feet. There is the secret of stopping horses from interfering. I can stop a horse from interfering. I pay special attention to lameness of the foot and interfering horses. I have been on a stock farm for 6 years and have had a great deal of experience with all kinds of horses feet. I have read several veterinary books, but a veterinarian is not a horseshoer. It takes a man who is born a mechanic to be a good horseshoer. Horseshoeing is an art of itself, a man can't learn it in a month. I do my own trimming and fitting and guarantee my work to give satisfaction.

SHERMAN WRIGHT,
Avery's old stand opposite the mill,
Genoa, N. Y.

Happy is the man or woman who can eat a good hearty meal without suffering afterward. If you cannot do it take Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat and cures all forms of indigestion and dyspepsia. J. S. Banker.

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Ammonia, 1.00 to 2.00
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REMEMBER we sell the Osborne Harrow, Owego Wagons and Drills, Star Buggies, Etc. Extension Top Surreys for \$85 with pole and shafts.
J. G. ATWATER & SON,
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LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD
Auburn Division.
Time table in effect November 15, 1898.
Trains leave Locke going NORTHWARD.
10:42 a. m. Daily except Sunday, for all points north, and east and west on New York Central.
3:10 p. m. For Moravia and intermediate points to Auburn.
6:26 p. m. Sunday only, for all points north and east or west on Central.
8:57 p. m. Daily except Sunday for Auburn and intermediate points. SOUTHWARD.
9:38 a. m. Daily for all points south and for Ithaca, Elmira and Cortland.
7:48 p. m. Daily except Sunday.
Trains leave King Ferry Station going SOUTHWARD.
12:01 and 8:02 p. m. for Ithaca and intermediate points.
NORTHWARD.
7:00 a. m. and 6:15 p. m. for Auburn and intermediate points.
No Sunday trains.

1899 BICYCLES
at lowest possible prices. We handle the leading makes and can satisfy you. Our repair shop is fully equipped to do all kinds of work in an up-to-date manner. Call and see me and get prices.
W. H. Doolittle,
KING FERRY, N. Y.

ROTHSCHILD BROS., ITHACA.
Our recent contract for adding one more store on State street has been completed and we shall soon make very extensive preparations throughout our ten stores in the way of shelving, counters, fronts, floors, etc., which will necessitate reducing our stock in general. We make this announcement in order to have you prepare for the coming bargains. Every department will be changed, every store rearranged and every improvement up to the times will be inaugurated. You will then see one of the most metropolitan stores in your own little city. Now we want you to get ready when the call comes to carry off our stock, so we can make room for our alterations. Thousands upon thousands of dollars worth of goods must be disposed of before the masons, carpenters, plasterers, painters, glaziers, etc., can be made room for. We shall strive to close out every dollars worth of goods before we give our stores over to them. At the present writing we cannot tell when our contract will be placed, we are awaiting developments from the builders, but in a few days you will hear the great bugle call when we know everybody will be here.
ROTHSCHILD BROS., ITHACA.

A Friendly Tip
About Spring Clothing.
Now that warm weather is here that new spring suit or overcoat must be purchased. And so we want to give you a little advice—take it, or not, as you desire. We have selected our line of clothing this season with the greatest of care. It comprises everything that one can wish. We have blue and black serges, chevots, fancy worsteds and those handsome checks suits which are so popular, and the make and cut of them is right. They are gotten up by the best houses in the country—by houses that are always after the latest that the market affords. Our prices of course are right. We quote but a few:
\$6.00 This gets a handsome light check suit, something stylishly gotten up. All wool. Last season it was \$10.00.
\$9.00 Gets a black or blue serge, something smart, an elegant appearing garment, a suit worth \$14. While they last \$9.00.
\$10.50 This is going to be the hit of the season. It is one of those Adler suits and is a winner. It's a pretty light check and looks like custom made.
\$12.00 This is a remarkable value for the money. It is an all wool worsted in black, grey and brown checks. Also an Adler garment. Custom made it would cost \$35.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY:
1000 75c Madras fancy shirts, 45c. These are but a few of our prices. You need not worry about them, they are right. Call and convince yourself. Especial inducements will be offered on Saturday, April 22.
BEN MINTZ, ITHACA, N. Y.
GENOA FULL ROLLER MILLS.
Hubert & Sullivan, Proprietors.
Flour, Meal, Feed of All Kinds.
Custom Grinding a Specialty.

Pine,
Spruce,
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Lath, Shingles, Mouldings, Brick, Water Lime, Wall
Plaster, Building Paper, Cement, Sewer Pipe,
Anything for building, from the drain pipe in the cellar to the brick in the chimney, AND THE BEST!!

Fertilizers!
A large stock always on hand. You can get them when you wish and AT LOWEST PRICES.
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The largest stock in town. Alsike, Crimson, Alfalfa, Moomoth and Medium Clover Seed. Seed Barley and Buckwheat.
Hewitt's, Locke, N. Y.

MARVELS OF LIQUID AIR.

A Scientific Discovery That May Effect a Revolution in Industrial Methods During the Twentieth Century.

SOME NOVEL AND AMAZING EXPERIMENTS.

The most extraordinary exhibit ever given in Washington was witnessed at the Arlington Hotel a few nights ago by the scientific circle of the city, members of the Cabinet, Supreme Court, Diplomatic Corps and other public men. It was given under the auspices of the National Geographical Society, presided over by Professor Bell, the inventor of the telephone, and furnished an opportunity for Charles E. Tripler, of New York, to show for the first time in public the new motive power which he has discovered and calls liquid air.

Briefly and simply stated, Mr. Tripler takes 800 gallons of ordinary air drawn from any window and by compression and cold reduces it to one gallon of a liquid that looks like glycerine and retains its form at a temperature of 312 degrees below zero. As it warms it expands into vapor and then into air, just as water is expanded into steam by heat. By controlling this expansion Mr. Tripler proposes to furnish a new motive power for the use of transportation companies on sea and on land, for factories, furnaces and for every other purpose for which steam and electricity are now used. The expansive force is equal to 2000 pounds a square inch, and without an exhaust pipe the pressure is so great that there is now no material of sufficient strength to restrain it. In other words, a pint or a quart or a gallon of this liquid will burst any vessel in which it may be confined unless there is an opportunity for its gradual escape.

Liquid air is manufactured by apparatus which Mr. Tripler has invented. The first gallon or two is made by the use of coal or any other ordinary fuel, just as ice is made in a factory, but thereafter he is able to reproduce ten gallons of the fluid by the expenditure of two. A railway locomotive or a steamship will therefore create its own power from the atmosphere as it passes along its way, and a factory engineer will simply turn the key of a ventilation pipe, start his machine and manufacture fuel as he needs it. Mr. Tripler insists that his energy can be used with no more difficulty and at a cost seventy per cent. less than steam, and, having mastered the secret of its production, he now proposes to apply it to practical use.

Mr. Tripler brought six gallons of liquid air with him from New York, and in the presence of four or five hundred persons performed the experiments that are described in McClure's Magazine. He dipped the stuff out of his can with an ordinary tin dipper, just as a milkman would dip milk. He dropped a potato in it, lifted it out in two or three minutes and threw it on the floor, where it broke into a thousand little crystals. He took a rubber ball, immersed it in the liquid and then broke it as if it was glass. He dropped in a piece of beefsteak and in a moment it was broken into little fragments that looked like petrified wood. He immersed a tumbler of alcohol, and in a few minutes it was frozen into a block of ice. He filled a pasteboard box with mercury, which when immersed in the liquid air became as hard as steel, and he used it as a hammer to drive nails in the table. He immersed copper, tin, iron and strips of steel in the liquid air, and they crumbled like piecrust. He demonstrated the expansive power of the liquid in a similar manner, and altogether performed experiments that were not only novel but amazing.

The liquefaction of air is one of the scientific achievements of the last quarter century. In the first successful experiments only a few drops of liquid air were obtained, but six or seven years ago the British scientist, Professor James Dewar, demonstrated that it could be produced in quantity. The expense, however, was enormous—a pint costing about \$5000. Mr. Tripler declares that he has produced gallons of liquid air at a cost of about twenty cents a gallon. He further claims that liquid air can be used to make liquid air in larger quantities—that he has actually obtained ten gallons from three.

He holds that there is no reason to doubt that this process can be repeated indefinitely, and that, therefore liquid air can be produced in unlimited quantities at practically no cost (except, of course, that of plant and labor). Mr. Tripler also expresses confidence that the commercial and scientific applications of liquid air are so numerous and so important that it must effect no small revolution in modern life.

temperature of 312 degrees below zero. The problem has been how to obtain, and subject air to, that degree of cold. I have discovered that air—compressed air—can be so used as to produce that degree of cold, and, consequently, to liquefy other air; and I have invented a machine by which the liquid product can be made in great quantities at a low cost.

Liquid air is a clear and fluent substance, which, upon exposure, evaporates rapidly in a heavy mist. It is so intensely cold that the hand held over it is speedily chilled. If the hand is plunged into it, the sensation is that of burning, and unless it is immediately withdrawn the skin is blistered and scalded. When the hand is removed, it becomes almost instantaneously dry, for the liquid which had adhered immediately gathers in bright beads and drop heavily to the floor.

For liquid air, as power, Mr. Tripler claims that it has about one hundred times the expansive force of steam; that expansion immediately begins under the influence of the prevailing temperature, and that every additional degree of heat applied yields twenty pounds of pressure. Steam pressure is not obtained until water has been heated to a temperature of 212 degrees Fahrenheit, and each additional degree of heat produces only one pound of pressure. He asserts, moreover, that liquid air can be applied as a substitute for steam to any engine, with substantially no further change than the displacement of the boiler by the smaller and lighter receptacle holding the air. Its general adoption, therefore, as motive power would not mean the discarding of expensive engines now used. Hence, the first cost of its adoption would be slight, and with its vastly greater potentiality, it must (he claims) supersede steam, if it can be made cheaply enough.

For that Mr. Tripler provides by his application of liquid air to the manufacture of larger quantities of liquid air. He asserts that he has accomplished such a result; that he first used steam as the power requisite in the process of making liquid air; that he took liquid air thus made, applied it to an engine as a substitute for steam, operated the engine thereby, and used the power thus obtained as he had used the steam-power.

"I find in this matter," he said, "that I have been generally misunderstood. I don't claim to create energy, to make something out of nothing, to upset any of the laws of nature. I do say, though, that the scientists have been wrong in some of their notions, and that they will have to change them. I assert that by the use of a given quantity of liquid air, substituted for steam power, I can make, and have made, larger quantities of liquid air. I use over and over again the liquid air employed in the making. It seems simple enough to me, and the principle is so simple that it ought to have been grasped by any scientific mind at once, but, to my surprise, it has not; what my critics say appears plausible, but in fact their contentions are all aside from the mark, for they have got hold of the wrong end of the proposition, and do not comprehend at all what I am about."

"Then, whatever the modus operandi may be, you do distinctly claim that by the use of any given quantity of liquid air you can make a larger quantity?"

"I positively and absolutely make that claim."

"You claim also that by the use of three gallons of liquid air you have produced ten?"

"I have done that very thing," replied Mr. Tripler with emphasis.

"Does its success as a great revolutionizing agency in modern industry and life depend upon the production of larger quantities from given quantities?" the reporter asked.

"If I had not achieved the abolition of steam in the manufacture of liquid air I should have accomplished nothing. That is, although liquid air might still be of use in some special application—as, for instance, in surgery and medicine—it could not become the supreme and universal power-producer which I expect it to be."

"You believe that it will supersede steam?"

"I do—for the traction of railway trains, for the propulsion of ships and for the operation of machinery in general. As a motive-power its advantages over steam are great. It will cost far less, it will save bulk and weight of plant and apparatus, it will be vastly more efficient."

"It is a fact of science," said Mr. Tripler, "that the expansion of compressed air is not only a fact of science, but a fact of nature. It is a fact of nature that the expansion of compressed air is not only a fact of science, but a fact of nature. It is a fact of nature that the expansion of compressed air is not only a fact of science, but a fact of nature."

able railway trains and steamships to attain greater speed?"

"I do look for such a result. There is every reason to believe that, given this greater power than steam, higher speed can be produced."

"How would it be used—stored or made in transit?"

"It seems to me to be quite feasible to make it in transit not only on steamers and trains, but also in flying-machines."

"You believe that it brings nearer the day of aerial navigation?"

"Certainly. There is no other agency which, with such small weight and bulk, can produce such motive power as liquid air."

"To what extent has it been used in surgery and medicine?"

"Thus far cancer has been treated with it, and the most gratifying results have been obtained. It is too early to say just what its value is. I do know that its application to cancer has stopped the spread of the disease, and in one case the wound has contracted to a very small one. In another case, after a number of applications to a cancer on the breast of a woman, it fell out into the operator's hand. A number of cases of cancer have been under treatment, and in all which were in incipient or had not been rendered incurable by the free but vain application of the surgeon's knife, it has arrested the cancerous growth. It has, besides, a marked effect in removing the pain accompanying the disease. A patient suffering from cancer of the nose said that the shooting pains which had previously afflicted him disappeared entirely after the first application of the air. It is quite possible that it may have some special value as a local anesthetic. It appears certain that gangrene can be arrested long enough for amputations to be made that will save a life. But, of course, I am not a physician or a surgeon, and it is not the curative properties of liquid air which have chiefly interested me. Its use in medicine and surgery is now under careful study by physicians. I may add in this line that liquid air appears to be an irresistible germicide, and that I think I have incidentally discovered means by which it can be so applied as safely to reach the lungs and destroy the bacilli of tuberculosis. Indeed, the physicians have succeeded in applying it to parts of the body where I thought it could not be applied, and, therefore it seems a distinct probability that means will be devised by which disease germs, wherever they may be in the human body, can be reached and killed."

"As for its use for refrigerating purposes, that is as wide as the need of refrigeration is. Ice can be made with it; it can take the place of ice in packing-houses, in markets, in hospitals, and in hotels and houses in summer."

Mr. Tripler referred to Hudson Maxim, the brother of Hiram Maxim, who had been present in the laboratory a few days before, drawn by reports which he had heard of the possibilities of liquid air as an explosive. Mr. Maxim had been told that a small quantity of cotton waste saturated with liquid air had been placed in a small iron pipe, which had then been encased in a larger pipe, as protection from the possible effects of the explosion, and that by means of a long fuse the waste had been touched with fire; he had been shown the fragments of the inner pipe and two great holes which had been blown through the outer one. Mr. Maxim desired to see precisely the quantity of cotton waste which had been used, and to know whether the ends of the pipes had been closed. The merest palm-ful of waste had been exhibited, and the ends of both pipes, he was told, had been left open.

"There is no explosive in use," Mr. Maxim declared energetically, "which, in such small quantity and with so little confinement, could have produced anything like this effect." His interest was so much aroused that he at once made an appointment with Mr. Tripler for a business interview on the use of liquid air in combination with an explosive which Mr. Maxim had invented.

Professor W. C. Peckham, of Adelphi Institute, Brooklyn, from whose pen an article on liquid air appears in the Century, has also written on the subject in the Scientific American. In the latter journal he has given this description of the plant and process of Mr. Tripler:

"It (the plant) consists of a triple-air compressor, a cooler and a liquefier. The compressor is of the ordinary form, having three pumps upon one piston shaft working in a line. The first gives sixty pounds pressure; the second raises this to 750 pounds, while the third brings the air under a compression of 2000 pounds per square inch.

"After each compression the air flows through jacketed pipes, where it is cooled by city water. For this work about forty horse power is employed. After the third compression the air flows through a separator which disposes of impurities, and it passes to the liquefier. It is this liquefier which constitutes the most peculiarly constructed valve, whose details are not made public, a portion of the compressed air is allowed to expand into a tube surrounding the tube through which the remaining air is flowing. This expanded air absorbs a large amount of heat from the air still under compression in the inner tube. The contents of the inner tube are thus cooled. In this way the air is brought below the temperature of liquefaction and its pressure is very much reduced, so that, upon opening the valve at the bottom of the apparatus, a stream of liquid air is received, flowing out with scarcely more force than the water from our ordinary city service pipes. Thus the liquefaction of the air is accomplished by the 'self-intensification of cold' produced by the expansion of a portion of the compressed and cooled air, without employing any other substance to bring about this result."

By means of the peculiarly constructed valve, whose details are not made public, a portion of the compressed air is allowed to expand into a tube surrounding the tube through which the remaining air is flowing. This expanded air absorbs a large amount of heat from the air still under compression in the inner tube. The contents of the inner tube are thus cooled. In this way the air is brought below the temperature of liquefaction and its pressure is very much reduced, so that, upon opening the valve at the bottom of the apparatus, a stream of liquid air is received, flowing out with scarcely more force than the water from our ordinary city service pipes. Thus the liquefaction of the air is accomplished by the 'self-intensification of cold' produced by the expansion of a portion of the compressed and cooled air, without employing any other substance to bring about this result."

Such Will Be the Number in the Census of Next Year.

The number of States in the Union at the time of the census of 1890, when the enumeration began on June 1, was forty-two; and two Territories, Idaho, admitted on July 3, and Wyoming, admitted on July 10, became States while the census was in progress. Since then another State, Utah, was admitted in January, 1896, bringing up the total to the present number, forty-five.

When Texas was admitted to the Union, in 1845, it was admitted under a provision that, at any future time, the State might be divided into quarters to make four States. Texas contains an area of 260,000 square miles. New York has an area of 47,000 square miles, Pennsylvania of 45,000, Massachusetts of 8000, Ohio of 40,000, Kentucky of 40,000 and Illinois of 56,000. These six States, therefore, have, collectively, less area than Texas. Recently a resolution offered in the Austin Legislature by Representative Bridges to the effect that the people of Texas declared themselves to be unalterably opposed to a division of the State, was adopted, and there is an end, till after the next national census at least, to the agitation for a division of Texas.

No action was taken by the last Congress looking to the admission of the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona or Oklahoma, or to the extension of political rights to Alaska or the District of Columbia; and hence (excluding Indian Territory under tribal government and not included in the regular June enumeration) there will be forty-five American States and five Territories to be counted, or fifty States and Territories in all.

Between 1870 and 1880 one State, Colorado, was added to the Union. Between 1880 and 1890 there were six States admitted, and one has been admitted since.

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FIFTY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Such Will Be the Number in the Census of Next Year.

The number of States in the Union at the time of the census of 1890, when the enumeration began on June 1, was forty-two; and two Territories, Idaho, admitted on July 3, and Wyoming, admitted on July 10, became States while the census was in progress. Since then another State, Utah, was admitted in January, 1896, bringing up the total to the present number, forty-five.

When Texas was admitted to the Union, in 1845, it was admitted under a provision that, at any future time, the State might be divided into quarters to make four States. Texas contains an area of 260,000 square miles. New York has an area of 47,000 square miles, Pennsylvania of 45,000, Massachusetts of 8000, Ohio of 40,000, Kentucky of 40,000 and Illinois of 56,000. These six States, therefore, have, collectively, less area than Texas. Recently a resolution offered in the Austin Legislature by Representative Bridges to the effect that the people of Texas declared themselves to be unalterably opposed to a division of the State, was adopted, and there is an end, till after the next national census at least, to the agitation for a division of Texas.

No action was taken by the last Congress looking to the admission of the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona or Oklahoma, or to the extension of political rights to Alaska or the District of Columbia; and hence (excluding Indian Territory under tribal government and not included in the regular June enumeration) there will be forty-five American States and five Territories to be counted, or fifty States and Territories in all.

Between 1870 and 1880 one State, Colorado, was added to the Union. Between 1880 and 1890 there were six States admitted, and one has been admitted since.

A Light on Yankee Dialect.

Obvious necessity compels even the most patriotic of Englishmen to admit that vast numbers of their fellow-countrymen use dialects so far removed from correct English as to be little less than separate languages, but few, if any, of them can let pass without protest the statement so often made by Americans that this or that well-educated Londoner "talks with an English accent." The assertion is, indeed, a bit absurd, for the pronunciation of such men is, or ought to be, the standard of the language, and not its peculiarities, but variations from them are what constitute "accent," according to logical and reasonable definitions of that word. But though the stay-at-home Britishers still deride or denounce our application of a qualifying adjective to their English, those of them, who stray abroad are coming to treat the speech of New York and of London as variants of a non-existent ideal. At any rate, they talk as glibly as we do of "American accents" and "English accents" and one citizen of comparatively recent adoption was heard the other day to date an experience of his to a time "when I spoke with a much stronger accent than I do now." By so doing he gave, probably, the ultimate proof of thorough assimilation with us. The same man said that recently, having met a person who inserted an "a" in words like "cow" and "town," he asked said person if he wasn't a fellow-Briton from Staffordshire. The reply was, "No, I was born in Vermont"—which throws several interesting lights on "Yankee dialect."—New York Times.

Ruskin as a Patriarch.

In an account given by a distinguished man of letters of a recent visit to Mr. Ruskin, this gentleman describes Mr. Ruskin's appearance as singularly ennobled by the long, snow-white beard, which descends nearly to the waist, and give a patriarchal dignity to the finely molded face. The end of life finds Mr. Ruskin in a mood of perfect serenity; the storm and stress have departed, and all that is left is pure sweetness and gentleness. His favorite occupation is sitting at his window looking on the calm waters of the lake below. He receives great numbers of letters, but the present day affairs of this troubled world make little im-

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

Queen Victoria's Pancakes.

The royal pancakes for Queen Victoria's table are made as follows: "To each egg allow one ounce of flour, half a gill of milk and one-eighth of a salt-spoonful of salt. Whisk them well in a basin, beating the whole into a perfectly smooth batter, which, when ready for frying, should be like thick cream. Cover the pan thinly with butter. Grate a little lemon rind over the cakes and send sifted sugar and cut lemon to the table with them." The younger members of the family have currants and sultanas in their pancakes.

The Return of the Cradle.

When physical culture came into vogue and was applied to the up-bringing of babies the first act of the reformers was to discard the old-fashioned cradle. It was said not to be healthy for the baby to be subjected to the see-sawing motion of the cradle. Now, a Chicago woman physician has come out with the idea that the baby needs a cradle to get a little exercise and a healthy circulation of the blood. She discarded the cradle for her own children, but for her grandchildren she has grown wiser. She declares the cradle is not an addler of infantile brains, but only sends the necessary amount of blood to all parts of the body. Something of this theory has made its way into a big babies' hospital in New York City, where a doctor has arranged something in the way of a baby exercise.—New York Herald.

Care For Mattresses.

The feather bed is, of course, a thing of the past. It is probably not lamented in many quarters, as it is certainly unhealthy, difficult to care for and not pleasant to sleep on. Mattresses, blankets, pillows and other articles of bedding, however, require much care to keep odorless and clean.

The main enemies to mattresses are dust, damp and moth, and frequent brushing must be given them, for in an incredibly short time they will harbor dust all along the edges and where the button is fixed. A loose cotton cover over the mattress, made to button neatly at one end, always goes a long way toward keeping it clean. This can be washed and changed as often as need be without much trouble or expense. It is very important to air all the bedding thoroughly. Every article should be daily taken off and laid separately over a chair, and a strong current of air should be allowed to circulate through the room before the clothes are replaced. The mattress should be turned daily from end to end, as this insures it being worn more evenly, and not sinking in the middle.

Blankets are a difficulty to many people mostly because they cannot make up their minds as to how often they should be washed, or how they should be treated. In many houses they are washed only once a year, but somehow this does seem rather too rare a proceeding. On the other hand, it is really not necessary to have them washed more than twice a week; but they must have proper care in the interval in the shape of airing, shaking, etc. A washing machine is very good for the purpose, especially as they should never be rubbed by the hand. The water should be only lukewarm, and a little soap well lathered in the water is all that will be required. Wring the blankets very dry through a wringer, shake them out, and wash again in the same way, wringing each time, until they are quite clean. Do not rinse them, but pull them into shape, and hang them out in the sun, which is a great help to preserving a good color.—New York Ledger.

Recipes.

Lunch Rolls—Sift together one pint of flour, one teaspoonful baking powder and half a teaspoonful of salt; work in one teaspoonful of lard or butter and add one-half pint of milk; mix to a smooth dough, roll out to half an inch thickness, and cut into circular shapes. Bake in a moderate oven.

Creamed Cabbage—Remove the outside leaves from a small, firm head of cabbage and cut the remainder as fine as for slaw, then stew in a covered stewpan until tender. Drain off the water, add a half cupful of rich cream, a dessertspoonful butter, pepper and salt to taste. Simmer three minutes and serve.

Sardine Salad—Take two boxes of best sardines and arrange on a platter. For dressing take the yolk of four hard-boiled eggs, put in a bowl and rub to a paste; add a tablespoonful of prepared mustard, three of vinegar, a teaspoonful of sugar and a little cayenne. Mix well together and pour over the sardines. Garnish with sliced lemon.

Queen of Dumplings—Two cups of flour, half teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one cup sweet milk. Beat the batter vigorously for five minutes. Put one scant teaspoonful of dough in a custard cup, add twice the bulk of fruit—good, quick-cooking apples are best—more dough and more fruit, alternating till the cup is three-quarters full. Put the cups in a steamer, cover tightly and steam fifty minutes.

Locke Market Quotations.

[CORRECTED FRIDAY.]

Hay	.....	\$4.00 to \$5.00
Barley	.....	.....
Potatoes	.....	.....
Straw	.....	.....
Oats	.....	.....
Wheat	.....	.....
Rye	.....	.....
Buckwheat	.....	.....
Beans	.....	.....
Butter	.....	.....
Eggs	.....	.....
Hides	.....	.....

GENOA MARKET QUOTATIONS:

Corn	.....	.....
Oats	.....	.....
Wheat	.....	.....

GENOA MAIL SERVICE.

Mail closes for Locke, 7:55 a. m., 6:55 p. m.; for East Venice 11:30 a. m.; Ithaca 1:30 p. m. Mail arrives from Locke 12 a. m., 9:10 p. m.; E. Venice 11:30 a. m.; Ithaca 1:30 p. m. Office open Sunday from 12:30 to 1:00.

B. L. AVERT, P. M.

Auburn stage leaves daily except Sunday at 6:45 a. m. Orders promptly attended.

WILL EATON.

THE VILLAGE MIRROR

What Has Happened in Genoa During the Past Seven Days—An Interesting Page.

Some people win by working hard, and some succeed thro' chance alone, while now and then a man gets up by honest efforts of his own;

But where one honest person strives to gain the height all seek to win. A dozen others try to mount by constant waggings of the chin.

—12 pages this week.

—May 1 will be Dewey day.

—A bird on toast is worth two on a bonnet.

—Miss Lula King has returned to Binghamton for the summer.

—Are you a subscriber to this paper? Remember the price is only \$1.

—James Willis is making some substantial repairs to his residence.

—L. V. Smith of Cortland was in this vicinity a few days last week.

—As usual, the early morning concerts by the birds are poorly attended.

—W. D. Cuykendall has some interesting "news" in his space this week.

—One swallow may not make a summer, but one frog can make a spring.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Connor of Auburn visited at J. W. Lewis' over the week.

—Mrs. A. B. VanMarter of Auburn is visiting her mother, Mrs. E. Miller of this place.

—The farmers' work will now all come with a rush, which means long days and tired men and horses.

—Sarah G. Haight of Barker, Niagara county, was a recent guest of her son, J. A. Titus, at Poplar Ridge.

—Dr. M. J. Foran, whose successful practice is steadily increasing, reports a large ride the past month.

—Commissioner Niles is doing some excellent work with the road machine. Now is the time to do it.

—If one half the world wants to know how the other half lives let them read the patent medicine advs.

—The butcher says that the reason a small pig eats so much is because he is trying to make a hog of himself.

—J. F. Streeter can now write P. M. after his autograph, having been appointed post master at Venice, vice J. W. York.

—Mrs. Naomi Purinton has returned to her home in Vermont. Sickness there made her departure earlier than was anticipated.

—H. Jennings Co. of Moravia are offering some special bargains in the boot and shoe line, as you can see by their announcement elsewhere.

—Dr. Slocum accompanied Mrs. Linderman to New York Wednesday evening, where she will receive treatment at the post-graduate hospital.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Starnier went to Weedsport Monday where they will make their home. He is in the cigar manufacturing business there.

—Now that the snow has disappeared the need of repairs on various strips of sidewalk is made apparent.

In some places new walks are absolutely necessary, while others with necessary repairs may be made safe and respectable. Let us attend to these matters promptly, waiting not for one another, or any thing. We have got to make our own prosperity and the sidewalks are a mighty good thing to start with. The tidy condition of our streets is a matter of considerable importance, and worthy of the careful consideration of all property holders, whether residents at present or not. Genoa is naturally a pretty village, and with the exercise of proper care can be made conspicuously attractive. Let there be no retrogression in this matter.

When the world is dark and gloomy And life seems a sad, sad plight, Just get up and wash your windows So your soul can see things right.

—Matthew Bink was detained at the village all day Friday with a sick horse, which later improved.

—If you have anything to sell or want to buy anything, make it known in the columns of this paper. Four thousand people read THE TRIBUNE every week.

—A good way to be identified in a strange town is to drive in and stop on a cross walk. The proud pedestrians will then notice you and be glad to see you—move on.

—One day recently the Ithaca stage horse surrised the driver and himself by running away near the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sharp. The wagon was broken some, and the contents spilled.

—A dozen or more new names were added to our subscription list the past few days. If you encourage your neighbor to subscribe you confer a upon us as well as him, and it will be appreciated.

—Ernest Teeter of South Lansing was in Genoa Monday looking for the mate to a young bay horse which he recently purchased. At last reports he had not found him.

—The Auburn Independent devoted three entire pages to advertisements last week, which should make the home print side a profitable venture. One firm still announces "winter attractions, silk mufflers," etc.

—C. M. Stanley received 2000 trout from the state hatchery a few days ago, and has placed them in the trout streams of this vicinity.—Ithaca News. Why could not our trout streams be replenished? Surely there must be fishermen interested enough for that.

—Owing to an accident Ferguson and Duryea failed to appear for the hop Saturday evening. They will be on hand the 29th at 8 p. m. Mr. Norman announces a dance for the evening of May 26, for which the celebrated McDermott orchestra has been engaged.

—While in Syracuse last week we visited the office of The Evening Herald, and were particularly interested in their press room. The Herald is printed on two Goss perfected machines which print, fold and count at the rate of 400 per minute. In less than three minutes they could turn out our entire edition of TRIBUNES, and it takes us six hours.

—In the dark labyrinths of your cellar, where there may possibly lie decaying the remnants of the winter supply of vegetables, lurk the germs of many a horrible disease and death. Clean out and air the cellar, and thus insure yourself and your family good health for the hot weather. Now is the time, delays are dangerous.

—Read what a Syracuse subscriber says: "I observe that the subscription to your valuable paper has nearly expired. Enclosed you will find \$1 for which please renew my subscription, as we could not keep house without it, as for news it is equal to several letters and at the cost of only one letter, let alone the paper and envelope." Send THE TRIBUNE to your distant friends and relatives.

—Will D. Norman, agent for the Osborne Co., sold four binders in the west part of the town this week.

—As Claud Palmer was driving home from Genoa last Friday his horse broke through a bridge near Little Hollow, and fell, nearly throwing the occupants down an eight-foot embankment. The harness and carriage were badly damaged but the occupants escaped injury.

Notice of Band Meeting.

The members will please take notice that there will be a meeting of the Citizen's Band at THE TRIBUNE building on next week Monday evening at 7:30. All members and any desirous of joining are expected to be present. C. A. AMES.

Hello! Hello!

See what Frank Smith says about painting carriages: Having decided to remain in Genoa this season, I have rented the Avery paint shop and am prepared to do carriage painting in first class style, at prices to suit the times. Bring on your wagons. Honest work is the motto. 477 FRANK J. SMITH, Genoa.

500 bushels of buckwheat wanted at once. L. H. Hewitt, Locke, N. Y.

The Business Men Organize.

An organization of the Genoa business and professional men has been a subject of much thought and conversation for the past year or so, and this talk has finally culminated into something more solid, and certainly more substantial and beneficial. After one or two preliminary meetings a permanent organization was effected, with reliable and interested men as officers, and there is no doubt that the association can and will accomplish much not only in favor of the members but the village as well. It is proposed to repair cross walks and side walks, to foster and encourage all our present industries and to pave the way for any business concerns that may wish to locate here, to perhaps make needed improvements in the Genoa cemetery—to set an example in the way of progress that all will be glad to heed and follow.

The officers chosen for the ensuing year are as follows: George Slocum, president; F. Sullivan, vice president; D. W. Smith, secretary; J. S. Banker, treasurer. The executive committee will consist of the officers named and the following assistants: F. C. Hagin, J. W. Skinner and Robert Mastin. There will also be various sub-committees as occasion may require. The organization will be known as the Business Men's Association of Genoa Village. A constitution and by-laws was adopted and the association will meet regularly at the G. A. R. room. The membership is not limited; any who have the welfare of the village and community at heart being eligible, and the annual fee is \$1.00.

Society Notes.

East Genoa W. C. T. U. hold their meeting with Mrs. Coon on Saturday of this week at 2 o'clock. All are requested to be present. A mistake occurred in last week's TRIBUNE, stating that the meeting would be held last Saturday.

The East Genoa Sunday school was reorganized on Sunday last with the following officers: Mrs. E. Beardsley, superintendent; Mrs. Coon, assistant; Mrs. Ida Lester, secretary and treasurer. Let all who are interested make a grand rally on Sunday next.

The next social of the Presbyterian church will be held at the residence of Mrs. J. S. Banker on Saturday evening, April 29. There will be a carpet rag sewing contest, and a prize given to the lady who sews the largest ball. Supper will be served at 6 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Wanted. Two or three hands to work in vineyard, mostly at tying grapes at Eagle Cliff. Boys fifteen or sixteen years of age preferred. S. C. BRADLEY, King Ferry, N. Y.

We Are Still At It.

And are prepared to do all kinds of general blacksmithing. Special attention given to horse shoeing. Our work speaks for our skill and experience in this business. We have a large stock of summer shoes on hand, for both work and road horses. Wood work done on short notice. Prices right, satisfaction guaranteed. We thank our friends for past favors and solicit future patronage. At the old Dolson stand.

LOOMIS & SON.

Who Wants a Cistern?

I am prepared to build cisterns at reasonable prices and in first class shape at my shop near the depot.

A. J. MERRITT, Genoa.

J. B. Liberman

announces that he is before the public with a fine line of all grades and kinds of Jewelry, and is prepared to fill all orders promptly. People should take advantage of the great cut in all standard makes of watches which is on this spring. Your patronage is always appreciated and satisfaction guaranteed. Regular trip every 30 days. P. O. address, Moravia, N. Y. 47w2

Cash paid for eggs at O. M. Avery's.

Do You Know

that there is a wagon shop in Genoa where you can get your wagon repaired correctly and promptly at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE?

Merritt's Wagon Shop

Near the Depot, N. Y.

FOSTER, ROSS & BAUCUS

The Big Store!

We invite your special attention to our

WASH GOODS DEP'T.

WASH GOODS. What a variety of materials, what an array of styles, what a range of prices these two words embrace, when made in connection with the magnificent collection of SUMMER DRESS GOODS, as shown on our counters.

DRESS GINGHAMS, American makes, warranted fast colors, 6 1/4c to 15c a yard. Scotch Zephyrs, Novelty Zephyrs, French Satin Stripe Zephyrs, beautiful collection, 22c to 75c yard.

ORGANDIES in an endless variety of styles and combinations, dainty but serviceable goods at 18c, 20c, 25c per yard.

DIMITIES, exquisite creations, at 25c per yard.

PIQUES, plain white and white ground with colored effects, quite a range of styles, very desirable, 15c to 30c a yard.

VICTORIA LAWN, INDIA LINENS and WHITE GOODS of every description, 10c to 40c a yard.

All goods sold on the merits of quality and price. Purchases on examination not found satisfactory, money refunded. Cash and one price. Come and stop with us.

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY.

Foster, Ross & Baucus.

W. DENT CUYKENDALL

MORAVIA.

IS NOW SHOWING

- NEW Capes *
- NEW Carpets
- NEW Portiers
- NEW Calicoes
- NEW Percales
- NEW Gingham
- NEW Shirt Waists
- NEW Dress Goods
- NEW Lace Curtains
- NEW Separate Skirts
- NEW Window Shades
- NEW Tailor-made Suits
- NEW Novelties in Wash Goods
- NEW Wall Papers 3 to 30c per roll

Cash Paid for Eggs

W. DENT CUYKENDALL.

A Watch Ticks 141,912,000 Times Every Year.

The various wheels revolve from 8,767 to 4,730,450 times annually. And yet we commonly find watches that have been allowed to run five years without cleaning or fresh oil. If your watch is a good one treat it as you would any other piece of machinery, and when out of order take it to

JOE McBRIDE, WATCHMAKER and JEWELER GENOA, N. Y.

Lowest Prices Consistent With Good Work. Work Guaranteed.

"He Who Pursues Two Hares Catches Neither."

Said a well known young man about town, "I tried for years to burn the candle at both ends, in the pursuit of pleasure while trying to attend to business. My blood, stomach and kidneys got into a wretched state and it seemed that I could not carry the burden any longer.

But now my rheumatism has gone, my courage has returned, and all on account of that marvel, Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has made me a picture of health. Now I'm in for business pure and simple."

Hip Disease—"I had running sores for eight years on my hips. I was confined to my bed at times and at others used crutches. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured my hip and gave me permanent health." OLLIE J. ARCHER, 139 Dudley Street, Dayton, Ohio.

Indigestion—"I now have a good appetite, eat well, sleep well and my dyspepsia and indigestion have left me. The reason is I took Hood's Sarsaparilla which entirely cured me. I am Baggage Master on the B. & O. Railroad." THOMAS COLES, 119 Carr St., Sandusky, Ohio.



Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Seeing Her On.

"Wouldn't you better go, dear?" "Plenty of time." "But the train might start, and—" "Plenty of time." "You won't forget?" "Forget what?" "Why, what I told you." "What did you tell me?" "Oh, dear! Just like a man. You'd better put it down." "Nonsense! I'll remember." "What was it?" "I don't know." "First, wrap that gown up and have Delia give it to the man who will call." "Yes." "Be sure and water the rubber plant." "Yes." "And see that the canary is fed." "Yes." "The range must be fixed." "All right." "And stop in at Sackett's and have him send a man up." "Yes." "And—now don't neglect that cold, will you?" "No. I must go now. Mpp." "Mpp. Good-by, dear. Take—"

Mr. Balfour's Unintended Joke.

The other day Mr. Balfour, in a speech in the House of Commons, alluded to the once current notion that nobody was competent to legislate for the country unless he had a stake in it. "That, no doubt, was overdone." The House roared with laughter—pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw—to the astonishment of the orator, who did not know that he had said anything funny, and who did not even appreciate the joke of the "overdone stake" when it was explained to him by a colleague.—Household Words.

ONE reason Mrs. Pinkham's treatment helps women so promptly is that they have confidence in her.

Through some of the many thousands of Mrs. Pinkham's friends an ailing woman will be led to write to Mrs. Pinkham at her home in Lynn, Mass., and will tell her symptoms. The reply, made without charge of any kind, will bear such evidence of knowledge of the trouble that belief in her advice at once inspires hope.

This of itself is a great help. Then the knowledge that women only see the letters asking for advice and women only assist Mrs. Pinkham in replying makes it easy to be explicit about the little things that define the disease.

MRS. ELIZA THOMAS, of 634 Pine St., Easton, Pa., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I doctored with two of the best doctors in the city for two years and had no relief until I began the use of your remedies. My trouble was ulceration of the womb. I suffered something terrible, could not sleep nights and thought sometimes that death would be such a relief. To-day I am a well woman, able to do my own work, and have no pain. I used four bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and three packages of Sanative Wash and cannot thank you enough for the good it did me."



about four years I was a great sufferer from female troubles. I had backache all of the time, no appetite, pains in stomach, fainting spells, was weak and my system was completely run down. I also had falling of womb so bad that I could scarcely walk across the floor. After taking two bottles of your Vegetable Compound and one box of Lozengers, can say I am cured."

Havana Love-Making a la Mode.

When I heard that no young woman ever visited alone, drove alone, attended a party alone, or, worse than that, saw her sweetheart alone, says a correspondent in Havana, I asked how on earth they first met their husbands and how they gave expression to their love. I was told then that the Cubans of that high life of which I write all know each other, and that they dispense a hospitality informal but none the less elegant and brilliant.

A Cuban gentleman with a promising son calls with the latter on an old friend with a pretty daughter. The latter has been told the time has come for her to think of a husband, and by the tell-tale witchery of her eyes, it doesn't take her long to make the heart of her youthful adorer go pit-a-pat as he meets her responsive gaze.

The poor things may gaze longingly at the seat underneath the palm tree in a distant part of the garden, but not one inch can they budge from under the scrutinizing gaze of the two "papas," who, if they approve of what appears to be so, say: "Bless you, my children; you are betrothed."

"But now they can go off alone and talk it all over," the sympathetic American girl may observe. I hoped so, too, but they can't, and their betrothal is as well chaperoned as the first days of their meeting. If the papas grow tired, somebody else takes their place in the role of vigilance, and not till the Cuban lover claims his bride can he demand the privilege of telling her that "he loves her," all alone.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Germ Hunters.

It is a recognized fact that the researches of Monsieur Pasteur have saved many millions of francs to the French people by showing them how to guard against the pests of their herds, fields and vineyards, besides reducing to a remarkable extent the mortality in their hospitals; and both the medical practice and the hygienic habits of all civilized nations are sharing these benefits.

The courses of biology in our colleges now include some knowledge of bacteriology, and there are special provisions for students who wish to follow up this fruitful branch in the laboratories. Happily for all the people, the results of such inquiries become a part of common knowledge, even while the processes are still among the mysteries of science.

Thousands of homes and factories are safer from disease-producing germs because of the spread of a kind of knowledge which is quite superficial. The farmer sprinkles paris green over his potato vines; the house-keeper buys of the druggist a bottle of carbolic acid, or some better disinfectant; the nurse, under the oversight of the physician, treats the diphtheritic patient with antitoxin; and in each case they only need to understand that these substances destroy parasitic life. Perhaps the few wise ones, who know at what cost these fruits of science and art are brought within common reach, may have their own quiet chuckle at the complacent claim of "popular intelligence."—Youth's Companion.

Berlin booksellers are strictly forbidden to sell to school children books stitched with wire, as several cases of blood poisoning have been traced to scratches from rusty wire.

THE CUBAN ARMY ROLLS.

They Show Forty-Eight Thousand Names, Officers and Privates.

American List Shows 13,219 Names and the Soldiers May Have to Take Less Than \$100 Each.

HAVANA, Cuba (By Cable).—The Cuban Army muster rolls, which have been delivered to Governor-General Brooke through Senor Dominga Mendez Capote are prepared in neat clerical style, the 1200 broad sheets showing on their face 48,000 names—6000 commissioned officers and 42,000 non-commissioned officers and privates. The whole statement is in orderly arrangement of corps, regiment, battalion and company scores. The companies number exactly fifty privates, with no odd figures.

The United States military authorities make no attempt to reconcile the 42,000 non-commissioned officers and privates indicated by these rolls with the 13,219 given in the estimates prepared under the direction of the provincial Governors. As a matter of fact, since the American figures were published it has developed that they were in some respects misleading. For instance, in the province of Santiago General Leonard Wood, the Governor, reported that there were no Cubans in arms. At headquarters here this was taken to mean that there were no Cuban soldiers organized, but General Wood really meant that there were no Cuban soldiers in regular camps, the practice being for the Cuban soldiery to separate, going to their homes and to come together fortnightly with their arms for review, dispersing again afterward. Consequently, for the province of Santiago alone some thousands must be added to the American figures.

Thousands must be eliminated from the Cuban lists, because the men represented are now in official employ. Nevertheless, there is a chasm between the American estimates and the Assembly's lists. The Americans will scrutinize the latter carefully, and when the payments begin the individuals named must be identified by the various company captains. If the lists vouched for tally more than thirty thousand non-commissioned officers and privates the shares will be less than \$100 each.

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR TABOOED.

An Incident in His Career Makes Him Persons Non Grata With Diplomats.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The shadow of Maximilian's death in Mexico has followed the new ambassador, Senor Aspiroz, to this city, and it threatens to make his position here, from a special point of view at least, unpleasant and possibly difficult. At the time Maximilian's career closed in Mexico, Senor Aspiroz was the prosecuting attorney for the republic, and in his official capacity he was instrumental in securing the verdict that Maximilian must die. It seems that the rulers of Austria and Belgium have never forgiven those who were connected with the Maximilian tragedy for their part in the affair, so that Senor Aspiroz is persona non grata to those sovereigns. Maximilian's wife was a Belgian Princess, which accounts for Belgium's interest in the affair. Of course the representatives of those countries can have no social relations with a person tabooed by their sovereigns. Most of the European diplomats are influenced by their relations with the Austrian and Belgian representatives, and they have so far held themselves aloof from association with the very capable Mexican Ambassador and his charming family. At two elegant functions in their honor, a dinner and a reception, the European diplomats invited to meet the new members of the diplomatic circle were conspicuous by their absence, taking occasion on the following day to call and explain the reason for not accepting the invitation. At a musical given by the Belgian Minister and Countess Lichtwold, everybody, so to speak, was invited except Senor Aspiroz and his family.

THE THREE POWERS AGREE.

England Assents to Unanimity Rule of the Samoan Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The negotiations between the United States, Germany and Great Britain concerning Samoan affairs have resulted in an agreement which will insure the departure of the three Commissioners from San Francisco on the United States auxiliary cruiser Badger in a few days. Great Britain made the agreement possible by consenting that all decisions of the Commission should be determined by a unanimous vote, and not, as Great Britain declared, by a majority vote. This concession of the British Government paved the way to an agreement as to the character of the joint instructions to the commission. The instructions have been completed and there is now nothing to prevent the Commissioners from going to Samoa as soon as practicable.

The instructions to the Commissioners are identical, the three Governments having accepted a form which compromises the differences that have existed up to this point. The Commission will be empowered to deal with the situation as it finds it in the Samoan Islands on its arrival. This applies to acts necessary to place the affairs of the islands in a peaceful and satisfactory condition for the time being and whatever the Commission does in this direction is understood to be of a temporary character, and subject to the approval of the three Powers.

THE FILIPINOS CAPTURE GUNS.

They Rob Spanish Gunboats of Their Armament and Ammunition.

MANILA (By Cable).—Francisco Reyes, the man who recently purchased the Spanish gunboats at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, has received advices to the effect that the fleet sailed for Manila and returned a few days later with the vessels stripped of their guns and ammunition. The purchaser's agents and native crews for the vessels, on board the American steamer Butuan, were conveyed to Zamboanga by the United States cruiser Boston, and were instructed to wait for the arrival there of the United States gunboat Petrel.

Instead of so doing, after the Boston sailed from Zamboanga, the Spaniards transferred the gunboats to the agents of Senor Reyes, and the fleet left Zamboanga unescorted. They soon returned and reported having been boarded by rebels, who removed the gunboats' armaments. If the instructions of the American naval commander had been obeyed, their capture would have been impossible. Zamboanga is fortified and still garrisoned by Spanish troops. The affair is regarded as suspicious.

Ivory Soap advertisement featuring an illustration of a man and a woman in a domestic setting. Text: "No amount of argument can convince the experienced, honest grocer that any other soap will give his customers such general satisfaction as Ivory Soap. He knows that they prefer Ivory Soap to new kinds, of unknown quality. Ivory Soap will sell because the people want it, the other soaps may look like Ivory, but his customers want the real thing—they may buy a new soap once to try it, but they come back again and again for Ivory Soap, and they insist on having it."

"Say Aye 'No' and Ye'll Ne'er be Married." Don't Refuse All Our Advice to Use

SAPOLIO INSOMNIA advertisement. Text: "No Stale Bread Wasted. All bakers, wholesale and retail, seek to produce at their several bakings through the day only so much as may be required to supply the wants of their trade, but in making sure to provide enough there is likely to be some left over to get stale. There is some demand for stale bread for household uses—for making toast and for cooking purposes—but the demand is limited. Such stale bread as may remain unsold in this manner is never wasted; it is sold to farmers and market gardeners who drive into the city with produce to sell, and who buy more or less supplies here to carry back to feed stock. When finally disposed of thus it is sold by the barrel, at so much a barrel; the price being very low, but depending somewhat on the surplus stock on hand on the day of sale.—New York Sun."

Records of the County Clerk's office in Wayne County, Mich., show that between June, 1897, and January, 1899, 153 persons having certificates of graduates from bogus medical colleges have qualified for practice there.

Spalding's Trade Mark Athletic Supplies advertisement. Text: "DEALERS should carry a complete line of Spalding's Trade Mark Athletic Supplies. Base Ball, Foot Ball, Golf, Tennis, Cricket, Croquet, Boxing, Athletics, Uniforms, Sweaters. Always a demand for them. Write for our catalogue. A. G. SPALDING & BROS., New York, Denver, Chicago."

Columbia Chainless Bicycle advertisement. Text: "Columbia Chainless Bicycle. Easiest running, most durable, safest, cleanest. World's record of 250 consecutive daily centuries. Always ready to ride. Nothing to entangle or soil the clothing. Columbia Chain Models. Embody the results of 22 years' experience in the application of the best methods of cycle building. Hartfords and Vedettes. The new Hartfords have radical improvements everywhere. Vedettes cannot be equaled for their price. PRICES: Chainless, \$75; Columbia Chain, \$80; Hartfords, \$35; Vedettes, \$25 and \$20. Catalogue of any Columbia dealer, or by mail for one 2-cent stamp. POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn."

Cascarets advertisement. Text: "I have been using CASCARETS for insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets give me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented." THOS. GILLARD, Egin, Ill. CANDY CATHARTIC. REGULATE THE LIVER. Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Grip. 10c, 25c, 50c. CURE CONSTIPATION. Sterling Remedial Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York, St. Louis. NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

We don't admire a Chinaman's Writing. He doesn't use Carter's Ink. But then Carter's Ink is made to use with a pen, not a stick. Funny booklet "How to Make Ink Pictures" free. CARTER'S INK CO., Boston, Mass.

Happy Pills advertisement. Text: "The greatest remedy for MALARIA, CHILLS & FEVER, Grippe & Liver Diseases. KNOWN ALL DRUGGISTS. 35c."

8000 Bicycles advertisement. Text: "Over 8000 Bicycles. Standard 28 Models, guaranteed, \$9.75 to \$16. Showrooms & second hand wheels, good as new, \$3 to \$10. Great factory clearing sale. We ship to across an approval. Write for our catalogue. EARN A BICYCLE by helping us advertise our superb line of bicycles. Write our Sales Agents in each town FREE USE of sample about 100,000. Write at once for our catalogue. K. F. Mead Cycle Company, Chicago, Ill."

Dropsy advertisement. Text: "DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives relief in 10 days. Each of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. R. E. GREEN'S BROS., Box D, Atlanta, Ga."

Pension advertisement. Text: "JOHN W. BROWN, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau, 13 yrs. in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, city since."

THE DIAGNOSTICIAN advertisement. Text: "WANTED—Cases of bad health that R-I-P-A-N will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1000 testimonials. RHEUMATISM CURED—Sample bottle, 4 days' treatment, postpaid, 10 cents. ALEXANDER REMEDY CO., 345 Greenway St., N.Y. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN REPLYING TO ADVERTS. NYN-16. REAL THYSELF or Know Thyself Manual. A Hippo pamphlet by a Humanitarian and eminent medical authority. This is a unique Yoda Necum of Medical Reference for MEN ONLY, whether married, unmarried, or about to marry; young, middle-aged, or old. 50 cents by mail, sealed, sent free for 50 days. Dr. J. M. Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Sullivan St., Boston, Mass. Consulting Physician, graduate of Harvard Medical College, class 1874. Late Surgeon 5th Mass. Reg. Vols. (the most eminent specialist in the world). ALWAYS CURE Where Others Fail. Consultation in person or by letter from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. The Peabody Medical Institute has obtained his subjects to a test which only a surgical institution could undergo.—Boston Journal. The Peabody Medical Institute has many institutes, but none—Boston Herald."

True Thrift.

Hicks appreciated the shrewd as well as the humorous sayings of the Cornish countryfolk. There dwelt not far from his abode a dairywoman and her husband who had begun life in a very small way with one cow, and who, by industry and thrift, had acquired quite a number. "How is it," said Hicks to her one day, "that you have got on so well, Mrs. P.?" "Well, you see, Mr. Hicks," she replied, "most people be allus thinking of what they do want; but I and my old man, we be allus thinking of what we can do without."—The Cornhill.

A Wag's Ruse.

Some years ago a well-known collector, who is also a wag, caused the publication of a story that an old lady in Albany, N. Y., had died and left in her will a provision that her valuable collection should be divided among the collectors in the United States who were fortunate enough to own Brattleboro stamps. He announced himself as the executor of the estate. In that way he was able to locate all the Brattleboro stamps in the world, and succeeded in buying one, which he had long coveted.

Washington and Chattanooga Limited via Lynchburg—Southern Railway's New Route.

Leaves New York via Pennsylvania, daily, 2.50 p. m. (connects at Washington, D. C., with Congressional Limited, leaving New York at 1.30 p. m.), with Pullman Drawing-Room, Buffet, Sleeping Cars New York to Memphis and New Orleans. Leaves Washington via Southern Railway, 8.20 p. m. to Lynchburg, thence Bristol, Knoxville and Chattanooga through the New York to Memphis and points in Arkansas, Texas, also to New Orleans, the Southwest, Mexico and Pacific Coast. In conjunction with this train as far as Lynchburg is the New York and Florida Express, New York to Alton—connection for Augusta and Tampa, connecting at Jacksonville for Miami and points in Cuba. Full particulars of Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Pass. Agt., 371 Broadway.

Collection of mail by trolley cars has been introduced in Hartford, Conn.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

The Arizona Territorial Legislature is made up of twenty-one Democrats and fifteen Republicans.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more GRAIN-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. GRAIN-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about 1/4 as much. All grocers sell it, 15c, and 25c.

The Automobile Club of Paris, France, has already 1800 members.

How's This?

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

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

Ward & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. WALTER D. KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

At the White House in Washington \$2500 worth of soap is used annually.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

An Inventory of Stock in Boston Shows that the City Owns 1023 Horses and 976 Vehicles.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

One railway company in Russia has thirty women in its employ.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. All druggists.

There are more Germans than Irish in the United States.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$1.00 bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 961 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The last treadmill has disappeared from English prisons.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The pearl oyster begins to produce pearls when it is six or seven years old.

Coughs Lead to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

The Baptists are arranging to build a church at Santiago, Cuba.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. H. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Hens cured with mahogany sawdust are said to be especially fine.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

After six years' suffering I was cured by Pilsener Cure.—MARY THOMSON, 204 Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, 1894.

Of the 8000 Japanese on the Pacific coast, 800 are Christians.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic, 10c or 25c. H. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

NEW YORK STATE NEWS.

Caring For State Insane.

The annual report of the State Commission in Lunacy for the fiscal year of 1898 has been presented to the Legislature. The number of committed insane in the institutions in the State, public and private, at the close of the year was 22,386—20,845 in the State hospitals, 686 in the Matteawan State Hospital for Insane Criminals and 855 in private institutions. There were 1767 deaths during the year and 1013 patients were discharged or recovered from the State hospitals. For a period of thirty years—from 1864 to 1895—inclusive—the average annual per capita expenditure for all purposes, including maintenance, charges, erection of new buildings, renewals and improvements, was \$345, while the present per capita is but \$255. A still further reduction is certain during the coming year, despite the enormous drafts for additional accommodations made necessary by the vacating of the Blackwell's Island and Hart's Island buildings. The per capita cost for maintenance during the last fiscal year was reduced to \$185.20. The total cost of employes' wages was \$1,323,655.08, and the total cost of provisions and stores, \$1,269,060.60. The receipts from the State tax on account of the insane during the year amounted to \$4,907,934.26, and the receipts from private and reimbursing patients, \$244,754.78. The cost of maintenance of the State hospitals during the year, including salaries, wages, clothing and all fixed charges, was \$3,821,620.70. For the erection of new buildings and their equipment, for accessory buildings, for extraordinary renewals and improvements, for the maintenance of the commission and the pathological institute there was expended \$1,420,798.74. Examinations are made now, directly after the admission of patients, of specimens of blood, sputa and secretions. Greater liberty is given to the patients than ever before, and the so-called "open-door system" prevails in all of the institutions. The system of daily conferences between the Medical Superintendent and his assistants has been found to result in very material advantage. During the last year the commission sent to their homes in other States or foreign countries 124 insane patients.

State Historian Reports.

The fourth annual report of the State Historian, which has been submitted to the Legislature, proves to be interesting. A large portion is devoted to the work of New York regiments in the recent war. A chapter is given to the manner in which the colors of the 104th Volunteers (Wadsworth Guards) were recovered in the Civil War. The regiment lost two sets of colors, one at Gettysburg in the hot fight on Seminary Ridge, July 1, 1863, and the other at the Weldon railroad before Petersburg, August 19, 1864. State Historian Hastings learned that one of these flags was in the custody of the War Department, having been found in Richmond when the Union troops took possession. Even the survivors of the regiment were in doubt, however, whether the colors in question were lost at Gettysburg or the Weldon railroad. At the annual reunion of the regiment last August the formal announcement was made that "the old flag lost at Weldon railroad (now recovered) will be presented." The State Historian has found that the recovered colors were those lost at Gettysburg, where the color sergeant, Maurice Buckingham, was mortally wounded. He fell upon the colors, but could not save them, and fell into the hands of the enemy. By special act of Congress the colors were restored to New York State. The Historian recommends that Congress should be requested to return to New York State the twelve remaining battle flags that were captured from State organizations. Special praise is given to the work of the Sixth New York Cavalry at Chancellorsville. No less an authority than General T. T. Munford, the distinguished Confederate cavalry leader, declares that the Sixth New York held the road, delayed General "Jeb" Stuart, who was in command of the Confederate cavalry, and enabled Hooker to get in a good position.

Dolge Real Estate Sold.

A large amount of real estate belonging to Alfred Dolge, of Dolgeville, who was recently forced to make an assignment, was put up at public auction, and the result was a surprise to the creditors, who thought this portion of the asset would go a good way toward making them good. The Felt Trust bid in a large amount of the property. The figures at which the land was knocked down were ridiculously low. Lots in the village which Mr. Dolge had valued at \$500, adjacent property having been sold at that price, were knocked down for \$15 and \$20. The property sold was valued at \$150,000, but the money to be received from the sale will be \$8601 only. This has caused dissatisfaction among the creditors, and it is said the court will refuse to confirm the sale on the ground that the prices at which the property was sold were far below the normal value.

Robert Dunlop Insane.

Robert Dunlop, grandson of the founder of Dunlop's brewery in Albany, has been pronounced insane after an examination by Dr. C. S. Van Etten and Dr. B. N. Baker, of Rhinebeck, and has been committed to the Middletown asylum. Mr. Dunlop is a large real estate holder in Albany and Troy. His residence is in Watervliet. He went to Poughkeepsie several days ago and stopped at the Nelson House, where he showed signs of mental aberration. He paid \$75 for a bicycle, on which he took a ride up the Hyde Park road. At an old Dutch burying ground he dismounted and banged on the panels of an old vault door, and, after breaking the door in, discharged a pistol inside the vault. His shouts and the noise of the shots drew a crowd to watch his antics. From Poughkeepsie he went to Rhinebeck, where he was taken into custody.

A Telegraph Company's Taxes.

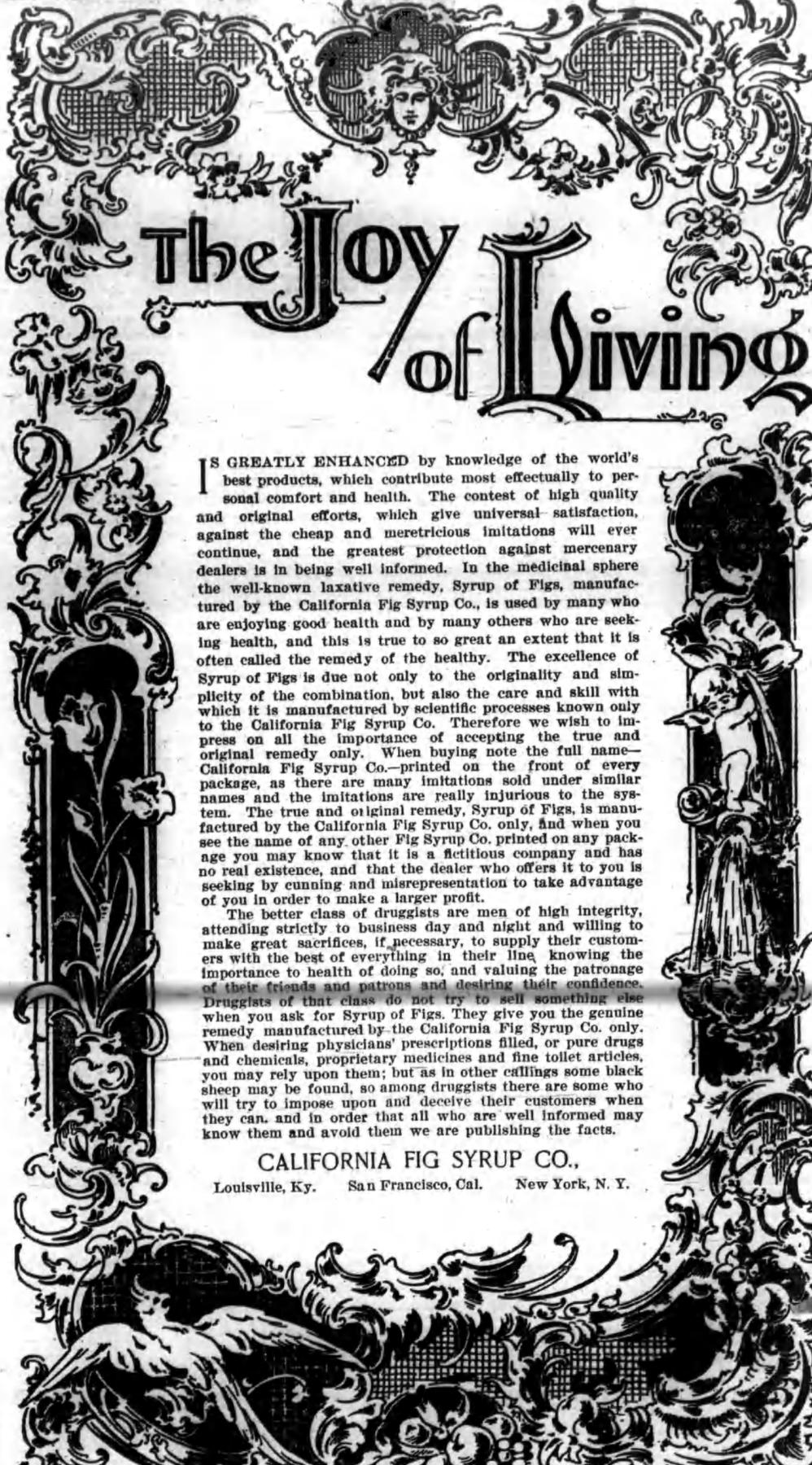
Instruments and furniture in the Western Union office in Little Falls were sold on a tax levy made some weeks ago for the State and county, the tax amounting to \$70. The company refused to pay the tax on the ground that it was exorbitant. The sale realized the sum of \$12. New instruments were put in after an interruption of four hours. The city authorities threaten to levy on the new instruments unless the full tax is paid.

Canal Superintendent Resigns.

Superintendent John N. Partridge, of the Department of Public Works, has received the resignation of C. W. Porter, of North-western Oneida County as Superintendent of Section No. 1 of the Black River Canal. Porter was appointed a month ago. He has been ill since his appointment, and his condition is such that he will be unable to perform the duties of the office.

A Decision Against Brockway.

Attorney-General Davies has written an opinion to the State Comptroller holding that Superintendent Brockway of the Elmira Reformatory has no right to employ on salary at that institution paroled prisoners. A number of these prisoners have been employed, it is said, at salaries ranging from \$50 to \$100 a month.



The Joy of Living

IS GREATLY ENHANCED by knowledge of the world's best products, which contribute most effectually to personal comfort and health. The contest of high quality and original efforts, which give universal satisfaction, against the cheap and meretricious imitations will ever continue, and the greatest protection against mercenary dealers is in being well informed. In the medicinal sphere the well-known laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., is used by many who are enjoying good health and by many others who are seeking health, and this is true to so great an extent that it is often called the remedy of the healthy. The excellence of Syrup of Figs is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known only to the California Fig Syrup Co. Therefore we wish to impress on all the importance of accepting the true and original remedy only. When buying note the full name—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package, as there are many imitations sold under similar names and the imitations are really injurious to the system. The true and original remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and when you see the name of any other Fig Syrup Co. printed on any package you may know that it is a fictitious company and has no real existence, and that the dealer who offers it to you is seeking by cunning and misrepresentation to take advantage of you in order to make a larger profit.

The better class of druggists are men of high integrity, attending strictly to business day and night and willing to make great sacrifices, if necessary, to supply their customers with the best of everything in their line, knowing the importance to health of doing so, and valuing the patronage of their friends and patrons and desiring their confidence. Druggists of that class do not try to sell something else when you ask for Syrup of Figs. They give you the genuine remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. When desiring physicians' prescriptions filled, or pure drugs and chemicals, proprietary medicines and fine toilet articles, you may rely upon them; but as in other callings some black sheep may be found, so among druggists there are some who will try to impose upon and deceive their customers when they can, and in order that all who are well informed may know them and avoid them we are publishing the facts.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N. Y.

The Trekking Wagon.

The South African wagon is a long, heavy cart mounted on four high wheels, as a rule, with a sort of canvas tent over the back half, leaving the front clear to carry the miscellaneous furniture of its owner, drawn by sixteen, eighteen or twenty oxen, curiously fierce-looking with their immense spread of horn, sometimes as much as eight feet from tip to tip and rarely less than six, but in reality as patient and hard-working beasts as one could wish to find. Their mode of progression is certainly slow, but there is a strangeness and a fascination about it which may draw men to it almost as the Alps draws their devotees. In front there marches the "voor-looper," generally a small boy, leading the two foremost oxen by a rein or rope passed through their nostrils. The driver walks alongside with the long and terrible whip he uses so unsparingly, or else sits on the front of the wagon and gets off occasionally to lash up the whole team with unflinching impartiality. The traveling is all done at night, starting a little before sunset and marching till perhaps 11 or 12 o'clock; then there is a halt till a little before the first signs of dawn, when they go on again till the sun begins to get hot overhead, and then they lie by for the day.—Gentleman's Magazine.

Shakespeare's Gloves.

A pair of interesting gloves are in possession of Miss Frances Benson. Breathe low and speak in whispers; they are Shakespeare's gloves. That they are a good specimen of the hand-covering of the sixteenth century is of paltry interest compared with the well-authenticated statement that the great man had soiled the leather and worn through the finger-tips. Did he squeeze the hand of Ann with them as intermediaries? Have they, under his guidance, grasped the handle of a flagon or of an inkhorn? Accompanying them is the following memorandum, which no one will care to dispute: "A pair of gloves worn by Shakespeare. Presented to Garrick by the Mayor and Corporation of Stratford-on-Avon, at the time of the jubilee there, 1769, in a finely-carved-box of the mulberry tree planted by Shakespeare, together with the lease of his house, in Stratford and the freedom of the town." These real work-a-day gloves, deemed worthy to be placed with legal documents, have plainly seen wear. They are of substantial leather, and doubtless made up in ornament what they lacked in fit. The scroll stitching on the knuckles has been in red and gold, these two colors being maintained throughout the accessories. The cuff is of double leather, with a pattern plinked on the upper skin. The ribbon, outlining the cuff, is of yellow silk, and that on the lower edge is of crimson silk with yellow fringe.—Philadelphia Record.

Empty Fraze.

To little men and women of the literary profession, the poetasters and wits, there ought to be something instructive in this word from Thackeray, quoted by his daughter, Mrs. Ritchie. After reading such an estimate of notoriety by a man truly great, the minnows may well consider

whether they are not swimming too pretentiously.

"There's no use denying the matter, or blinking at it, now I am become a sort of great man, in my way—all but at the top of the tree, indeed there, if the truth were known, and having a great fight up there with Dickens.

"I get such a deal of praise wherever I go that it is rather wearisome to hear. I don't think my head is a bit turned, please God, for I have always got my own opinion; and when men and newspapers say, 'Our sheet is the finest,' and so forth, I know a deal better, and don't disguise the truth, either.

"This London world is full of good-natured tom-fools, and directly one begins to cry 'Oh!' all the rest say, 'Prodigious!'"

Big Prices For Animals.

The biggest price ever given for a horse was \$150,000, when Ormonde, once the property of the Duke of Westminster, was bought for that sum by a California millionaire. The famous winner of the Derby, St. Leger and the Two Thousand Guineas, in one year was recently sold for \$105,000—Galtee More. The most valuable collie dog known is owned by Mr. Megson, of Manchester, who gave \$6500 for him. He is the finest dog of his kind that has ever been reared, and has taken forty-eight prizes at various shows. Perhaps the most expensive fowl ever heard of is a gamecock named Peter Jackson, belonging to a gentleman in Plymouth. This bird has been known to fight under a bet of \$200,000 to a pinch of snuff. Needless to say he won it. His owner has refused \$2500 for him.—Tit-Bits.

There are 644 public libraries in Australia, with 1,400,000 volumes; 298 with 380,000 volumes, in New Zealand, and 100 with 500,000 volumes in South Africa.

NEW SPRING SHOES.

We are receiving every day now **New Spring Goods.** Our line of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shoes is of the best values and styles.

Our Men's and Boys' Fine Tan and Black Shoes are of the very latest up-to-date styles and at low prices.

A large assortment of men's heavy work shoes and boots from \$1 a pair up. A large lot of

TRUNKS, BAGS AND TELESCOPES.

Our prices for Trunks are the lowest in the city. Come in and see us and we will do you some good. We guarantee satisfaction at our store.

E. C. LATHROP,

57 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.



Silk or Velvet Waists this style, all lined and beautifully tucked and made, tucked stock collar of same, \$3.98.

SPECIAL VALUES!

Prices That Cannot be Equalled in or Out of Town.

- One lot of Velvet Waists, all Colors, beautifully made, \$3.98
- One lot of Black Satin Waists, 4.98
- One lot of Satin Waists in Red, Blue and Green, 4.98
- One lot of fine Black or Changeable Taffeta Waists, 3.98
- One lot of Boucle Capes, Thibet trimmed, 30 inches long, good lining and big sweep, 3.98
- One lot of all wool Beaver Jackets, silk lined, four pearl buttons, the new cut, 6.95
- One lot of fine all wool Kersey Jackets, satin lined throughout, 7.50

These are but few of many special values that will be shown throughout the store. We guarantee to please all out-of-town buyers and save them more than their car fare.

A. M. STEVENS,

135 GENESEE ST. AUBURN.

No Matter What Style of Suit or Top Coat

You Want For Spring

No matter how extremely fashionable or plain your ideas are; no matter how slender or fat your purse may be, we can come nearer to giving you

Perfect Satisfaction

Than Any Other Clothier in Auburn.

YOU RUN NO RISKS

If you buy and are not

Satisfied

You've only to ask us for it and your

Money will be Returned.

L. MARSHALL,

The One-Price Clothier and Hatter,

22 and 24 State-st. Auburn.



"Gee, if I didn't think that was me ole friend, Frosty Finnigan!"

Hidden Beauty.
Cholly (mournfully)—Ah'm nevah going to weah such high collahs any more.

Willie—Good gracious, why not, my deah boy?

Cholly—Because when me fawtha asked me millionaire uncle if ah wasn't a fine-looking fellah, doncheno, he said he weally couldn't tell—he didn't like to turn down my collah and look at me because ah might think he was cwious.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

She Was Rather Disappointed.
"Flossie, may I have this little hand?" said Reggie.
"Oh, dear boy, this is so—"
"This little handful of violets from your bouquet?" continued Reggie, who had been interrupted.

Calling the Raise.
Bookkeeper (striking for more salary)—I've been with you for twenty years, sir.
Employer—Yes, I know; I'm a very patient man.

Dr. J. W. Day.
We call special attention to the advertisement of Dr. Day in this issue of the TRIBUNE. The Doctor has been visiting Moravia every two weeks for the past year, and may be found as usual at the Goodrich House, on Monday, April 24th, and every two weeks thereafter.

Dr. Day is a specialist in every sense of the word. He does not claim to cure everyone of everything does not claim any divine power, only the brains God gave him in common with the rest of humanity, but does claim he has used these brains in the special study of special chronic diseases such as he advertises to treat and has done for the last twenty years, and has thus had a large experience in these special lines. He does not publish any cheap testimonials, but trusts to his cured patients to speak for his work and can thus privately refer to any number in Moravia and vicinity.

Careful examinations will be given free and all patients with the diseases he treats can secure treatment at prices within reach of all. The doctor calls special attention to those who have had the grippe, and those who have not fully recovered, or who have been left with catarrhal, or throat and lung troubles by the grippe.

Business Locals.
Sagar's Quinine Hair Tonic makes the hair grow, cures dandruff and keeps the hair from coming out. 50c. Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

Corns are removed in three days by using Hutchins Corn Cure. 15c. Relieves pain and protects the corn while being applied. Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

Chickens Manufactured to Order.

Anyone wishing a few more hundred S. C. W. Leghorn chickens after June 1st can have them at 5c each. I have a hatch every fourth day. Visitors welcome, Sunday excepted. G. C. HUNT, Five Corners.

Short horn bull for service. Terms half a dollar in advance with use of season. THOS. CONNELL.

Mrs. Byron Hunt has just received an elegant line of new springhats and trimmings, and will be pleased to welcome all to look over her stock.

For Sale—One new milch cow 7 yrs. old, one farrow cow fit for beef, and two heifer calves from Geo. Ferris' celebrated stock, also 1 young brood sow. J. L. BOWER, King Ferry.

For Sale—2 choice 2-year old heifers, a grade Jersey and a Durham, both coming in, a Jersey cow and calf, a farrow Durham cow and 150 leghorn hens. CLARENCE SCUDDER, 3 1/2 miles west of Moravia.

Stoves For Sale—A chunk stove and kitchen stove in good condition. W. R. MOSHER, Genoa.

If you are in want of any kind of commercial printing, write or call at THE TRIBUNE office for estimates.

Think for a moment! If you intend to have an auction, secure the services of J. A. Hudson, the popular auctioneer, of Sherwood, N. Y. All calls promptly attended to; telephone connections.

Spring Wheat For Seed.
Good to yield and good for flour. Grown from imported seed. Price \$1 25 per bushel. J. G. BARGER, Goodyears, Cayuga county, N. Y.

500 bushels of buckwheat wanted at once. H. H. HUNT, Locke, N. Y.

FIGURES DON'T LIE

We had 53 Spring Wagons last year and sold every one of them in 1898. We now have a full carload on the way consisting of open and top buggies, Surreys and Democrats. Don't fail to see them for you will want one. Wheels warranted for 2 years. A full line of farming tools, etc. A fine Durham bull for service.

S. S. GOODYEAR,

Goodyears, N. Y. You'll find me at home every forenoon.

For people who are tired out and run down nothing can surpass our Beef, Iron and Wine. It gives strength energy and nourishment. Pint bottles 50c. Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

FOR SALE. Four good working horses, sound and all right. Not old horses. Will exchange for cattle or sheep. M. J. DILLON, Venice Center.

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The entire field of science, nowhere has there been such progress as in the science of optics and the fitting of glasses. Our success in this line is due, in a measure, to the fact that we embrace every new, MERITORIOUS idea, employ all the latest instruments, as well as constantly seek to originate new methods of excellence that will in any way aid us in the practice of our profession.

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87 Genesee St., AUBURN.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

By virtue of an order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of William Mallison, late of the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the administrator of the estate, at his place of residence in the town of Sulpis, county of Cayuga, on or before the 8th day of September, 1899. Dated February 24, 1899. JOHN MALLISON, executor.

Chapped and faces quickly cured Hands . . . by Violet Marshmallow.

It gives the skin a soft velvety feeling. It is delightfully perfumed, dries quickly and is not sticky or greasy. 25c. All Druggists.

J. S. BANKER, Genoa.

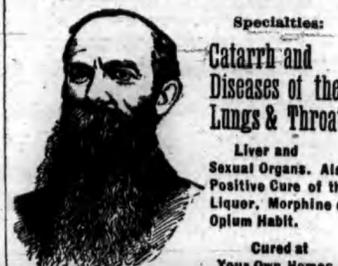


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Capital, \$25,000
Incorporated, 1895.
3 PER CENT. PAID ON DEPOSITS.
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Specialties: Catarrh and Diseases of the Lungs & Throat, Liver and Sexual Organs. Also Positive Cure of the Liquor, Morphine or Opium Habit.

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Avery House, Auburn,

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And every two weeks thereafter. Treatment if desired, not to exceed \$2 per week. Special instruments for examining the lungs heart, liver and kidneys.

CURED HIMSELF.

Pronounced by his medical brethren an incurable consumptive, he was led to experiment with certain drugs and chemicals to save his own life. That he succeeded in doing and since then has cured hundreds of cases that were pronounced incurable.

WEAKNESS OF MEN AND WOMEN
treated with a prescription procured while in Paris from one of the ablest French specialists, that has proven a sure cure for all weaknesses from whatever cause, of the sexual organs of male or female patients. A sure remedy at an expense not to exceed \$3 per week.

TESTIMONIALS.

While we have hundreds of them of the highest character, we seldom publish one. But few responsible parties desire them published. We invite all call and read references and testimonials of the best you can refer to or are known to you in your town. Consultation free and private.

J. W. DAY, M. D., L. L. D.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

By virtue of an Order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Harriet L. Goodyear, late of Genoa, Cayuga Co. N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the administrator of the estate, at his place of residence in the town of Newfield, county of Tompkins, on or before the 10th day of June, 1899. Dated November 13, 1898. B. Frank McAlister, administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

By virtue of an Order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Hiram M. Shaw, late of the Town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the administratrix of the estate, at her place of residence in the town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, on or before the 25th day of July, 1899. Dated January 16, 1899. MARINDA SHAW, Administratrix.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

By virtue of an order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Bridget Colley, late of Ledyard, Cayuga Co., N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the administrator of the estate, at his place of residence in the town of Ledyard, County of Cayuga, on or before the 15th day of July, 1899. Dated January 9, 1899. PETER MCCORMICK, Administrator.

Citation.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK to Sue H. Bacon and Bessie, Bacon, SEND GREETING: Whereas, Solon E. Bacon of Genoa, N. Y., has lately applied to our Surrogate's Court of the County of Cayuga for the proof and probate of a certain instrument in writing, dated the 13th day of August, 1886, purporting to be the last will and testament of Matilda Bacon late of Genoa, in said county, deceased, which relates to both real and personal estate. Therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear in our said Surrogate's court, before the Surrogate of the County of Cayuga, at his office in the court house, in the city of Auburn, on the 20th day of May, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and attend the probate of said last will and testament.

And those of you who are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your general guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, you will appear and apply for the appointment of a guardian, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a special guardian will be appointed by the surrogate to represent and act for you in this proceeding.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused the seal of our said Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. George B. Turner, [L.S.] Surrogate of the County of Cayuga, at the Surrogate's office in the city of Auburn, this 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord and thousand eight hundred and ninety nine. G. EARLE TREAT, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. Hull Greenfield, attorney, Moravia, N. Y.

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MANUFACTURER OPTICIAN

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Eyes examined free. Some people spend a small fortune but get glasses not suited to their vision from peddlers and men that come around. Others get Clarence Sherwood the reliable Optician. If you have had difficulty in getting suitable glasses consult him about your eyesight. No eyes to dilute for him to fit. Artificial eyes, Ear Phones, Field Glasses, Telescopes and Photographic Supplies, etc.

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