

# The Genoa Tribune.

VOL. XVII. No. 38.

GENOA, N. Y., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1908.

EMMA A. WALDO.

## ENGLAND SAYS NO ALUM IN FOOD

and strictly prohibits the sale of alum baking powder—

So does France  
So does Germany

The sale of alum foods has been made illegal in Washington and the District of Columbia, and alum baking powders are everywhere recognized as injurious.

To protect yourself against alum, when ordering baking powder,

Say plainly—

### ROYAL BAKING POWDER

and be very sure you get Royal.

Royal is the only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar. It adds to the digestibility and wholesomeness of the food.



## FROM NEARBY TOWNS

Interesting Items That Our Correspondents Have Gathered For TRIBUNE Readers.

### Sherwood.

APRIL 14—Roads scraped to-day for the first time.

Louis Houghton began his work as "the village blacksmith" last week Tuesday. Mrs. Houghton expects to join him in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hopkins will move to Mottville.

Howard Mosher is out after a long siege of measles. Charlie Hopkins is sick with same disease.

Misses Stella and Anna Phillips are quite ill.

C. Allen, E. Brewster and A. B. Oomstock made a business trip to Auburn one day this week.

Mrs. Erwin White left Sunday for her new home in Scipio.

### Sage.

APRIL 20—We had quite a snow storm Monday.

The funeral of Jonathan Norton was held Sunday at 2 o'clock at his daughter's, Mrs. Morris Willis, where he had been spending the winter.

William Warner has moved from Ludlowville into one of Erwin Davis' houses.

Miss Lillian Teeter will begin her school at East Genoa, April 27.

Henry Terpening recently visited his parents here.

Ernest Teeter has his oats sown.

Lafayette Bowers and family spent Easter with relatives.

### Scipioville.

APRIL 20—Easter exercises were held in both churches here.

Rev. W. B. Jorris attended Presbytery at Auburn last week.

Mrs. Warren Lyon and Mrs. McCormick visited at Mrs. Jay DeShong's on Thursday.

Several ladies surprised Mrs. Scully on her 83rd birthday, April 10. They had a very pleasant time. Arthur Baker of West Dryden was a guest of Miss Mary Sellen over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay DeShong spent Sunday at Will McCormick's.

The Missionary society met at the home of Mrs. O. B. Swayze on Friday.

Miss Edith Houghton has returned to Auburn after spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Leeson, who has been ill.

Ivan Leeson of Auburn spent Sunday with his parents.

We are sorry to lose Dr. O. B. Swayze. He is soon to open an office in Auburn, 82 1/2 North St.

Miss Susie Howland of Rome, N. Y., is visiting at Geo. Hoxie's.

### Venice.

APRIL 21—The Easter social was quite largely attended last Friday evening in spite of very bad roads.

Rev. H. D. Baldwin tendered his resignation as pastor of the Baptist church, on Sunday morning.

C. H. Misner died at the home of his son, John Misner, on Friday afternoon after a lingering illness of several months, aged 75 years. Funeral was held from his late home on Sunday afternoon at 2:30, Rev. Bodger of Moravia officiating. Burial in Venice cemetery.

Robt. Armstrong and wife were in Auburn on business on Saturday.

Eben Beebe is confined to the house with rheumatism.

Mrs. Frank Hoagland and two children left for Dispatch Monday after several weeks' visit with relatives and friends in this place.

Chas. Yorke is suffering with a severe attack of quincy.

A fine display of hats for ladies and children at Mrs. S. Wright's, Genoa.

A special present given with fifty cents' worth of soap during the month of April. Order early. Grand Union Tea Co., 95 Genesee St., Auburn.

New Oxford at Smith's.

### Five Corners.

APRIL 14—House cleaning is the next thing in order and some have already commenced.

Mrs. Joseph McBride has been suffering from a severe attack of the grip.

Mrs. J. D. Todd and son Howell and Florence Todd spent a few days last week with relatives in Auburn.

Mr. and Mrs. George Curtis drove to Auburn one day last week.

Mrs. John Palmer spent a few days last week with her father, Ezra Laselle at Groton. School commenced this week Monday for the spring term.

Mrs. S. S. Goodyear spent a few days last week with relatives in Ithaca.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barger and daughter, Iva, of Ludlowville were last Sunday guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Barger.

Miss Gertrude Smith and brother, Raymond, of Ludlowville spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hunt and Mrs. Hannah Stevenson and family.

Miss Ella Lewis has returned from visiting relatives at Ludlowville, and is with her cousin, Mrs. Jay Smith.

Robert Ferris is putting up a cottage at the lake for parties in Ithaca.

Mrs. Harlan Tuttle is in very poor health. Dr. Besemer of Ithaca was called last week Friday for consultation.

Miss Effie LaBar returned to her work at Ludlowville last week.

Mrs. Mary Hunt spent a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Bowers last week.

APRIL 21—On account of the big rain storm Sunday there was no preaching services at the church here.

Joseph McBride made a business trip to Auburn and Moravia last Saturday.

S. S. Close spent last Saturday with relatives in Auburn.

Mrs. Fred Ford and children have returned from Cortland.

Mrs. Allie Palmer and daughter Emma, returned from Cortland last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Corwin are the happy parents of a little son, born Saturday, April 18. Frank says he will soon have some one to assist him in taking photographs; surely he will be an artist.

Mrs. C. G. Barger spent Sunday with her son, Henry, and family near Ludlowville.

Mrs. Homer Algard is in quite poor health.

George Cook of North Lansing spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cook.

The maple sugar social which was held at Jump's hall last week Friday evening was quite largely attended. \$10.80 was realized.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Morrison were called from Amsterdam Monday to the bedside of Mr. Morrison's mother, who is critically ill.

The regular business meeting of the W. O. T. U. will be held at the home of Mrs. George Ferris next week Wednesday afternoon, April 29. A good attendance is desired.

Mrs. D. E. Singer of Genoa was at the home of Mrs. C. G. Barger this week Wednesday, with a fine line of millinery.

**Catarrh Cannot be Cured with Local Applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease.** Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.  
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.  
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

### East Venice.

APRIL 21—Casper Nettleton and family spent Sunday at Simeon Signor's.

Fred Whiting of Moravia is doing some painting and papering for Mrs. F. E. Young.

Miss Belle Trumbull, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Anna Kimball, returned Saturday to her home at Marion, Wayne Co.

East Venice Grange meets at the home of A. V. Sisson Saturday evening, April 25.

George Eason and Casper Nettleton are working at Ed Tallmadge's at West Groton.

Misses Lena and Mildred Teeter spent Saturday and Sunday with their cousin, Mrs. Mabel L. Conklin.

Remember the hop at the hall Friday evening, April 24.

Mrs. Minnie B. Sisson attended the social tea at W. A. McAllister's Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Fred Trowbridge, who has been very sick is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Frisbie, who have been visiting at Austin Tabor's have returned to their home at Freeville.

Mrs. J. A. Mack spent Thursday at Thomas Breen's.

L. A. Taylor and wife visited at Hermon Taylor's Sunday.

Mrs. Sadie Ewell returned Monday from a two weeks' trip to New York.

W. B. Teeter expects to build a new barn this summer.

### Poplar Ridge.

APRIL 20—Not a very pleasant day for Easter, and to day the ground is white with snow. Looks like Christmas.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Jacobs a 9 1/2 pound boy on Thursday last.

W. J. Haines and wife and Mrs. Lydia Mason of Ledyard, and Mr. and Mrs. Titus VanMarter of Genoa, spent Sunday with their mother, Mrs. S. A. Haines.

Howard Mosher spent a few days with his parents last week.

Mrs. O. Cannon is improving since the operation performed last week by Drs. Sincerbeaux of Locke and Skinner of Genoa.

Mrs. Wilson Mosher is confined to the house with a hard cold.

Favorable reports have been received from Geneva regarding Miss Florence Peckham's condition since the fever has turned, and more hopes are entertained of her recovery.

### North Lansing.

APRIL 21—Easter services at the M. E. church passed off very nicely. The weather had been such that the children had not been able to meet for rehearsal as much as they desired but they were there Sunday evening. The younger scholars had the early part of the evening. The music was good. After the Easter services by the Sabbath school, the pastor, Rev. K. F. Richardson, gave a very stirring missionary address, which was followed by the missionary collection.

Mrs. Alice Singer is improving and is able to be out some.

The program committee for the town Sabbath school convention, which will be held in June was called to Ludlowville on Tuesday of this week.

Rev. K. F. Richardson and family visited at Burr Smith's at Lansingville one day last week.

Mrs. Alson Karn is visiting her sister, Mrs. Maud Bush in Geneva.

Mr. Boyce of VanEtten is visiting at Mr. Swartwood's.

Potatoes have been sold for seventy-five cents within a few days.

Milk is being taken in daily at the creamery.

### The Price of Health.

"The price of health in a malarious district is just 25 cents; the cost of a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills," writes Ella Slayton, of Noland, Ark. New Life Pills cleanse gently and impart new life and vigor to the system. 25c Satisfaction guaranteed at J. S. Banker's, Genoa, and F. T. Atwater's, King Ferry, druggists.

Buy Grand Union soap and soap powder for house cleaning. 95 Genesee St., Auburn.

### King Ferry.

APRIL 21—Robert Bradley has gone to Lima, Ohio, where he has a position.

Miss Edna Smith is visiting friends in Syracuse.

Miss Sarah Goodyear spent last Friday with friends in Aurora.

Mrs. Frank Holland spent Easter with friends in Auburn.

Alfred Lanterman spent Sunday with his son, at South Lansing.

Edward Detrick is home from Rochester.

Ira Buckout has purchased a fine road horse.

Miss Rosa M. Pidcock was home from Auburn for Easter.

Miss Thorp of Auburn was the guest of Miss Antoinette Bradley the past week.

Old magazines, newspapers and books as well,

The Ladies' Aid society propose to sell;

We ask your assistance in this little scheme,

And will call for the papers with wagon and team;

Please save every scrap that you find anywhere,

And notice we will give at an early date,

That you may know when our coming to wait;

But what will please us very much more

Will be to have you bring them to Dennis' Drug Store.

### West Venice.

APRIL 22—A fine snow storm this morning. Winter seems to loiter a long time in the lap of spring this year.

Miss Cora Haines spent part of the past week at J. W. Cook's.

Robert Shiels is buying veal calves.

Robert Cahalan, sports quite a fine driving horse which he bought a few days ago.

Miss Kate Owens is planning to make quite a visit in Auburn and Moravia during the next few weeks.

Clarence Shiels was badly hurt by being kicked by a horse. The corks on the shoe cut his arm badly, but fortunately no bones were broken.

George Cahalan purchased a three year-old colt of Byron Williamson recently.

A good many worthless dogs have lost their lives by the mad dog scare.

Stephen Otis lost a sheep with rabies last week.

### Ellsworth.

APRIL 20—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Ward Sunday, April 12, a son. Mrs. Moses Tilton of King Ferry is caring for Mrs. Ward.

Mrs. O'Connell returned from Skaneateles Saturday where she spent the past week with her uncle, who is critically ill.

Miss Bertha Kind returned this week to her school duties in Moravia.

Mrs. Kind is spending the week with her daughter, and little grandson, east of Sherwood.

Miss Luella Judge returned to Venice last week, after a week spent at the home of her brother.

Leslie Luther of Moravia was a Sunday caller in town.

A. B. Locke has improved the appearance of his house very much by destroying the hedge which enclosed the grounds.

### Lake Ridge and Vicinity.

APRIL 21—After a five weeks' vacation, the school at Belltown has again opened.

Miss Sarah White, who has been working at the hotel at King Ferry during the winter has returned to her home.

Charles Mosley and William Davis have returned to their school at Union Springs.

Mr. Morse is disposing of his crop of cabbage to the farmers for feed for stock.

Earl Mann and Roy King are doing

Dr. J. W. Whitbeck,



DENTIST

Genoa, N. Y.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,  
Corner of Main and Maple Streets,

Dentistry done in all branches; best of materials used; satisfaction guaranteed.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain. Specialties—Filling and preserving the natural teeth; making of artificial sets of teeth.

Charges reasonable as elsewhere, consistent with good work.

No Extracting of Teeth after dark

H. E. ANTHONY, M. D.  
MORAVIA, N. Y.

Office hours 7 to 8:30 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m.

Miller Phone. Bell Phone. Special attention given to Diseases of the Eye and

FITTING OF GLASSES.

### Big Fire at Ludlowville.

Fire which started in the vacuum room of the big salt plant at Ludlowville between midnight and 1 a. m., Friday morning, April 17, destroyed the large new main building of the plant and the structures on the west side of the L. V. railway track except the office building and carpenter shop. The fire is said to have been most spectacular, the flames shooting a hundred or more feet in the air.

The buildings had been erected new since the "cave in" of the old buildings a couple of years ago, and it is said that half a million dollars or more have been spent in that time in refitting and equipping the plant, which all told represented an investment of more than one million dollars.

The vacuum pans, costing approximately \$100,000, remain standing on iron posts, and are probably not greatly damaged, and it is likely that the boilers and other parts of the equipment are not injured, but a rough estimate places the probable loss at \$200,000 or more.

The plant is owned by the International Salt Company, which also owns the salt plant on Fourth Street, Ithaca, one of the big salt plants at Watkins, and other plants at Warsaw and other points. Their head offices are at Scranton, Pa., and the concern in a measure controls the output and price of the commodity. It is quite probable they are protected by insurance, and also that the buildings will be rebuilt, so the benefits of the large industry will not be lost to Ludlowville.

A call for aid was sent to the Ithaca fire department at a quarter to one o'clock, and No. 1's engine and hose wagon and fourteen or fifteen firemen from companies 6 and 3, were brought on a special train, which left Ithaca at about 2 a. m., making the run in 15 minutes, and were instrumental in saving the granary on the east side of the track, and other buildings to which the flames had spread. The main building was all burned down at the time of their arrival.

a lucrative business clipping horses. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Buck gave a birthday party for their son, Joseph Coburn Wednesday, April 15.

Miss Lora Keegan resumed her duties as teacher in the Lake Ridge school on Monday.

Mrs. Casper Fenner spent Friday in Ithaca.

Clayton Swayze has returned to Little Falls.

Miss Marion Ives of Genoa is visiting Mrs. Abram Armstrong.

Subscribe for THE TRIBUNE.

## Not a drop of Alcohol

Doctors prescribe very little, if any, alcohol these days. They prefer strong tonics and alteratives. This is all in keeping with modern medical science. It explains why Ayer's Sarsaparilla is now made entirely free from alcohol. Ask your doctor. Follow his advice.

We publish our formulas. We banish alcohol from our medicines. We urge you to consult your doctor.

**Ayer's**  
Unless there is daily action of the bowels, poisonous products are absorbed, causing headache, biliousness, nausea, dyspepsia. We would ask you to consult your doctor about constipation by taking laxative.



A New Orleans woman was thin. Because she did not extract sufficient nourishment from her food. She took Scott's Emulsion. Result: She gained a pound a day in weight.

ALL DRUGGISTS, 50c. AND \$1.00



# The Scrap Book

**Mabel's Theory.**  
"See what I got!" cried Bobby, a city bred boy, as he came running from a chicken coop, holding in his hand a china egg.  
"Oh, go put it back!" exclaimed Mabel, his six-year-old sister. "That's the egg the hen measures by."

**WHICH WAS THE WISER?**  
Two men talked by side from sun to sun.  
And both were poor;  
Both sat with children when the day was done  
About their door.

One saw the beautiful in crimson cloud  
And shining moon;  
The other, with his head in sadness bowed,  
Made night of noon.

One loved each tree and flower and singing bird  
On mount or plain;  
The other, in the soul of one was stirred  
By leaf or rain.

One saw the good in every fellow man  
And hoped the best;  
The other marveled at his Master's plan  
And doubt confessed.

One, having heaven above and heaven below,  
Was discontent;  
The other, disquieted, lived in woe  
And hopeless died.  
—Sarah K. Bolton.

**The Flustered Father.**  
"Lincoln Beachey, the Toledo aerobut, was being congratulated on the \$500 prize that he won with his dirigible balloon at St. Louis."

"And how did you feel when you found yourself the victor?" a young girl asked.  
"Why, I felt excited, flustered. I felt just like my old Toledo friend, John Humphreys, at the time his first baby came."

To Jack Humphreys, cowering in his library, the doctor entered.  
"Congratulations, Mr. Humphreys!" the doctor said. "A fine twelve pound baby, sir."

"Glorious!" shouted Jack hysterically. "And am I father or a mother, doc?"

**1906, Fixing the Error.**  
A teacher in a Connecticut district Separateschool gave one of her pupils these two sentences to correct:

"The hen has three legs."  
"Who done it?"  
The little fellow looked at his slate in a minute and then seriously wrote:  
"The hen didn't done it. God done it."—Lippincott's.

**Why They Cried.**  
Two Irishmen who had just landed were eating their dinner in a hotel, when Pat spied a bottle of horseradish. Not knowing what it was, he partook of a big mouthful, which brought tears to his eyes.

Mike, seeing Pat crying, exclaimed, "Phat be ye crying fer?"

Pat, wishing to have Mike fooled also, exclaimed, "I'm crying fer me poor old mother, who's dead way over in Ireland."

By and by Mike took some of the radish, whereupon tears filled his eyes. Pat, seeing them, asked his friend what he was crying for.

Mike replied, "Because ye didn't die at the same time yer poor old mother did."

**No Exceptions to This Rule.**  
"Willie," said a fond mother earnestly, "you should go to bed early. Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise, you know. You should go to bed with the sun—the chickens go to bed with the sun."

"Yes, I know they do, mamma, but the old hen—she always goes with 'em!"

**Killing Chinamen.**  
A schoolmaster, wishing to impress upon his class the great population of China, said, "The population of China is so great that two Chinamen die every time you take a breath."

This information made a deep impression upon his young pupils, particularly one small boy at the foot of the class. His face was flushed, and he was puffing furiously.

"What is the matter?" inquired the schoolmaster, with alarm. "What on earth are you doing, Tommy?"

"Killing Chinamen, sir. I don't like them foreigners what me father calls aliens, so I'm getting rid of them as fast as I can."—Ladies' Home Journal.

**His Great Error.**  
While at the head of a course on railroads at Harvard a few years ago, Professor Hugo R. Meyer had occasion to give his class a few figures having to do with car mile prices. When the course met again he apologized in a voice bowed down by weight of woe for a mistake he had made.

"I said that the figures for such and such were 5.00695282," he explained in his contrition. "That was not exact. I should have said 5.00695283."

**A Good Samaritan.**  
Passing an apartment house in the small hours of the morning, he noticed a man leaning limply against the doorway.

"What's the matter?" he asked. "Drunk?"

"Yes."  
"Do you live in this house?"  
"Yes."  
"Do you want me to help you upstairs?"  
"Yes."

With much difficulty he half dragged, half carried the drooping figure up the stairway to the second floor.

"What floor do you live on?" he asked. "Is this it?"

"Yes."  
Rather than face an irate wife who might perhaps take him for a compan-

ion more at fault than her spouse, he opened the first door he came to and pushed the limp figure in.

He groped his way downstairs again. As he was passing through the vestibule he was able to make out the dim outlines of another man, apparently in worse condition than the first one.

"What's the matter?" he asked. "Are you drunk too?"

"Yes," was the feeble reply. "Do you live in this house too?"

"Yes."  
"Shall I help you upstairs?"  
"Yes."

He pushed, pulled and carried him to the second floor, where this man also said he lived. He opened the same door and pushed him in.

As he again reached the front door he discerned the shadow of a third man, evidently worse off than either of the other two. He was about to approach him when the object of his solicitude lurched out into the street and threw himself into the arms of a passing policeman.

"For heaven's sake, officer," he gasped, "protect me from that man! He's done nothin' all night long but carry me upstairs an' throw me down th' elevator shaft!"—Everybody's.

**From Different Points.**  
"Father, you were born in California, you say?"

"Yes, my son."  
"And mother was born in New York?"  
"Yes."  
"And I was born in Indiana?"  
"Yes, my boy."  
"Well, father, don't it beat the Dutch how we all got together?"

**All Wind.**  
In a country church a young minister used in his sermon for an illustration of storm and peace the storm on the lake of Galilee. That storm was depicted as one of lightning and thunder and rain and wind. As he came out of the church one of the members tackled him, saying:

"That was a wonderful description of thine of the storm. Who told you it thundered and lightened and rained?"

"Why, those are the natural accompaniments of a storm."  
"If you had read your Bible you would have seen that it was a storm of wind, just like yours."

**A Sure Index.**  
"Do you know anything about the people who have moved in next door?" asked the visitor.

"No. It was dark when the furniture wagons brought their goods, and they have not hung out a washing yet."

**Wizardry of Wolseley.**  
The loss of an eye years ago once stood Lord Wolseley in good stead. It seemed impossible to get any information of the enemy's strength and the forces under the command of Arabi Pasha. At length an Arab was caught near one of the outposts. Naturally expecting that he would be able to give a good deal of information, he was taken before Lord Wolseley, who questioned him. The man, however, refused to speak.

"It is no use your refusing to answer me," he said to the man. "I am a wizard, and at a single word I can destroy you and your masters. To prove this to you I will take out my eye, throw it up in the air, catch it, and put it back into my head."

Suiting the action to the word, Lord Wolseley removed his glass eye, threw it into the air, caught it, and put it back again into the empty socket. That demonstration was sufficient to convert the Arab. He capitulated without further demur, and the information he gave led to Arabi's defeat.

**Her Explanation of It.**  
A mother was nursing her baby when baby balked and refused to take his nourishment. The mother remarked that she couldn't understand why baby refused his dinner.

Helen, six years old, the daughter of a neighbor, was gravely watching the performance, when suddenly her face brightened and she said:

"I know, Mrs. Smith; maybe the milk tastes of garlic!"

**A Natural Error.**  
Esther's Sunday school class were grouped about the teacher reciting their catechism lesson for the week. Esther's family had struggled with her young mind in a desperate endeavor to teach her the answers by repeating them to her over and over again, and Esther felt confident that she knew them. The teacher presently smiled down upon the little girl and said, "Now, Esther, you may tell me 'by what alone are we saved?'"

Esther promptly delivered herself of this remarkable answer: "By God's almighty powders and free grapes!"—Lippincott's.

**Why the Piper Keeps Prancing.**  
A little boy listening to the weird skirl of bagpipes of a street performer once said to his father:

"Father, why does the piper keep on the move all the time he plays?"

"I can't say, my boy, unless it is to prevent any one getting the range with a cobblesone."

**How He Found the Key.**  
"Gracious, George," she said to her brother, returning after a week in the country and discovering her wardrobe empty, "where are all my clothes? And what in the world is that great black patch on the lawn?"

"Maria," George replied consolingly, "you wrote to me that if I wanted the key of the billiard room I should find it in the pocket of your bolero. Well, I don't know a bolero from a fichu or a box plait, so I took all the things to the lawn and burned them. Then I recovered the key from the ashes."—Ladies' Home Journal.

## Saturday Night Talks

By F. E. DAVISON — RUTLAND, VT.

FEET WASHING UP TO DATE.  
April 26, 08.—(John 13:1-15.)

The Lord's Supper is a religious service observed by nearly all churches, and familiar to us all. There is no question about its significance, its divine authority, and its perpetuity. Whether observed in simple ceremonial or elaborate liturgical formula, it teaches an impressive lesson. It is one of the unshakable pillars of the church.

There are, however, small bodies of Protestants who claim that the ceremony of feet washing is equally binding with the Eucharist. They teach and believe that when Christ instituted the sacrament of the last supper He also ordained the rite of washing the disciples' feet as a testimony and example of humility.

We are familiar with the incident. In order to rebuke the unseemly scramble for position among the apostles, the great Master gave them an object lesson of ministering unto others by rising from the table and assuming a servant's place in washing the feet of the disciples. Then He said, "If I your Lord and Master, have washed your feet, ye ought also to wash one another's feet." This some people accept as a literal command, and in their meetings for worship, actually with real water and towel, perform ablutions for each other.

It is not at all likely, however, that the founder of Christianity had any such intention and the consensus of opinion is against its observance. The genius of this age and the occidental customs repudiate such a literal conception of the incident. Modern plumbing arrangements and sanitary science have decided that washing the pedal extremities should be done before, not during church services.

The great truth, however, should not be overlooked. Humility is the main thing. Crucifixion of pride is the all-essential. To stoop to the lowest and extend common and menial service to our brethren is the lesson. Not to imagine that we are in this world to be ministered unto, but to minister, is the highest conception of life. The example of Christ in this incident rebukes that spirit in any man which assumes superiority and expects all others to bow the knee. The high head, the haughty look, the supercilious air, the tone and manner which says, "Touch me not, I am holier than thou," is the thing which is here struck a telling blow. Pride of birth, of station, of blood, of race, of color, of attainment, mental pride, moral pride, spiritual pride, are all drowned in the true wash basin in which Christ bathed the disciples' feet.

Now there are plenty of people who would be willing to wash disciples' feet as a religious ordinance. In church, to the sound of low music, an orderly congregation looking on, girded with a clean towel, water held in a golden ewer they could bow the knee gracefully and perform the act of feet washing. Possibly they could even do it for a personal enemy then. But it would be quite another thing to deny self and do something for that brother or Monday that would take time and money. "Put yourself in his place." Do for him what you would that others should do for you. Help him when no one is looking. Take off a burden without telling a newspaper reporter all about it afterwards. Be really humble, not ostentatiously, publicly humble—that is the real part of character.

There has ever been the tendency of men to be spectacular in religion. Religious services in which the man can partake with Pharisaical ostentation, while the common throng looks on with awe at such overwhelming piety, appeals to the men who enjoy strut and display. What a man is in his business, however, is what counts with the Almighty. The devotee might wash the feet of half the town as a religious observance, but if he failed to act a brother's part six days in the week, his Sunday ablutions would not raise him in the estimation of heaven. Christ washed the disciples' feet once, but he did so only once, lest they should gather from his conduct that such literal acts were expected of them. It was as sensible to make of every ordinary meal a holy sacrament as to lift the common every day care of the body into a sacred ordinance.

Genuine humility reveals itself in little deeds of kindness done without a thought of applause. It never poses, it never says "look at me, you see I am humble enough to wash this man's feet, there are not many who have become so pious as I am."

It is not so much clean feet as clean hearts the people need. To give them a smile, hand-clasp, a kind word, assistance in trouble, employment when out of work, help up the ladder of opportunity, to be charitable toward their faults, is of more value than rivers of water.

Some people scold their brethren with the boiling water of criticism, others chill them with the ice water of patronage; the true disciple tempers the water of abstinence to suit each individual case, and so fulfills in largest measure the teachings of the Master of men.

## "CRIBBING" AT COLLEGE.

There is something radically wrong with American school, college and university training which results in young men cheating themselves, their fellow students and their instructors unless prevented by a system of supervision that eliminates the idea of student honor and self-respect. A letter from President Butler to the heads of departments of Columbia contains this significant comment:

Repeated statements as to the use of unfair means at the midyear and final examinations in various courses have led to a special inquiry as to the extent of the evil complained of and its causes. Representative students and also members of the teaching force unite in expressing the opinion that carelessness and neglect of duty on the part of officers charged with the supervision of examinations place a temptation to the use of unfair means before students which the weaker ones are unable to resist.

The "honor system" is no impossible ideal. It prevails to-day in scores of the minor colleges in the West and South. Our information is that it has proved practical and satisfactory wherever it has had a trial long enough to establish the desired morale among the undergraduates. The college boy always can be counted upon to outwit espionage. The student body trusted always will take care of "cribbing" and the cribber.—New York Globe.

## PARTNERS IN ISOLATION.

A generation ago Great Britain maintained an estate of "splendid isolation," unaided, and unembarrassed, by permanent alliances or understandings. Now, like Victoria herself, the nation has become the most indefatigable of matchmakers. It has a formidable alliance with Japan, a durable understanding with France, and arrangements of an advantageous sort with Spain, Italy and Portugal, and it casts a friendly glance toward Russia. Apparently it is bent on some sort of a "federation of the world."

France has followed suit on the Asiatic theatre. It is officially announced that negotiations are afoot with Japan, having for their object the recognition and safeguarding of the respective possessions of the two powers in the orient.

Both Germany and the United States have points of strength that perhaps render them in less need than their neighbors of the support of alliances. Germany has an army and a military tradition that render it more than a match for any single nation in Europe. The United States has wealth and resources far greater than any other country's. It could spend two billions a year for armaments, and tax its wealth no more heavily than it did during the civil war.

## SCHOOLS SUPERSEDE PARENTS?

The Boston School Committee has appointed twenty-one women nurses to serve under a supervisor and to be in charge of all the pupils in the public schools. The physicians who for several years have investigated all cases of illness and seen to the quarantining of children exposed to contagion will be retained and will direct the nurses. The new scheme, is to cost \$25,000 a year.

Not content with this innovation J. Randolph Coolidge, one of the most prominent citizens of Boston, thinks the committee should revolutionize the present grammar-school system. He would have the grammar schools relocated near the city's parks, the children kept at school all day, giving them transportation from home to school and back again at public expense would eliminate home studies and have the play of the children supervised by the school authorities.

If government regulation of children is to be carried much further parents will be left to pay the bills for their children's food and clothing while strangers will "bring up" the youngsters for them.

## NOT STINGY BUT SENSIBLE.

Dr. Ben L. Reitman, president of the Brotherhood Welfare association, is seeking to show that Americans are not a free-handed, charitable people. After six days of begging from door to door, disguised as a tramp, in the City of Chicago, he has come to this harsh conclusion, but will conduct further experiments in other large cities in an endeavor to prove his point. His Chicago experience taught him that "people are quick enough to direct an applicant to charity organization societies, but they rarely hand out any practical assistance themselves. The only work offered to me direct was the kind I am physically unfitted to perform."

Dr. Reitman with his masquerading did not demonstrate the stinginess but the good sense of the American public in its attitude toward professional mendicants.


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Business notices with headlines placed among regular reading matter, five cents per line, up to twenty lines, over that four cents. Local readers and special 3 cents per line for each insertion. No charge less than 10 cents. Rates for space advertising are reasonable, and the value of this publication as a medium through which the people of Southern Cayuga and Northern Tompkins may be reached, is unquestioned. Write for space rates.

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This office is well equipped to do first class printing of every description at moderate prices.

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**Cutters!**  
**Cutters!!**

Four car loads just arrived. Top Cutters, Open Cutters, Spring Cutters, Pleasure Bobs, Democrat Bobs, Light Bobs, Heavy Bobs. All prices. Come while they last.

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**POULTRY**

**THE OPEN FRONT HOUSE.**

**Poultry Raisers Advocate Abundant Fresh Air Minus Draughts.**

It is fast being demonstrated in poultry culture that the open front house is the one that brings the best results in more ways than one, says a poultryman in Ranch and Range. Fowls that are shut up at night in tight houses cannot have vital air. For, like people, they must have pure air to breathe. Ventilation is a subject that poultry people have worried over not a little, but it is being demonstrated that the open front house is the solution of the whole problem.

If you are building a new house, try putting just two feet of boards at the bottom of the front, and then make the rest of wire. If you do this, then have the house open to the south, and put roosts at the back, being very careful to see that there are no cracks in the back and sides, as cracks produce a draught and that has a tendency to produce swollen eyes, and these are not becoming in a well regulated poultry yard.

If you are quite positive that the hen will be too cold for profit, you may make a curtain to roll down in front and at the sides of the roosts at night and they can get air through the cloth. A cloth curtain may be made of gunny bagging to a good advantage. This will make a fine harbor for lice unless pains are taken to keep them down.

**Best Age for Broilers.**

The best age for a broiler is two months. Laying varieties grow very quickly and at two months are nearly as large as the Asiatics. The Leghorns for instance get their growth in about five or six months. The surplus young cockerels can be sold as broilers. The pullets usually begin laying at six months of age and for at least two years return a revenue. The laying breeds are also the broiler breeds. As a matter of fact the large breeds bring a good price at maturity, but on the other hand two smaller ones at six months of age will weigh as much as one large one at nine months. And if all were kept six months longer two small ones would return double as much profit as the large one. During this time the small ones would rustle a large per cent of their feed. With unlimited range and a good market for both eggs and broilers there are none more suitable than the laying breeds. The large breeds like the Brahmas and Cochins are not as good rustlers, but they stand confinement and are better winter layers.—Field and Farm.

**Sensible Crosses.**

When crossing the breeds if it can be done so as to retain the color of the breeds used without a radical change, and at the same time secure size, prolificacy and table qualities, it is an advantage to do so. If the Partridge Cochins are crossed with a brown Leghorn cock a most magnificent bird will be the result, and size will be combined with good laying qualities in the offspring. The hens from the Leghorn Cochins cross may, the next season, be mated with a black-breasted Red Game cock, and a fowl can thus be produced that will possess good size, early laying tendencies, prolificacy and table qualities equal to any cross known, with the legs yellow and the plumage uniform in the whole flock, the Games, Leghorns and Cochins mentioned being nearly alike. The cross will also make a very hardy fowl, while the chicks will equal any other as broilers. Taking the cross as a whole it is one of the best that can be made.—Coleman's Rural World.

**Selling Day Old Chicks.**

Selling day old chicks by the dozen is an industry, which must open up another—that of furnishing the eggs. If a man wants a dozen Plymouth chicks and does not care about pedigree, it is a good way to get them because it is possible to run an artificial brooder more easily than to operate an incubator. But one cannot predict what a day old chick will look like in a week even. It may turn out to be a blue-ribbed bird, but probably will be fit for eating only early in career. These day old chicks are sold so cheaply one could not afford to incubate fancy eggs. A breeder of good eggs can make more money breeding and growing his own stock until buyers are willing to pay more for chicks.

**What Turkeys Eat.**

Turkeys are the greatest grasshopper exterminators in the world. When very young they must be fed bran, but after that they pick up their own food. For the starchy elements they eat waste wheat from stubble fields; for the vegetable part of their diet they devour several varieties of weed and grass seeds and for meat substance they consume grasshoppers and bugs.

Fourteen and a half per cent. of an egg is protein. The hens should, therefore, have feed that is rich in protein. Lean meat, fresh cut alfalfa, clover and wheat bran contain large amounts of protein and this is the reason that our western ranch people should have quantities of eggs to sell.

**PRESENCE OF MIND.**

Story by Eugene Cowles of the sudden Freezing of Water.

When Eugene Cowles was a boy in Chicago, he used to act in amateur theatricals, and he tells a good story of one of his young friends who appeared with him. "His name was Littlehale," says Cowles, "and in one of our shows he had to plunge into a river pursued by a wild beast. The bear was invisible to the audience and we fixed it so that Littlehale should leap, disappear, and strike a matress in the wings, while a stage hand should drop a big rock in a tub so as to make a splash. The leap worked magnificently in rehearsal, but the night of the performance, the stage hand forgot the matress and the tub. When Littlehale jumped he felt eight feet to the oaken floor beneath and the crash was such a tremendous one that the audience not knowing the circumstances, began to laugh. Littlehale was equal to the situation. 'Heavens,' he shouted from beneath the stage, 'the water's frozen!'"—San Francisco Chronicle.

**The Shopkeeping Kaiser.**

The Kaiser has been extremely energetic in pushing the interests of his Berlin pottery shop at commercial travellers. Sometimes at court festivals when he espies a wealthy man he approaches him and solicits orders for the Hohenzollern store. When the order is given the kaiser extracts a gold pencil from his pocket and after the manner of commercial travellers jots down the particulars on his snow white cuffs.—London Tit-Bits.

**The Child.**

It is startling to realize that the organism of the child is physically and psychically superior to that of the adult. Stiffidity, strength, and experience, of course, turn the balance, but in quality and type, the child has the advantage, and it is the child-type that should be our ideal. "Of such," it was truly said, "is the Kingdom of Heaven."—Preparatory Schools Review.

**Steer's Strange Death.**

Ernest A. Davis of South Montville recently lost one of a fine pair of steers. Death was caused by the animal having swallowed a spiral spring which was once a part of a curtain fixture. The wire had worked through the stomach and pierced the heart.—Kennebec Journal.

**Vanishing Diseases.**

Typhus fever has practically been extinguished in this country, and is "tending" toward extinction in Ireland. Phthisis is diminishing in Great Britain and elsewhere, but is increasing in Ireland, coupled with the relationship of famine to the spread of typhus, give the key to the problem.—Hospital.

**Via Siberia.**

Kindly endorse your envelope "Via Siberia." Such is the request made by people in the Far East to their correspondents here, and there is no doubt that the trans-Siberian route has proved most regular and satisfactory since it got into proper working order.—Syren.

**Japan's Mining Production.**

Japan's mining production last year, according to returns from the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce, amounted to \$52,130,384. In 1886 the corresponding value was \$5,000,000. The value of Japan's mining output is trebling every decade.

**Southern Chivalry.**

Thomas Nelson Page, the literary Virginian, always addresses the President as "his excellency." This term is rarely used at the White House, except when a foreigner or a Southerner, tenacious of the old ideas, calls to see Mr. Roosevelt.

**Roses Made of Butter.**

A basket of roses, made completely of butter, basket and all, is being exhibited through England by the Governor of Victoria, one of the States in Australia to remind the mother country of her great agricultural wealth.

**Cuba Railroad Earnings.**

The annual gross earnings of the Cuba Railroad for the fiscal year ended June 6, 1907, were \$1,953,309 and a net \$658,424; \$153,738 was expended for roadbed improvements. The earnings show an increase of 270 per cent. in three years.

**Auto a Traveling Camp.**

Roy Faye, a Boston autoist, has converted his car into a traveling camp for hunting in the Maine woods. He has built an extension top of heavy waterproof canvas and fitted up the rear end of the interior with bunks for sleeping.

**Concrete Arches in Mines.**

Arches of concrete to support mine roof, as being used in Pennsylvania collieries as substitute for timber in sports, always breakable, and now very expensive owing to the growing scarcity of timber.

**Surprised When Money Falls.**

An aged man, familiar with the people of the metropolis, says that nothing seems to astonish a New York man as much as to find some desired purpose which cannot be accomplished by money.

**There Are Others**

But It Is Exceptionally Timely to Come Here Where Thought, Study and the Ready Cash Have Assembled the Best of Each of its Kind.

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| <b>LAMPS</b>   | Galvanized Wash Tubs 35c, 65c, 75 to 95c     | Lye   | Send 9c can |
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| Bracket Lamps 25c to 98c                               | Sad Irons 25c to 54c                         | Hand or Scurving Sapolio  | 8c          |
| Burners 5c, 10c and 15c                                | Flint Glass Tumblers 3c to 10c               | Bon Ami, cake   | 9c          |
| Chimneys 3c, 4c, 5c and 10c                            | Water Pitchers 15c to 69c                    | Oswego Corn Starch, pound   | 8c          |
| Wicks, Fixtures, Shades and Globes in a large variety. | Glass Fruit Dishes 3 to 5c                   | Butter Jars 5 and 8c  |             |
| <b>CROCKERY--The best of first quality</b>             | Glass Sauce Dishes 20 and 25c                | Selected rice 50 and 9c pound   |             |
| Handled Cups and saucers, set 48c                      | Table of cloth, yard 10c to 3.00             | The very best 25c, 32c, 35c and the best 50c  |             |
| Plates 4c, 5c, 6c, 7c and 8c                           | <b>GROCERIES</b>                             | Teas or your money back after using one-half pound and what is more we give you one-half pound free with every pound.   |             |
| Bowls 8c and 10c                                       | Safety Parlor Matches, 8 boxes 10c           | <b>ENAMELED WARE</b>  |             |
| Platters 10c to 48c                                    | Parlor Matches, 6 boxes 10c                  | the good 2 and 4 coated kind that wears and looks well, and variety of selections of 15c that and T-ware is most complete in all articles from the two cent tin to a 40 qt. dish pan Wash Boilers, Pails, Kettles, 4c |             |
| Pitchers 10c to 49c                                    | Strictly pure pepper ginger, mustard lb. 32c | Pans, Spiders, Bread Raisers, Bath Tubs, 8c   |             |
| Wash Bowl and Pitcher 75c and 98c                      | Strictly pure cinnamon, nutmegs, lb. 25c     | Bread and Cake Boxes, Dinner Pails, &c. 5c  |             |
| Chambers 25c to 65c                                    | 25c Premier Baking Powder                    | 6 rolls Silk Tissue Toilet Paper 22c  |             |
| Slop Jar Pails 75c to 1.25                             | 3 cakes best Laundry Soap                    |   |             |
| Best Stove Pipe Length 20c                             | 2 cakes Feis Naptha Soap                     |   |             |
| One piece Elbows 15c                                   | Ivory and Tar Soap                           |   |             |
| Galvanized Pails 18c, 20c, 25c and 30c                 | 10c Old Dutch Cleanser                       |   |             |
|  | 8c Arm & Hammer Soda, pound                  |   |             |

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**GRAY HORSES WORST BALKERS.**

Expert Says North Bound Horses Rarely Loiter.

"A short while ago a horseman imparted some very interesting deductions of his own in regard to balky horses, says a writer in New York Post. According to him, fully two-thirds of the horses that balk are gray horses. Just what affinity there is between gray coloring matter and a predisposition to delay general traffic for half a day at a stretch is a question too deep for me. Perhaps some scientist can figure out the answer.

"Another thing worth noting is that a horse traveling toward the north seldom balks. When going east, west or south he may, on occasions, suddenly take root in the pavement, but if northward bound there seems to be an irresistible current that sweeps him along, no matter how strong his inclination to stop and ruminate. Furthermore, according to my informant, a horse hitched singly is more apt to balk than when driven with a mate, and is also much harder to reduce to an amiable frame of mind.

"It is strange, too, what a boundless respect most horses have for certain kinds of freight. Very seldom does a horse hitched to a milk wagon stop to think things over unless given permission to loiter. Bakers' carts are likewise immune, and no self-respecting horse ever thinks of going into a tannum when drawing a load of flowers. The drivers of pickle wagons also give a good account of their teams, and nobody ever heard of a candy wagon being held up by an unruly horse."

**EUROPE'S OLDEST BEAUTY SHOP**

Dates Four Hundred Years Back in a Convent in Stalen.

Its recipes soon became famous throughout the world and the perfume of Santa Maria Novella was acknowledged to be the first and greatest known. The Medici, dukes, popes and princes patronized it and endowed it from time to time. Every new director added some recipes to those already in use and his portrait was hung on the walls of the establishment. The last monk director of the establishment was the first to exhibit in foreign exhibitions, gaining medals wherever he went. When he died the nephew who succeeded him gave extraordinary development to the business. Pope Innocent XI once gave a recipe to cure burns which is still called "Balsam Innocentiano." The catalogue of this old perfumery contains rhubarb elixir and "Regina water," all made from herbs cultivated in the convent gardens. There is also a water to cure toothache, which every dentist should have. Some of the convent waters are used instead of soap to cleanse, often and whiten the skin. Even the health and beauty of the hair were studied by these old monks, who were doctors, chemists and perfumers combined, and whose study was the perfection and cultivation of human health and beauty. The orris powder of Santa Maria Novella is considered the finest in the world. It is made from the plant growing in the convent gardens and is ground in the convent laboratory. It is used to perfume linen, brush the teeth and to apply to the skin after the bath.

There is a quaint shop in Rome where this famous perfumery is still sold. And this and the shop in Florence are the only places where it can be obtained. It took the monks four hundred years to become imbued with the necessary commercial spirit to sell their concoctions outside of the convent, no matter how great the demand.

Old newspapers, for shelves and putting under carpets, at this office; 5 cents a package.

See the decorated pitcher given for a short time with fifty cents' worth of Grand Union soaps. 95 Genesee St., Auburn.

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That's what buying poor paint means. Paint may be low-priced by the gallon and be extravagant to use owing to its poor covering power and wearing quality. After the paint is applied it's too late to save. Start right and use

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**NEW PARLOR MILLINERY**  
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Mrs. Archie B. Smith announces an opening display of Easter Hats on Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

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You are invited to come and look at them, and bring your friends along. All the latest and best styles at attractive prices.

*Trimmed and ready-to-wear Hats in great variety.*

**Just Received.**

Fine lot of Top Buggies, Road and Spring Wagons. Empire Drills, Plows, Harrows, Rollers, Harness, etc., always on hand.

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**SPECIAL OFFER** Write today and mention this paper. I will build you a business, a trial will make you one permanent customer.

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Published every Friday, and entered at the postoffice at Genoa, N. Y., as second-class mail matter.

Friday Morning, April 24, 1908.

**Assent the Pacific Cruise.**

"A condition of things under which America's heaviest liabilities were being incurred in one ocean while her fleet was stationed in another could not be permanent," declares Sydney Brooks in the London Fortnightly Review. Therefore the object in dispatching the battleship fleet must not be narrowed down to the mere intention of a demonstration against Japan. Three factors, this writer says, have detracted from the importance of the Atlantic in the sphere of American policy and eliminated the necessity of a war squadron in that ocean. These are the disappearance of the West Indies, of Great Britain and of the Monroe doctrine as menaces to the peace of the United States.

In the opinion of Mr. Brooks the expulsion of Spain from Cuba and Porto Rico, the present state of Anglo-American relations and the growing acquiescence in the principle enunciated in the Monroe doctrine by all European powers are potent guarantees of the peace of the Atlantic seaboard. On the other hand, since 1898 "the United States has strewn the Pacific with stepping stones from Hawaii to the Philippines. She has built up an export trade to the far east worth, I suppose, \$150,000,000 a year. She has been drawn, willy nilly, into the far eastern question. She has played in the evolution of that question an active, often a leading, always a distinctive part," and thus enrolled the far east among the objects of her diplomatic solicitude. Just as the British naval power is just now held in European waters, so, this writer thinks, the "back door" of the United States could no longer be left unguarded, since as a sphere of American interests the Pacific counts for as much as and in the future may count for more than the Atlantic.

**The Noiseless Shooting Iron.**

Whether the startling new invention of young Maxim will change the conditions of warfare must remain a subject for guessing until tests are made by competent judges. For most purposes the modern high power army rifle possesses about all the advantages which could be claimed for a noiseless substitute. Smokeless powder makes a firing line practically invisible if the soldiers are properly sheltered, and the range is so great that bullets strike the enemy's column before the report of the volley is heard. The report when it comes discloses the direction of the hostile force, but that can also be guessed from the flight of the missiles.

But for men of murderous intent the noiseless gun will offer temptations. The report of an assassin's pistol gives alarm, and anyway the pistol itself often turns up as a clew. The noiseless dagger is a telltale, and the user of it often has trouble in getting away from the scene before discovery. But a rifle which will send a bullet half a mile and more, giving no report and free of smoke, will place a fearful weapon in the hands of the king killers and the person with a private grudge to settle. The Black Hand band and all anarchists will surely bless Hiram Percy Maxim if his noiseless gun proves to be the real thing.

Within the past year timber to the value of \$50,000 has been sold from a forest tract in Ireland which was planted fifty years ago. Four times as much labor has been employed on this tract as would be needed for agricultural tillage on the same soil, and the timber venture has proved more profitable to the estate than any other crop could have been.

When the shah of Persia goes for an automobile ride he gets into a humble horse drawn vehicle at the rear of the procession and watches his admiring subjects throw dynamite bombs at the gayly painted gasoline chariot in which he is supposed to be sitting. Yet it is said that the east is effete.

The Russian press is now demanding the trial by court martial of General Kuropatkin. Having failed to whip the Japanese, Russia evidently desires to demonstrate her ability to spank her own generals.

According to a fashion note, "Easter hats will be smaller this year." In that case the average woman will have a still harder time convincing her husband that she got her money's worth.

A critic of Bernard Shaw says he is either wrong or right. That seems to be the general opinion of those who have read his works, but they didn't know how to express it.

About the time that both men and women are satisfied they are getting their rights predictions of the world's end will be taken seriously.

**Are We Burning Our World Up?**

Treating of the prospective working out of the coal supply, the Engineering Record presents some strong arguments to show that we are rapidly burning up those elements of the earth's crust which are our main dependence for heat and for power to drive industrial activities. Over 400,000,000 tons of coal, this paper says, are burned up in this country every year, and the rate of consumption is increasing. It is estimated that the end of our national coal bin will be reached in another hundred years, and there is not wood enough now standing to cut "any figure in the industrial situation." And if all the water power available were to be utilized it would not relieve the annual coal consumption to an extent equal to the annual increase of consumption, increase due to expanding needs.

Much cheaper fuel, and a dearthness amounting to a calamity and to come in the course of a generation, is the best that the record can predict unless the present rate of coal consumption can be relieved at once and to a marked degree. Among the suggestions for relief are the increase of the water power auxiliary, the perfection of plants for the use of cheaper fuels—that is, certain coals now discarded, lignite and other stuffs—and the transmission of electrical power for both motor purposes and for heat, and also gas direct from the mines to the chief centers of consumption. Present modes of transporting fuel stuffs from the mines and putting them to use cause a sad waste of fuel energy, the paper asserts, which would be avoided by the production of electrical currents and gas at the mines and their transmission over long distances, and adds, "It is about time to be up and doing lest the pressure on industry bring disaster."

**Somehow Good in Life.**

The third product of the pen of William De Morgan, the English writer, whose gift at story telling was revealed at an advanced age, suggests a reason for the current demand for happy endings to novels and plays. The strange title of the new book, "Somehow Good," leaves room for guessing, but the moral of the story to those who get into the author's mood justifies this vague and impersonal reference to "what it is all about. The reader may feel at times that there are more thorns than roses, more bitter than sweet, more sorrow than joy, in the lives depicted, but yet there is steady progress toward goodness and toward the happiness which the goodness deserves.

After all, it is the hope that this is the way of the world in the average heart which gives courage to meet the frowns of fortune and conditions. That things are bound somehow to turn out all right is an inspiring thought, and people who look to the novel and the drama for pictures of nature in its ideal dress do not like to have this cheering tradition disturbed. It is difficult to make a novel or a play interesting without setting forth some good tendencies, good traits and good conduct. Having taken a liking to these wholesome elements, so comforting to contemplate and to hold in memory, the readers and spectators wish to see them bear fruit. When they triumph over fate the aftertaste of the book or the play is agreeable, but when they succumb it is the reverse. Life at its average is prosy unless there be mixed with its experiences the conviction that everyday things are the substance of an unseen ferment which will surely work out a brighter and better result somehow, some day.

Denman Thompson is now in his seventy-fifth year. He is deservedly revered in his profession and out of it as a good actor and a good man. His play and his success in it have been the inspiration of countless pure, clean dramas of similar type. Denman Thompson and "The Old Homestead" represent twin forces in the playhouse that have done more good for the American theater and American playgoers than any like combination of artist and masterpiece known to our stage history.

The hand of an American girl may be better than a throne, but the Italian prince who was credited with "sprung a throne" to wed Senator Elkins' daughter showed only plain horse sense when he preferred the "bird in hand." There are at least six lives now between him and the throne and the royal nursery yet to be heard from.

What kind of a man flourishes best in this commercial atmosphere? Not the prophet. He withers and dies in the dust of figures. But instead of him you will get that latest product of machinery—the organizer.—Jan MacLaren.

King Alfonso returned thanks to Providence for his escape from Barcelona anarchists and incidentally distributed a few gold medals to an efficient detective force.

China's explanation as to why she yields to Japan is unnecessary. The lack of a navy always works that way.

**The "New York to Paris" Dream.**

Writing in the London Mail, Mr. Harry De Windt, who has journeyed over the course laid out for the auto trip, sums up the scheme as too fantastic to admit of serious discussion. The writer's object in braving the terrors of the north was to locate the best route for a railway. Of course he looked for the stretches of territory offering the minimum of difficulties for travel. The 6,000 miles on the other side lying nearest to the Bering strait he describes as a scene of "ghastly desolation" and long spans of the roughest sea ice. Only about half of the total distance between New York and Paris, he declares, offers fairly good roads, "but Alaska and arctic Siberia are another matter."

In Alaska Mr. De Windt says there are 1,000 miles of "precipitous mountains and dense forests, intersected by numerous rivers and practically unexplored." The water between the continents is seldom frozen over, and if it should happen to be bridged with ice when the cars got there they would confront "towering hummocks and deep crevices through which a man can scarcely thread his way." And as a matter of fact this writer says that for one stretch of over 4,000 miles no gasoline or other motor fluid can be had and that in places the temperature is so low that gasoline would be useless. In places fuel of all kinds is so scarce that explorers and natives live on raw food. But man likes to do what man has never done before, and, although seasoned arctic travelers may pooch the New York to Paris auto dream, it will doubtless require half a score of failures and half a dozen catastrophes in this field before the daring will give it up.

**Suppressing Rats.**

No society has ever been organized for the prevention of cruelty to rats, but the rat family has enjoyed a certain amount of protection due to the indifference of people exposed to their ravages combined with their persistence in surviving. Man now and then kills a rat or two and imagines he has exterminated a family. But every rat breeder brings forth forty to fifty young each year, and the breeders begin young. Since science has proved that destructiveness is only a part of the menace which rats hold in store for the human race it seems to be time to engage in a general crusade against this pest. Disease we are told is spread by rats.

A recent bulletin issued by the government sets forth the difficulties of exterminating rats. The chief reasons are that they breed so rapidly and live on refuse. It is the refuse which keeps them alive, and perhaps one way to destroy the pests would be to abolish refuse. It is often noted that rats desert premises abandoned by man and invade the nearest home where there is life. It might be possible by combined effort among neighbors to make every place a barren desert in so far as subsistence for rats lying around loose is concerned. The hungrier they are the more ready to venture into the baited trap and tackle the poisoned sandwich. The bulletin recommends "barium carbonate," or "barytes," in proportion of one to seven parts of oatmeal, as safe and effective "death on rats."

A whiskers club has been started at Waynesfield, England, which already numbers fifty members. Meetings will be held at which whiskers will be measured and experiences exchanged. A prize will be given after the first year to the young man who grows the longest and handsomest whiskers. Great idea! Look out for the wart sores and the chilblain conversations!

Callao was once destroyed by earthquake and swallowed up by a tidal wave, but is a flourishing city today, with no marks of its old visitation. The safe rule to remember is that where there is commerce a city is sure to make a place for itself.

It has been proved that General Washington was directly descended from Edward I. of England, which was something the general could not help and which has never been held against him.

The noiseless gun will never do for the Fourth of July or the melodrama. Noise may be intangible, but it has established rights that will not be tamely surrendered.

Kings and shahs are kept so busy denying that they have been assassinated that one cannot help wondering how they manage to get time to be glad they are living.

Young Maxim has invented a "silent firearm." First they took away the smoke of battle, then the gay uniforms and now the noise. War itself will have to go next.

Japan's big exposition at Tokyo will enable some of that country's jingo writers to find employment for their superabundant energies as press agents.

An optimist is a man who believes all his friends will eventually return the money they have borrowed from him.

# PLAIN FACTS

We want to please you; we want to make our store your store. We believe by honest advertising we can get you acquainted with our goods, our prices and our way of doing business. Our goods have all the good points claimed for them; we are commended by our patrons for the all-round satisfaction our goods always give. We make plain statements of simple truths and have respect for a person's sense and judgment. **COME AND LOOK** through this store and **GET OUR PRICES** on **FURNITURE, CARPETS, SHOES, BOOTS, DRY MATTINGS, OIL CLOTH, GOOD, GROCERIES, &c**

**JUST A FEW OF OUR PRICES:**

Blue Ribbon Seeded Raisins.....	10c lb	Coats Best Thread.....	5c
Cheese.....	16c "	Best Apron Gingham.....	8c yd
Soda.....	5c	Good Cotton Batt.....	10c
Gold Dust, 4 lb. pkg.....	22c	Big Lot Lace at.....	5c
Ginger Snaps, 3 lbs. for.....	25c	White Goods.....	16, 18, 25, 35c yd
7 Cakes Lenox Soap.....	25c	Good Overalls at.....	50c

California Salt Salmon 10c pound.

Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Peaches, Prunes, Onions, Nuts, Maple Sugar, Etc.

## SMITH'S BIG BUSY STORE, GENOA, N. Y.

BALL BAND BOOTS.

**SPECIAL GLOVE SALE.**

25 doz. Lisle gloves, 12 button length, special at 50c pair  
 10 doz Lisle gloves, 16 button length, special at 75c pair  
 25 doz. pure silk, 12 button length, special at 75c pair  
 25 doz. pure silk gloves, 16 button length, special at \$1 & 1.25 pr  
 25 doz. pure silk, 16 button length, in browns, navys, greys, whites and tans, special at 1.25 pr  
 We are showing extra values in gloves, short lengths, in silk and Lisle at 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1 per pr  
 Nice lines of 16 button kid gloves, all colors, at very moderate prices

**Special in Black Silks**

2 pieces of black Taffeta silk, 36 inch, \$1.75 quality. Sale price \$1.39 yd  
 1 piece black Taffeta silk, 36 inch, \$2 quality. Sale price 1.59 yd  
 A written guarantee for 6 months on either of these numbers.

The Dress Goods Store.

## HOLMES & DUNNIGAN, AUBURN, N. Y.,

**Bitten by a Spider.**

Through blood poisoning caused by a spider bite, John Washington of Bosqueville, Tex., would have lost his leg, which had become a mass of running sores, had he not been persuaded to try Bucklen's Arnica Salve. He writes: "The first application relieved, and four boxes healed all the sores." 25c. Guaranteed at J. S. Banker's, Genoa, and F. T. Atwater's, King Ferry, druggists.

Subscribe for THE TRIBUNE.

See the decorated pitcher given for a short time with fifty cents' worth of Grand Union soaps. 95 Genesee St., Auburn.

All Grand Union soaps are guaranteed absolutely pure. Buy and try. 95 Genesee St., Auburn.

**AUBURN TRUST COMPANY.**  
**31**  
 Per Cent. Interest On All Deposits  
**JOHN M. BRAINARD, President**  
**RALPH R. KEELER, Secretary and Treas.**

**Protector of Trust Funds**  
 When a Trust Fund, an Estate, or a Legacy is set aside by a man he intends it to be for the benefit and relief of those he names. Suppose the carrying out of the provision is left to the wisdom and discretion of an individual. He may resign, die or prove incompetent. The better plan is to AS-SURE the carrying out of each bequest or direction by the appointment of the AUBURN TRUST COMPANY to represent you. It is authorized to serve as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Agent, Attorney-in Fact or Trustee. Its affairs are conducted by experienced business men who have faith in it as a Company, pride in its soundness and success, and who give their attention to each Fund entrusted to them. They solicit correspondence on any Trust Company subject.

**Are You Going to Do Any Painting?**  
 REMEMBER WE CARRY A FULL STOCK IN THE PAINT LINE.

Colonial mixed Paints for inside and outside use, White Lead, French Zinc, pure Amsterdam raw and boiled Oil, floor Paints, carriage Paints, Colors in Oil, Dry Colors, special Coach Varnish, white Damar Varnish, Spar Varnish, Light Hard Oil Finish, Dryer and Shellac, Turpentine, Carriage Top Dressing, Jap-a-Lac, Liquid Wood Filler, Liquid Veneer and a full line of Paint Brushes. Give us a call.

## Peck Hardware Co., Genoa MILLER PHONE.

**Just Received.**  
 Fine lot of Top Buggies, Road and Spring Wagons. Empire Drills, Plows, Harrows, Rollers, Harness, etc., always on hand.  
 Get my prices before buying. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
**S. S. GOODYEAR,**  
 Atwater, N. Y.





## VILLAGE AND VICINITY NEWS.

—Miss Flora Alling is spending a few days in Auburn.

—Mr. Henry Jones of Bath is a guest of his sister, Mrs. J. S. Banker.

—John Oliver of Auburn was a business caller in town Wednesday.

—Mrs. Ford is spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. A. Dean.

—S. Weaver and Thos. Brogan have painted the new Gillespie building.

—A. T. Smith and wife moved this week from Belltown to their old home here.

—Frank Gillespie and William Oliver made a business trip to Auburn Monday.

—C. D. Loomis and daughter Iva of Moravia spent Thursday with relatives in town.

—Mrs. John Hubert who has been confined to the bed for several weeks is convalescent.

—Union Springs item: Mrs. E. E. Beebe and daughter Alma, are confined to the house with measles.

Buy Wall Paper at Smith's

—Dr. J. W. Skinner and D. W. Smith attended the Business Men's banquet in Auburn Wednesday evening.

—The fine warm weather of the past two days has been very agreeable after the rain, wind and snow for several days previous.

—The Tompkins County Agricultural Society has decided not to purchase new grounds this year and has rented the old fair grounds.

—Many are looking forward to the time when they can take a ride on the new railroad. Ithaca, Auburn and Syracuse will be the objective points.

—A. Hamilton, who has been spending some time at Lamott Close's, left last week for Albany where he will spend some time with his daughter.

—J. L. White of Locke has sold his store to Stephen Thompson of Pulaski. Mr. Thompson has moved to that place and taken possession of the business.

Call and see the latest spring styles in hats at Mrs. S. Wright's, Genoa.

—Among those who attended the horse sale at Groton Friday were A. L. Loomis, Frank Riley, S. Wright and B. J. Brightman. Riley and Wright each purchased a horse.

—Mrs. Frank Sellen has been quite sick with inflammatory rheumatism for several days the past week. Her daughter, Miss Millie Sellen, of Locke has been caring for her.

—On account of the storm Saturday afternoon, there was not a very large attendance at the social tea at Mrs. McAllister's. An excellent supper was served and the receipts were about \$3.50.

—About thirty-five guests were very pleasantly entertained at the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Whitbeck on Tuesday evening of this week. A very fine tea was served at 7 o'clock and the evening was spent with cards.

FOR SALE—Choice lard and hams; veal calves and deacon skins wanted. F. P. MARBLE, Genoa.

—M. G. Shapero & Son are spending some time at their home in Syracuse. Harry Brown is in charge of the store during their absence. We understand that J. J. Shapero will make a trip to Canada before returning.

—The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gibson will be pleased to know that they will return to Genoa soon to reside, and Mr. Gibson will take his old position in Smith's store. They will occupy the Mead house, opposite the rink.

—Boys, you who are tempted to kill our song birds with air-guns and slugs, will do well to remember that such cruel sport is in violation of the State law. Any person, who sees you kill a bird, can have you arrested and fined for each offense.

—Mrs. D. C. Hunter is visiting relatives in Moravia for a few days.

—Miss Marion Ives is spending a few days with her cousin at Lansingville.

—Mrs. Wm. Loomis and Mrs. Seymour Weaver spent yesterday in Auburn.

—Mrs. Roscoe Baker and son Earl were Sunday guests at Wm. Sharpsteen's.

—An unsuccessful attempt was made recently to burn the Seneca Falls Baptist church.

—East Venice Grange will meet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Sisson, Saturday evening, April 25.

Coats' Best Thread 5c. at Smith's.

—We understand that Mrs. Leon Mack has purchased the Robison place on Main street now occupied by Wm. Loomis.

—Walter Smith and family of Moravia have moved into the Sellen house recently vacated by B. J. Brightman.

—Fay Teeter of East Venice has sold to the Genoa Brick and Tile Co., a 10-horse power steam engine which will soon be put in running order.

—It's easy enough to say, "don't worry;" but the fellow with something to worry about would like to have it explained to him how to don't.—Albany Journal.

Crown Aome Oil at Smith's.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Lisk of Ledyard called on their daughter, Mrs. B. J. Brightman, one day last week. Mrs. Polhamus of Aurora is also a guest at the same place this week.

—On Wednesday of last week Mrs. Cannon of Poplar Ridge underwent an operation by Dr. Skinner, assisted by Drs. Sincerbeaux and Hoxie. At last report she was doing nicely.

—The Interlake Yacht Racing Association will hold its first race at Cayuga Lake Park, on July 4. The regular races of the Association will be held the week of August 3d, at Kidders.

—C. J. Potter and family have moved from Moravia to Genoa and will occupy Mrs. Mary Head's house, the latter reserving a few rooms for her own use. Mr. Potter will conduct a general repair shop in the old Thayer shop.

Carpets, Rugs, Mattings and Linoleum at Smith's.

—A farewell service for the Rev. J. A. Rodger of Moravia will be held in the M. E. church Sunday evening, April 26. It will be a union service and addresses will be made by the several pastors, James A. Wright and Prin. J. D. Bigelow.

—A Washington dispatch says: The house has adopted the conference report on the special pension bill granting increases of pensions to widows of soldiers and sailors. The report was also adopted by the senate, and now the bill will go to the president for signature.

Dr. J. W. Whitbeck, dentist, Genoa, N. Y., is prepared to do painless extracting of teeth by the use of Sleep Vapor or Somnoform, the latest and safest anaesthetic known, which can be had at his office administered by a physician. He also has for extracting the best preparation for hypodermic; and also a local application for extracting children's teeth, perfectly harmless. In fact, everything in the dental line can be found at his office. Charges as reasonable as in the city or elsewhere, consistent with first-class work.

—Says the Aurora correspondent to the Union Springs Advertiser: "George W. Mallory of the Masonic Home at Utica, arrived at Wayside Inn Monday remaining over night. Mr. Mallory was on his way to his old home at North Lansing and stopped off to see Aurora and old friends. In his younger days he worked at his trade of carpenter being employed by S. D. Mandell. He was made a Mason in Scipio lodge No. 110, but afterwards affiliated with Fidelity lodge of Ithaca and it was through that lodge he became a member of the Masonic Home."

—Mrs. Herbert Gay was in Auburn Wednesday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Van Marter are spending a little time at their home east of the village.

—Miss Emma Waldo returned Wednesday evening from a few days' visit in Auburn and Syracuse.

—Master William Wilson is spending the spring vacation with his aunts, the Misses Montgomery, in Auburn.

—Miss Mary Oliver entertained thirteen of her young friends Monday afternoon, it being her thirteenth birthday.

The Best Work Shoes at Smith's.

—Mrs. Minnie Tantan returned to Auburn Tuesday after spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Perrigo.

—Mrs. Sarah Mack has rented her place, formerly known as the Keeler property, to Mr. Kincaden of Auburn, who is employed on the railroad.

—Don't hoard your money, says an exchange. Get a comfortable bank account, continue saving, and then use enough for a decent amount of pleasure as you go along. Remember you are entitled to some.

—It doesn't take much to be a good citizen. Be industrious, honest, not meddlesome, kind to your family, temperate, charitable to other people's needs and faults, live within your income, pay your honest debts, and whether you receive a salary of \$1.25 a day or \$25 a day, you will be a good citizen.—Atchison Globe.

—What's become of those balmy spring days when the fellows went barefooted and the fishes poked their head out of the water fairly begging to be caught? We don't have 'em any more in this latitude. We get winter from October to June, and a sort of flip flap weather for the rest of the year. Whatever may be the cause, it's tough.

Try Badger Dairy feed—the perfect balanced ration. For sale at Genoa Roller Mills.

### Millinery Notice.

I will be at Mrs. Chas. Barger's, Five Corners, on Wednesday of each week beginning April 22, and at Mrs. Harrison Goodyear's, King Ferry, on Thursday of each week beginning April 23, with a full line of millinery. Thanking the ladies for past patronage and inviting them to come and see me again, I am  
Mrs. D. E. SINGER, Genoa, N. Y.

### Born.

MOSHER—To Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Mosher of Sherwood, Easter morning, April 19, a son—Volney George.

### MAN AT HIS BEST

Dr. Guthrie at the Royal College of Physicians Says It's at 46.

At what age is man at his best and most likely to achieve his life work? The Rev. F. B. Meyer once put the age at 46.—That seemed late to a critic, but Dr. Leonard Guthrie at the Royal College of physicians, supported the statement.  
—quoted Jasper's table dealing with specially precocious people which showed that the average age at which great artists did their best work was 13.8, their greatest work 46.7; and that the average age at death was 60.1. For poets, the figures in the same order were 15.6, 27.8, 43.9, and 61.6, for philosophers, 17.6, 32.1, 47.7 and 66.3. Here is comfort for those who think of middle life as flat pros.—Sunday School Chronicle.

### Woman's Slave.

Men may be "spoiled" as well as children, and if too much be done for them by their wives or daughters, or even female servants, they will lose that respect for the sex. But, treated properly, the man will always be woman's devoted slave, and the more she demands of him affection, respect, courtesy, consideration or politeness, the more will she get them from him.—Queen.

### The Maine.

"The Maine, upon starting upon her first cruise from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, did not set level with her waterline. She was 'down by the head,' which was regarded as an unlucky omen. It is not necessary to relate her successive misfortunes, concluding with her tragic end in Havana Harbor, with which began one of the interesting epochs in American history.

Do not fail to visit the Enterprise Millinery Store at 19 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y., the cheapest place in town, carrying the largest and best assortment of dress and pattern hats; a full line of shirt waist hats also. Please get our prices.  
3712 Mrs. L. J. Brown

## Stopurkicken

Our Novelties are Already on Display In Our New Show Rooms.

Please Call. You Will Receive a Cordial Welcome  
A. T. HOYT,  
Hoyt Block, MORAVIA, N. Y.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE—Empire grain drill as good as new. B. J. BRIGHTMAN, 381f Genoa, N. Y.

Pasture to let. Inquire of 38 w5 IDA R. HAND.

Pigs for sale; price \$2.00. Inquire of 38 w3 O. C. BILL.

FOR SALE—Your choice of 30 fine pigs half Poland China and O. I. C. Ready May 1. LEON MACK, 38w2 Genoa, N. Y.

Good cow for sale. Inquire of 37w1t T. A. MILLER, Genoa.

FOR SALE—Yellow Glazed Seed corn. GEO. L. BOWER, Ludlowville. 37w6

FOR SALE—3 choice shoats. B. J. BRIGHTMAN, Genoa, N. Y. 371f

Young Shropshire ewes for sale. DOLTON AND BREWER, at L. E. Wood farm, Indian Field road. 37w2

FOR SALE—Late and early seed potatoes. JESSE JACOBS, on the McAllister farm, one mile south and one mile east of Poplar Ridge. Indiana Banner duck eggs for setting 5c. each. At above place, or Wm. McALLISTER, Genoa.

FOR SALE—Fall blood Rhode Island Red eggs at 35 cents per sitting of 13 eggs or \$2.00 per hundred. EARL MANN, Atwater, N. Y. Miller Phone. R. F. D. No. 25. 36w6

BABY CHICKS—The place to get your eggs hatched or buy R. C. B. Minorca and S. C. W. Leghorn chicks is at G. E. FERRIS, Poplar Ridge, N. Y. 36w6

FOR SERVICE—O. I. C. boar. 36w3 GEORGE BOYER, Genoa, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Seed potatoes, Early Sunrise, Sir Walter Raleigh and Twentieth Century. 361f J. M. CORWILL, Atwater, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Seed oats; free from foul stuff. S. T. KIMBARK, Genoa. 361b

FOR SALE—Good work horse, 8 years old. R. W. ARMSTRONG, Genoa. 321f

FARM FOR SALE—115 acres in Indian Field road, town of Venice, near railroad, school and creamery; good buildings. For terms write 291b P. C. STORM, Owosso, Mich.

MEAT MARKET TO LET—Market with large improved cooler, also season's supply of ice with same. 291f J. S. BANKER, Genoa, N. Y.

All Grand Union soaps are guaranteed absolutely pure. Buy and try. 95 Genesee St., Auburn.

**Wanted**—Eggs, potatoes, onions, turnips, cabbage, in fact all kinds of fruit and vegetables and farm products to sell on Binghamton, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh markets.

We handle all products of the farm, orchard and dairy in car lots or less. Your consignments solicited.

**Fred L. Norton,**  
Wholesale Commission Merchant,  
Binghamton, N. Y.

**John W. Rice Co.**  
103 Genesee St., Auburn

"Priestley's" black dress goods have a reputation for wearing well and not being higher priced than other good brands. We keep all the new weaves in prices from 50c to \$1.50 per yard. Shab-silks, Rajah, Pongees and Foulards in all colors and prices; fancy taffetas from 50c up. Special values in black thirty-six inch taffetas which we guarantee to wear well.

Ready made suits, this spring, are unusually attractive both in style and materials. Surprising how easy it is to fit any figure. Prices range from \$10 to \$50. New coats in covert and broad cloths, medium and long silk garments, Misses and children's jackets at all prices. Separate skirts from \$5.50 to 15.00, waists in silk, net and muslin, embroidered lawn waists from \$1.25 to 10.00. Hosiery, muslin and knit underwear, union suits, and many makes of corsets including Royal Worcester, Bon Ton and the Adjusto to fit stout figures. All kinds of linen for table use, gingham and cotton fabrics. Look at the handsome goods in RICE'S.

Dainty Paper Napkins, Fancy Shelf Paper, Pads, Note Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink.

Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Figs, Prunes, Dates, Peaches, Layer Raisins, Honey, Etc.

Choicest of Confections.

Most Toothsome Delicacies.

Pure and Nourishing Foods.

**F. C. HAGIN,** Genoa, N. Y.

## Coal! Coal! Coal!

We have good Coal. Our facilities for handling and delivery are of the best, our prices and terms are as low and favorable as any. If you place your order with us you will not be sorry. We have at the Genoa Elevator a good stock of Coal. Armour's Fertilizer, Portland Cement, Wood Fiber, Shingles, Ward Plow Extras, Seed Barley and Seed Oats. A car load of Cedar Fence Posts and White Pine Lumber on the road, be in stock in a few days.

Our usual line at King Ferry station. Listers Fertilizer, Lumber, Shingles, Bran, Buckwheat Middlings, &c.

**J. G. ATWATER & SON,**

'Clear View, N. Y.

C. J. Wheeler, M'g'r, Genoa branch.

## CLOTHING

Low rent and small expense enables us to sell our goods at a very low figure. Large and complete line of Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits, Rain Coats, extra Trousers, Hats and Caps, Gent's Furnishing Goods, everyday Clothing, etc.

### Boots and Shoes.

We carry the celebrated Douglas Shoes for men and boys. Men's dress Shoes 3.00, 3.50 and 4.00. Extra value in men's and boys work shoe in Douglas make for only 2.00. Boys' dress Shoe in all leathers and styles. Nobby line of button and low Shoes. Wales Goodyear Sandow Boot for only 3.75. We invite your inspection. "Get the Habit Trade at home where low rents and small expenses mean saving to you.

GENOA CLOTHING STORE

**Maks G. Shapero & Son**

## Opening Display

of

## New Summer Goods

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 7, 8, 9.

Beautiful Shift Waists, Shirt Waist Suits, Muslin Underwear, Gauze Underwear, House Dresses, Corset Covers, Corsets, Hosiery, Long Gloves, latest novelties in Neckwear, Belts and Combs. You are cordially invited to call and see the new store.

**Mrs. Frank Brill,**

KING FERRY, N. Y.

Paid your Subscription Yet?

## C. R. Egbert,

The People's Clothier, Hatter & Furnisher  
75 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.

## Men's Spring Suits.

Men who want good values will find them here; in every detail of our spring suits you will find something to please.

The fit, style, workmanship and finish bear the stamp of goodness; the price most of all will interest any who are economically inclined.

From \$10 to \$25.



# BEES AND BEE KEEPING

## CHEMISTS AID APOCULTURE.

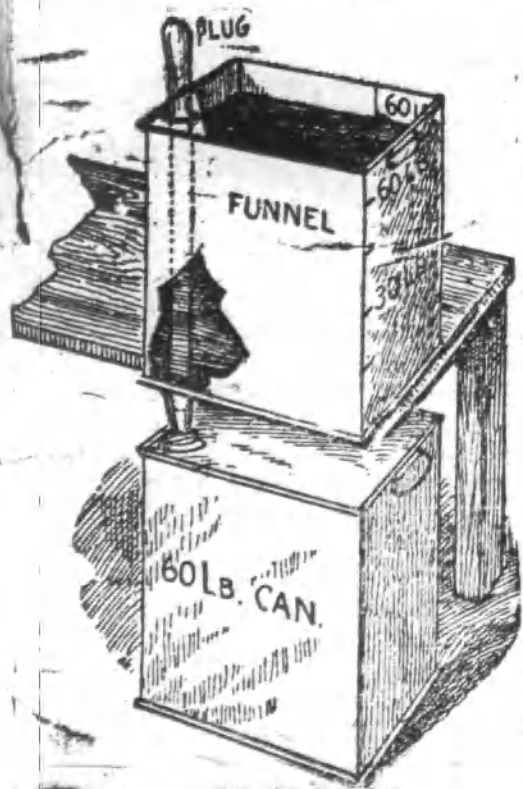
### Brought to Light the Adulterants Used in Honey and Beeswax.

France is mourning the loss of three of the really great men of the nineteenth century—all three being chemists of the premier rank—Berthelot, Moisson, and Curie. The latter was a native of Poland, but a Frenchman by education and adoption. Both Berthelot and Moisson rendered excellent service to the beekeepers of all countries. It was Berthelot who showed how artificial glucose could be detected in adulterated honey by detecting the traces of minerals due to the use of mineral acids on starch, and also by the presence of dextrine; and, if these were not present, by its want of taste. The great chemist was at the time, 1878, in charge of the pharmacy of the Central Hospital of Paris.

Moisson invented a method for detecting the presence of ozokerite in beeswax, which at one time threatened the industry by its wholesale adulteration of the product of the apiary. This is of more importance to the bee-keepers of Europe than with us, for they pay far more attention to this production of wax than American bee-keepers do. Dealers were in the habit of adulterating beeswax by the addition of ozokerite to the extent of 30 per cent, and yet guaranteeing the same to be pure beeswax, and no one at the time could actually detect the fraud. Moisson attacked the problem. One very important fact he demonstrated was that beeswax is completely soluble in sulphuric acid, whereas ozokerite, paraffine, or ceresine was not. For these facts we are indebted to M. Ronsseay in L'Apiculteur.

### Practical Can Filler.

I never had the patience to fill cans by depending upon the scales to tell when they were full, and soon adopted the following plan, says a writer in Bee Culture. I made a sort of square funnel out of a 60-lb. can. This when filled to a certain point holds just 60 lbs., or the capacity of the can to be filled. By removing the bottom from a 60-lb. can, and soldering a coneshaped pipe over the opening on the other end, said pipe small enough so it will enter the screw-top opening of the



### ARRANGEMENT OF FILLER.

can to be filled, we get a filling can, or funnel, just right for the purpose. Then I provide a plug, to close the opening in the funnel, making it about 6 inches longer than the funnel is deep, which extends up through the honey, and gives room to take hold of.

When in use the opening is stopped with the plug, and the inverted can or funnel filled with honey to the 60-lb mark. When the plug is removed the lower can fills itself just right.

### Honey Free From Germs.

Lately Edinger has discovered that potassium rhodanate is the active principle in saliva which destroys germs in food when well masticated, but it is harmless to the individual. The germicidal properties of saliva as exhibited during recent experiments were remarkable for in a solution of three parts to the thousand the bacilli of cholera morbus were destroyed in a minute, while the diphtheria bacillus was destroyed in the same time by a solution of three times that strength. This strongly upholds the theory that the head secretion added to nectar by the bee is a germ-destroyer and a preventive of germ development in honey.

We also learn more than ever the importance of eating and drinking slowly, and the more so when we are in strange places, where neither food nor water may be free from germs injurious to health.

### Keep the Bees From Crawling.

Bicycle trousers-guards have been recommended for keeping the bees from crawling up where they are not wanted. A light rubber band is even more effective. A supply of them can be kept in the pocket at all times, and they do not weigh much or take up much room.

## HYPNOTISM IN ALCOHOLISM.

### Statistics Showing a Large Percentage of Cures.

In a recent article Dr. Lloyd Tuckey quotes statistics from various sources showing the success of hypnotism in the treatment of chronic alcoholism. His own practice gives the number of cases treated as 93, with 75 cures. Milne Bramwell shows 76 cases with 28 cures (17 men and 11 women). Both observers record instances of "benefit" in addition to those registered as "cured." Tokarsky, of Moscow, states that he has treated more than 700 patients, including representatives from all classes of the community, and claims to have cured 80 per cent of those who wished to be cured and submitted themselves voluntarily to his treatment. He finds 15 to 20 hypnotic suggestions to be generally sufficient, but keeps the patient under observation for a year and does not reckon the case a "cure" until at least twelve months have passed without relapse. De Jong, of The Hague, has treated 41 drunkards in 13 years and reports 19 of them cured; in some instances the cure has been illustrated by ten years' abstinence from alcohol.

Dr. Tuckey urges that alcoholic subjects ought to be given the chance of hypnotic treatment, and points out the advantage this method possesses over confinement in a retreat. He finds that most alcoholics are good hypnotic subjects, and places considerable stress upon the desire of the patient to be cured as an important element in successful treatment. It matters little what method of hypnosis is adopted, and any doctor who has the confidence of his patient can practice the treatment with a reasonable prospect of success provided both practitioner and patient take the matter seriously. The suggestions should aim not merely at creating a negative or repellent feeling toward alcohol but should also propose to restore self-control. It is possible to secure the first and yet to fail in the great object of the treatment. Dr. Tuckey protests against the statement that women drunkards are incurable. He finds, on the contrary, that their chances of cure are at least equal to those of men. With a view to increasing the security of the value of hypnotic treatment it would be well that all who have tried it should record experiences.

## CRIME EIGHTY PER CENT.

### Kansas City District Methodist Conference Resolutions.

"It is our conviction that no greater evil confronts the church of God today than that of intemperance. It degrades the body, deposes the intellect and destroys the soul. The fact that 80 per cent of the crimes committed by the 2,200 inmates of our state penitentiary can be directly traced to strong drink, and that 6 per cent of the remainder are indirectly attributable to the same deadly poison, ought to be sufficient to reveal to us the gigantic proportions which this monster of iniquity has assumed. The liquor forces are thoroughly organized, backed by millions of money, and scruple not to carry on their nefarious work not only to the extent of making drunkards and clothing them and their families with poverty, rags and wretchedness, but of corrupting the ballot, perverting justice and purchasing with money the municipal assemblies of our cities and the legislative bodies of our states and of invading the highest councils of the nation. The duty of our preachers and members is negatively stated in Chapter five of our Book of Discipline, but we are persuaded that something more than total abstinence on the part of the church of God will be necessary in order to secure the overthrow of this accursed business. Nothing short of a positive and continuous hostility will ever win in this fearful conflict.—St. Louis Advocate.

## The Profits of Whiskey.

The Wichita (Kan.) Beacon puts much in little, thus:

The distiller from the bushel of corn makes four gallons of whiskey with the aid of various harmful products and adulterations. These four gallons of whiskey sell for \$12.40.

The farmer who raises the corn gets from 25 to 50 cents.

The United States Government through its tax on whiskey gets \$4.40.

The manufacturer gets \$1.

The drayman who carries the whiskey gets 15 cents.

The retailer gets \$7.

The man who drinks the whiskey gets drunk.

His wife gets hunger and sorrow.

His children get rage and assault.

His client food.

## As to Substitutes for Saloons.

Much is being said and written about substitutes for the saloons, but little so far as we know is being done toward providing bright, cheerful places where men may spend their evenings. The rooms of the Y. M. C. A. are good, but there are not enough of them in cities, and in country towns are scarce, and where they are they are usually upstairs, where only the initiated can find them. There should be rooms if possible on the ground floor, bright and airy, free to every one, with books, newspapers, magazines, music, games and occasionally entertainments of an interesting and elevating character.

## Here is a field for Christian philanthropists to cultivate, where they would be well invested, with a certainty of blessed results, to the glory and the church.

## OLD HEROES IN THE ABBEY.

### Irving the Sixth Actor to Receive the Honor of Burial There.

The service in that storied place was so glorious an honor for that king of the stage—so complete and satisfactory an ending of a high-minded, unselfish career! Not even at a coronation, with splendors of color, had the Abbey seemed so grand a temple as on that bright morning with the mists of sunlight streaming through the south transept windows and toning up the austere simplicity of the gray arches. Sir Henry Irving was a great stage manager who had gone beyond Garrick in devising decorative settings for masterpieces of the drama, but never had he contrived anything approaching in impressiveness and grandeur the scenic effect of this funeral service in the Abbey.

Irving was the sixth actor to receive the honor of burial in the Abbey itself. Mrs. Oldfield, Mrs. Bracegirdle's rival in comedy, instead of being shut out of the sanctuary, as I am afraid I stated carelessly in a previous letter, was buried there with unthought pomp in the south aisle of the nave. In addition to Garrick and Mrs. Oldfield, three actors of minor importance were interred there. One was Barton Booth, a Westminster boy, who had played the part of the ghost in "Hamlet" and had achieved success as Cato. Mrs. Hannah Pritchard was buried there eleven years before Garrick's death, and John Henderson, a tragedian and comedian, six years after the great pageant when Dr. Johnson tearfully left his "Davvy" in the Poet's Corner. A small group of actors had already been buried in the cloisters. Garrick's rival, Barry, was interred in the north walk of the cloisters, and his wife, Annie Crawford, an actress of power in tragic parts, was subsequently laid to rest in the same grave. Samuel Foote had been buried in the west walk two years before Garrick's death. Near Barry's grave was the resting place of Mrs. Cibber, Colley Cibber's daughter-in-law, who had sung contralto parts in Handel's oratorios and had also enacted Ophelia with weird fascination. With Betterson, Beas Sanderson and Mrs. Bracegirdle in the east walk, the cloisters may be said to be haunted with the memories of actors. Nearly all these actors were buried by torchlight, and most of them quietly and without pomp. As precedent survives, albeit in altered form, in Westminster, candles were burned all night while Irving's ashes were in St. Faith's Chapel, and were flaring before the altar during the Abbey service. The nobler tradition of Garrick's funeral was also fully honored. Painters, men of letters and all the worthies of the day were in the Abbey when the friend of Dr. Johnson and of Sir Joshua Reynolds was buried. So it was with Irving when a grave was found for him beside Garrick.

## POWDERED TEA.

### As Good As, if Not Better Than, the Whole Leaf.

History tells us that when coffee was first brought to the cities of western Europe the first makers of it were Turks. They roasted and ground the berries and served the liquor as it is served to this day, grinds and all. We still drink coffee as we drank it then, with this difference, that we mostly omit the grinds and drink an infusion instead of a decoction. It was not so with tea. No Chinaman was imported with the first pound of tea to teach us how to make and drink it. The consequence has been that we have never drunk tea in the Chinese way—that is, as a simple infusion.

At first, there seems to have been great doubt as to how to deal with the new herb. It is even said that it was sometimes boiled, with salt and butter, and served up as a sort of spinach. The old phrase, "a dish of tea," seems to bear out this legend. Finally it came to be settled that the most wholesome and pleasant way to treat the tea leaf was to make it into a kind of sweet soup, with sugar and milk or cream. I have personal knowledge of no country in Europe but one where tea is used as in China—Portugal, which got its knowledge of tea making from a province of China, with which, at that time, no other nation of Europe was in contact.

It was while traveling on horseback with a guide in the wilder parts of Portugal, away from the shops and inns, where we had performed to make experiments in the most economical use of the ounces of tea and coffee that we could afford to carry with us, that we hit upon a discovery. Having no milk, we drank our tea, as most Portuguese drink theirs, as a simple infusion, steaming hot, and sweetened with sugar.

I remembered to have read, I believe in the travels of the Abbe Huc, that when the Chinese desire to be thrifty in the use of the finer and more expensive teas they grind the leaf to powder and use less for the infusion. We found that tea could be ground in a coffee mill as easily as coffee; that tea made with the powder is as good as or better than when made with the whole leaf, and that the power, as it naturally would, goes further than the tea leaf.—London Times.

## Poor Man.

Mrs. Heapeck—I see that Judge Knox granted an injunction against a young man whose family don't want him to marry.

Mr. Heapeck—I wish my family had been as thoughtful of me.

## "Pneumonia's Deadly Work

had so seriously affected my right lung," writes Mrs. Fannie Connor, of Rural Route 1, Georgetown, Tenn. "that I coughed continuously night and day and the neighbors' prediction—consumption—seemed inevitable, until my husband brought home a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, which in my case proved to be the only REAL cough cure and restorer of weak, sore lungs." When all other remedies utterly fail, you may still win in the battle against lung and throat troubles with New Discovery, the REAL remedy. Guaranteed by J. S. Banker, Genoa, and F. T. Atwater, King Ferry, druggists 50c. and 1 00 Trial bottle free.

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194 Boylston Street, Boston

## Citation.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK: To Mrs. Maude Arnold, Nelson M. Reynolds, H. L. Hoyt, LeRoy Carl, A. Day Mead, Caroline Louise Fryer, William Floyd Shaw, Judson Reynolds, Isaac Newton Reynolds, Stephen Henry Reynolds, Rufus Harvey King Reynolds, Edna M. Jillet, Edie Harder, George F. Grover, Charles W. Grover; to Elmira K. Reynolds, individually and as administratrix of &c. of Benjamin Franklin Reynolds, deceased, Eaton Rapids, Eaton County, Mich.; to the executors or administrators, legatees, next of kin, legal representatives, and persons interested in the estate of Alfred L. Reynolds, deceased, late of Eaton Rapids, Mich., a brother of the intestate, whose names and places of residence are unknown to the petitioner. To any and all other next of kin, and persons in any manner interested in the estate of Ruth Ann Smith, deceased, late of the city of Auburn, Cayuga county, New York, whose names, places of residence and relationship to decedent, if any such there be, are unknown to petitioner, and if any person above named, either by his or her name, or as unknown, be dead, then to his executors, administrators, next of kin and legatees, and persons in any manner interested in his estate, whose names and places of residence, if any such there be, are unknown to the petitioner.

Whereas, Charles H. Bresee has presented to the Surrogate's Court of Cayuga county, his petition and account as administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of Ruth Ann Smith, deceased, praying that his accounts may be judicially settled; and that you be cited to appear hereon; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before our Surrogate, at a Surrogate's Court, to be held in and for the County of Cayuga, at the Court House, in the City of Auburn, Cayuga County, New York, on the 29th day of May, 1908, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the final judicial settlement of the accounts of this administrator.

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

Witness, Hon. Walter E. Woodin, Surrogate of our said County, at the City of Auburn, on the 18th day of April, 1908.

STUART R. TREAT, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

Benjamin C. Mead, Attorney for Petitioner, Office and P. O. Address, 125 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y. 37w6

## 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 Clara A. Mather, late of the town of Venice, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the executor of, etc., of said deceased, at his place of residence in the town of Venice, County of Cayuga, on or before the 24 day of November, 1908.

FREDERICK C. MATHER, Executor

## Doing Business Again.

"When my friends thought I was about to take leave of this world, on account of indigestion, nervousness and general debility," writes A. A. Chisholm, Treadwell, N. Y., "and when it looked as if there was no hope left, I was persuaded to try the Electric Bitters, and I rejoice to say that they are curing me. I am now doing business again as of old, and am still gaining daily." Best of all tonic medicines. Guaranteed by J. S. Banker, Genoa, and F. T. Atwater, King Ferry, druggists, 50c.

## Try our Job Printing.

Instead of going out of business at the age of sixty Mr. Harriman is still daring his enemies to come in and put him out.

Any speech that did not happen to get a chance on Washington's birthday will do just as well for the Fourth of July.

It looks as if any fighting would be about rather than by our navy.

"Ever tried a motor car, Judge?" said a friend.

"No," replied the judge; "but I've tried a lot of people who have."

## NEW

## ..Harness Shop..

Having engaged in the harness business at Locke I am now prepared to furnish both hand and machine made harness. Special attention given to repairing.

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## Citation.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK: To Margaret Ferris, William Dolson, James Dolson, Oscar D. Dolson. Send Greeting: Whereas, James W. Skinner, M. D., 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 22nd day of June, 1906, purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Catherine Sheridan, 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 26th day of May, 1908, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and attend the probate of said Last Will and Testament.

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

Witness, Hon. Walter E. Woodin, Surrogate of the County of Cayuga, at the Surrogate's Office in the City of Auburn, this 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eight.

WALTER E. WOODIN, Surrogate.

S. Edwin Day, Attorney for Petitioner, Office and P. O. Address, Moravia, N. Y. 36w6

## Citation.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK: To George Tisdale, Charles Tisdale, Clinton Tisdale and Gilbert Tisdale. Send Greeting: Whereas, Rebecca Sandham of Auburn, 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 9th day of April, 1907, purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Gilbert E. Tisdale, late of the Town of Aurelius, in said county, deceased, which relates to personal estate.

Therefore, you and each of you, are hereby cited to appear in our 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 11th day of May, 1908, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and attend the probate of said Last Will and Testament.

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

Witness, Hon. Walter E. Woodin, Surrogate of the County of Cayuga, at the Surrogate's Office in the City of Auburn, this 24th day of March, 1908.

STUART R. TREAT, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

Frederick A. Mohr, Attorney for Petitioner, Office and P. O. address, 141 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y. 35w6

## 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 Lucian B. Mead, late of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the executor of, etc., of said deceased, at his place of residence in the town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, on or before the 24 day of August, 1908.

ERNEST B. MEAD, Administrator.

Dated Feb. 28, 1908.

E. C. Mead, Attorney for Administrator, Auburn, N. Y. 30w6

## 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 John H. Algard, 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 executor of, etc., of said deceased, at his place of residence in the town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, on or before the 17th day of September, 1908.

Dated February 26, 1908.

JOHN H. GARD, Executor.

Vansickle & Allen, Attorneys for Executor, Office and P. O. Address, 140 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y. 30w6

## 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 Thomas Tyrrell, 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, etc., of said deceased, at his place of residence in the town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, N. Y., on or before the 25th day of July, 1908.

MARGARET M. TYRRELL, Administratrix.

Dated January 22, 1908.

F. E. Hughtin, Attorney for 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 Michael Cannon, late of the town of Venice, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the executor of, etc., of said deceased, at his place of residence in the town of Venice, County of Cayuga, N. Y., on or before the 31st day of July, 1908.

Dated Jan. 1, 1908.

JOSEPH CANNON, Executor.

## 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 Sara A. Dixon, late of the town of Ledyard, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the Administrator of, etc., of said deceased, at his place of residence in the town of Venice, County of Cayuga, N. Y., on or before the 15th day of July, 1908.

Dated Nov. 15, 1907.

DENTON WHEELER, 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 James Murray, late of the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof at the office of Alfred Lanterman King Ferry, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of July, 1908.

MARY MURRAY, Trustee for Administrator.

Dated Jan. 1st, 1908.

F. M. Leary, Attorney for Administrator Auburn, N. Y.

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If you wish to realize quick or a mortgage is called and you are threatened with foreclosure, etc., do not fail to call or send us full particulars of your property and let us either sell, exchange or get you a new loan. Do not wait until the flag is hung out. Money to loan on bond and mortgage in any sum for a term of years.

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Farmers size 8 H. P. It will grind your feed and do all the chores for the hired man.

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## DAIRY AND CREAMERY

### FAILURE IN BUTTER MAKING.

Can be Overcome by Attention to Small Matters.

One reason why some butter doesn't come is because the churn is too full of cream. A barrel churn, which is by all odds the best kind to use, should never be over one-third full for best results.

Cream always swells when agitated in the churn and if the churn is too full it leaves insufficient room for concussion, hence more time is required before the butter appears, says a writer in Prairie Farmer.

Another cause for delay is in churning cream that is insufficiently sour, or ripe. Sweet cream does not separate as easily as sour and in attempting to make it into butter one must look for additional time being consumed. Ripen the cream well before beginning stirring all for the same churning well together 24 hours previously if thorough and exhaustive results are expected in a reasonable length of time.

A third cause for the trouble may be frequently found in the stripper or farrow cow. The globules of fat in the milk of such an animal are so small that they break through with difficulty.

The milk and cream from old cows are more viscous than those of new milch cows and sometimes this is sufficient to interfere with the whole churning even where the cream from several other animals is in the same churn or batch of cream.

The remedy lies in leaving out the milk from farrow cows or strippers when it gives trouble of this kind. Sometimes the difficulty disappears by scalding the objectionable milk before putting it with the other but the safer way is to leave it out altogether and use it for other purposes, if at all.

A fourth cause lies in the cream being at the wrong temperature for churning. Cream that is too cold causes delay in separation although in summer this rarely occurs.

A temperature right around 60 degrees registered by a reliable thermometer will usually bring the butter in a reasonable length of time. And this should be from 30 to 45 minutes. Too quick churning means soft butter and fat left in the buttermilk.

So when the butter refuses to come give a few moments' careful thought to the subject and try to locate the cause of the difficulty. Usually it lies either in the fullness of the churn, the ripeness of the cream, or the milk from cows going dry.

Given a good thick quality of cream a churn not more than one-third full, a temperature of 60 degrees and new milch cows, the butter should come in 30 minutes.

### The Twelve Year Old Cow.

Sending an aged cow to the shambles when she still has the power to return a fair profit is not displaying good business judgment in view of the fact that her beef value as a rule is less than the annual returns she will bring as a producer of milk and offspring. An aged cow, say from eight to twelve years, is a pretty sure proposition. Her ability to make money has been determined and her acquaintance has become established. It is generally considered that a cow under normal conditions does her best during the sixth and seventh year. Up to that time both the milk and butter fat content should increase considerably in amount. From this age on to ten years a slight increase can be expected under favorable conditions, although many a good cow goes backward during this time simply because it is so often thought that she has attained an age at which she can shift for herself. Instead of this kind of management, a cow of merit worth keeping should be given the best of attention, for her ability to produce largely and economically is probably as near its prime as at any time before the sixth and seventh year.—Field and Farm.

### The Business of Dairying.

The man who produces butter fat is a manufacturer just as much as one who makes a cream separator. Every item which will tend to increase the profit through better feeding, better care of the cow and finally a better cow is a thing which should demand most careful attention. The farmer of these days must pay more attention to the strictly business end of his affairs.

### Pasteurized Milk.

Some of the leading authorities have come to the conclusion that pasteurizing milk is only a temporary expedient in destroying germs. They say that pasteurized milk in bulk is not only intrinsically less desirable than clean, raw milk, but is actually unsafe unless it is consumed within twenty-four hours and is kept at or below ten degrees Centigrade or fifty degrees Fahrenheit.

The price of a cream separator often adds the yearly income of four good cows, by saving the butter fat that would be wasted without the separator. Can you afford to lose that much, just for the cost of a cream separator?

### THE "BLENDED" VARIETY.

A Whisky Seller's Confession Lets in the Light.

A Philadelphia liquor firm sends out a circular. The firm wants to sell one particular kind of whisky. To persuade customers to buy, it tells the truth about other kinds of whisky. We quote what the whisky firm says:

"Possibly 92 or 93 per cent. of the whisky sold in Philadelphia is what is technically termed by the trade 'blended whisky.' The manner of its preparation is about as follows: For a barrel of 48 gallons possibly 38 to 40 gallons of cologne spirits are put into a tank—cologne spirits being the ether of the whisky, which passes from the still in the process of distilling, as benzine precedes illuminating oil in the distilling of petroleum. It is a neutral spirit having no taste, but its effect upon the human system is very pernicious, and, when taken in excess, it flies to the brain and produces very unpleasant results. To 38 or 40 gallons of cologne spirits possibly 4 gallons of straight whisky are added, together with 2 gallons of prune juice, 2 gallons of peach juice, and a little vanilla, pineapple, or some other flavor to give it a distinctive and pronounced character. This compound, or blend, is allowed to stand for some months, until the component parts are all blended. The compound is then bottled or barreled, widely advertised and sold under fancy and alluring names, at prices ranging from 75 cents to \$2 a bottle."

This is not whisky from the temperance man's standpoint, but whisky from the whisky seller's standpoint. Did somebody say that a little whisky is a good thing?

Is poison flavored with vanilla a good thing?

Think of it young man! The whisky that 92 men out of a hundred get—in Philadelphia and elsewhere—is rank, poisonous alcohol, "cologne spirits." No wonder the delirium brought on by whisky is full of snakes and wild things! No wonder the brain saturated with such stuff is driven to murder most foul.—Epworth Herald.

### FACTS ABOUT WHISKY.

Insurance Figures in Favor of the Abstainers.

In Illinois, where local option prevails and high license is the rule, the average savings bank deposit, per capita, is \$20.75. In Maine, the average per capita of savings is \$103.76. These figures argue that even from a purely monetary standpoint total abstinence pays.

In 1840 Robert Warner, a Quaker, applied to an English life insurance company for a policy, and was told that, as a total abstainer, he would have to pay an extra premium, the company holding that the moderate use of liquor tended to prolong life. Warner did not believe this theory, and started an insurance company of his own. Warner's company divided the risks it took into two classes, one made up of total abstainers and the other of men who drank in moderation. In the thirty-three years from 1866 to 1898 the deaths in the list of moderate drinkers were 97 per cent. of those expected; in the list of total abstainers the deaths were only 70 per cent. of those expected. In other words, the death rate among moderate drinkers was nearly 40 per cent. more than among total abstainers.

During the last thirty years there died in Europe alone of alcoholism a total of 7,500,000 people. That is more people than were killed in all the wars of the Nineteenth century. The authority for these statements is Matti Hølenius, a member of the faculty of the University of Denmark, who goes on to show that in Denmark one out of every seven men who die between the ages of thirty-five and fifty-five is a victim of alcoholism.

### SALOON ARITHMETIC.

Comparisons Between Tax Levies and "Joint Money."

"The city of Hutchinson furnishes an excellent object lesson. We quote from a recent report of its mayor:

"For the first time in the history of the city the floating debt has been reduced. The street fund has changed from a deficit of \$5,000 to a surplus of \$4,000 and the general fund from a \$15,000 deficit to a \$5,000 deficit. Not one dollar of 'joint money' went into the treasury in this time. In the eight years prior, when the saloons were running, the floating debt was increased by \$75,000. Of this \$55,000 was refunded and \$20,000 was left over for us to pay. During part of that time as high as \$1,000 a month was collected from the 'joints.'"

"In two years the criminal docket of the district court originating from Hutchinson, has practically disappeared. The total cost to county and city of criminal cases originating in Hutchinson for two years will be less than \$500, against probably \$5,000 to \$10,000 for each two years prior under the 'fine' system of allowing saloons to run.

"Tax levies have been reduced, yet we levied 1 mill for the Carnegie Library, increased electric lights from thirty-four to forty-six, and added two miles of water mains to our water plant. We reduced the police force, and our city has been free from the criminal element. A large portion of the money formerly spent in saloons or lost in gambling has gone into legitimate trade, and our merchants report increased business. During two years not a woman or child has complained that her husband's father-in-law's wages were spent in a saloon gambling den."—Kansas City Journal.

## TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

### The Objection to the Saloon.

The liquor trade is evidently alarmed by the growing disapproval of its numerous business. But it is mistaking the cause of this disapproval. It is not the abuses of the beverage liquor traffic which have so aroused the storm of condemnation now falling upon it; it is the traffic itself. Cut every alleged "abuse," put the traffic in the hands of law-abiding and moral men, if that were possible, still the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes ministers to a valid need. It is evermore a corruption of human nature and an economic monstrosity in civilization. It is the growing perception of these facts that underlies the popular objection to the saloon.

There has been much said among liquor men to the effect that it is the adulterations and impurities of intoxicating drinks which do the damage to drinkers and that alcohol itself is wholesome. Upon the contrary, the committee of fifty, whatever its favors to the liquor traffic in other respects, unsparingly pointed out that it was the alcohol in whiskey and beer which is chiefly hurtful, the adulterants cutting but an insignificant figure in comparison. In like manner, the alleged "abuses" of the saloon which are proposed to be eliminated are nothing to the abuse of the saloon itself, in its best—which is really its worst.

An enlightened and right feeling person whenever he thinks seriously upon the matter must feel an instinctive repugnance to a traffic whose entire appeal is to a degraded artificial appetite. No human being is made stronger, wiser or better by the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage. Alcohol may have occasional use as a therapeutic agent, although that is increasingly doubtful, but no healthy man or woman was ever made physically or otherwise better by the use of beer or whiskey. Intoxicating liquor is—etymologically and physiologically—"poisonous" liquor, and no normal human being was ever improved by swallowing a poison. As a consequence this poison selling can never be in good grace.

### Public Parks and Saloons.

Missouri has a law which prohibits a saloon from doing business within 500 feet of any public park.

The authorities of St. Louis have announced that they will enforce the law and close all saloons within that distance of the parks of the city, and they estimate that 200 saloons will either go out of business or locate elsewhere.

Ohio needs such a law. This state might go Missouri a few hundred feet more and make it 1,000 feet. If Toledo once again could have an administration which believes in law enforcement such a measure would be of great benefit. Some of our most beautiful and most valuable parks are cursed by the close proximity of saloons of the worst type, and many a boy and girl are ruined every year by such places. The public needs the right to protect itself, and especially the boys and girls from such ruinous influences. Everywhere the saloon is recognized as a menace to public morals, and nowhere is it a greater evil than near recreation grounds where congregate the youth of the city.—Toledo World.

### Moderate Drinkers Warned.

That the moderate use of liquor is as dangerous to the physical well-being as its excessive use, although not as conspicuously so, is the conclusion reached by Dr. Reid Hunt, chief of the division of pharmacology of the United States public health and marine hospital service, after a series of tests conducted with animals. Says Dr. Hunt, in a pamphlet issued by the government printing office, giving the results of his experiments: "I have found profound modifications of certain physiological processes to result in a comparatively short time from doses of alcohol so small that indications of intoxication never occurred."

From these tests Dr. Hunt holds that the moderate drinker endangers life just as surely as the one who gets drunk.

### Towns in New York State Dry.

One-third of the towns in New York State are dry. It was revealed by the annual report of Maynard N. Clement, state commissioner of excise, that out of a total of 933 towns in the State, 308 were prohibition, while 296 had only partial license. Three hundred and twenty-nine towns have full liquor licenses, which is a less number than at any time since the excise department was established, years ago.

### New Cure for Drunkards.

Whenever an intoxicated man is conveyed to the Denver police station his photograph is taken and the next morning he is shown how he looked the night before. The photograph cure, the police say, is accomplishing wonders.

Change of ownership of the London Times is likely to bring change of policy also. This is of less moment, since the paper long ago ceased to inspire terror as "The Thunderer."

The man who is doing his whole day's work very little time for grum- bling.



## The Road

to the bank is usually the road to prosperity. Not quite all bank depositors are prosperous, but all prosperous people are bank depositors. Furthermore, no prosperous man allows his note to go to protest or to become past due.

**Citizens  
Bank,  
Locke, N. Y.**

## IF YOU ARE NOT CERTAIN

That your headache, dizziness, &c., are not caused by your eyes have them thoroughly examined guarantee all lenses fitted by me to relieve the trouble they are adapted for. Best Equipped Optical Parlor in Auburn. I grind all my own lenses and can replace broken lenses while you wait.

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### Senator Wilcox Explains.

The following letter from Senator Wilcox appeared in the Auburn Advertiser of Thursday, April 16:

"Dear Sir: This morning I received a copy of last night's Advertiser containing an account of the meeting in our city on Sunday, criticizing my attitude on the so-called anti-racing bills. Had I known such a meeting was to be held before I started for the Republican State convention, I should have been glad to have attended the meeting and given my reasons for my vote against the bills.

"I desire to say to your many readers that I voted against the passage of the bills in the first place, for the reason that the penalty for the mere act of betting was too drastic for a reasonable man to support. The bills make the offense of betting a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment ONLY. It is the only misdemeanor that I am aware of, to which such a severe penalty attaches with no alternative on the part of the court but imprisonment. As everyone knows, the crime of adultery, violation of the excise law, petit larceny, putting out or printing obscene literature and even burglary in certain degrees, and many other offenses the court has the discretion of imposing imprisonment or fine or both, but under the bills in question a person making a bet on or off the track who is haled before a magistrate and convicted, has a jail sentence staring him in the face notwithstanding there might be any extenuating circumstances and the court has no alternative, but to impose imprisonment. It strikes me as a proposition that many of the misdemeanors in the criminal law are much more offensive to the moral sense and interest of society than the mere act of making a bet; and there is a grave question whether the Hart-Agnew bills would be as effective in preventing gambling as the present law. One thing is certain that the so-called anti-gambling bills are drawn in the interest of the pool room keepers. This was probably not the intention but the fact, nevertheless. The present law makes the maintenance of a pool room punishable by a maximum of \$2,000 and two years' imprisonment. The Hart-Agnew bills wipe the fine entirely and reduce the punishment for maintaining a pool room to one year instead of two. It is that the offense of maintaining a city pool room instead of being cognizable by an indictment at the hands of a grand jury and imprisonment in a State's prison, is reduced to the grade of a petit misdemeanor instead of felony. What possible excuse can there be for this liberal treatment of the pool rooms who openly run hell holes? These bills provide as severe a penalty for the mere making of a bet as they do for making a business of gambling in poolrooms. Will some of my eloquent critics explain this, or have they never read the bills?

"The bills with all their defects were insisted upon and no reasonable amendments would be accepted. Let it be remembered that the Percy-Gray law has been on our statute books for 13 years and was signed by Governor Morton and during the administrations of Governors Black, Roosevelt, Odell, Higgins and one year of Hughes and during all this time no governor has by message or on the stump suggested its repeal until the present session of the Legislature. The courts of the State, including the Court of Appeals, have declared the law to be absolutely constitutional; let it also be remembered that no Republican State convention in its platform, or any Republican candidate on the stump, including Governor Hughes during his canvass for election ever advocated its repeal. It is true that the Democrat did advocate its repeal and he is the man originally responsible for the present agitation. In view of these facts many members of the Legislature do not feel like voting for the repeal of the present law until some better law is proposed and it is simply a question of legislative judgment as to whether the present law provides the best methods of dealing with this evil or whether the proposed bills do. This is simply a matter of opinion upon which men may honestly differ. A similar bill to the Hart-Agnew bills was introduced last year purporting to have the backing of District Attorney Johnson. Does any one remember of Governor Hughes sending in a message on that subject last year? He was silent on that subject then as he is on the stump while he was a candidate for governor? The bills were not reported by the Codes com-

mittee of either House last year, and no member of the Legislature was criticized for his attitude on these measures. Then why all this hue and cry this year on the same proposition?

"I opposed these bills on the further ground that they are not Republican measures, that they have never been made the subject of party action, that they have never been advocated in any Republican convention or by any Republican candidate in a canvass before the people. It was rumored at the State convention held last Saturday in the city of New York, where Governor Hughes was endorsed for president that a resolution would be offered in favor of the passage of these bills, but no delegate had the temerity to offer such a resolution and had such a resolution been introduced it would have been overwhelmingly defeated. For all these reasons I claim that the bills are not in any sense Republican measures and consequently the disposition of them should be left to the individual judgment of the members of the Legislature who are on the ground and who understand the scope and effect of the bills.

"I yield to no man in my admiration for the ability and integrity of Governor Hughes, but he, like many other men, is liable to make mistakes as he did when he forced the legislature to pass the Hearst account bill; which bill the Court of Appeals promptly and unanimously declared unconstitutional. There are many other instances of similar mistakes that might be mentioned.

"Now, as to one or two of my critics who took part in the meeting held on Sunday. I was not surprised that Judge Underwood trotted with feverish haste to the church rostrum to denounce me, because it is the first opportunity he has had to harp on me in public since he was defeated by the Republicans of our county in his ambition to be Supreme court judge. That event is of such a recent date not to be forgotten and the reason of his attitude at the present time needs no further comment.

"The young, eloquent and learned counselor, Mr. Mead, whose over-trained and highly educated mind has raised a standard of action for public officials to the high ideal of 'dear old Harvard,' of course criticizes me because, forsooth I was loyal and kind at one time to a member of his family. But Mr. Mead so far forgot his high ideals from 'dear old Harvard' as to drag my wife into the controversy.

"As to the ministers who took part in the meeting, I have no criticism to offer. I think that they, with many other citizens, if they studied the bill in all its aspects, from a broad-minded legislative and moral standpoint, they might have occasion to revise their conclusions.

"Of course, I expected criticism in led type from the Citizen, the Democratic paper, which is controlled by Public Service Commissioner Osborne, who receives a fat \$15,000 job at the hands of Governor Hughes and notwithstanding the fact that the Public Service law was passed by a Republican legislature, at the request of Governor Hughes, Mr. Osborne insisted in a speech at the Democratic County convention that it was practically a Democratic measure. His paper has also been anxious to criticize me for the further reason that I have so far refused to progress the desires of the Democratic city machine for the passage of the single headed Water commission in the Legislature, which change in the Water commission I am convinced the majority of our citizens are strongly opposed to, because it is designed to give the Democratic machine control of the city water plant which is now being conducted along non-partisan and non-political lines.

"In conclusion, I would say that the constitution gives no governor the right to determine what are appropriate laws. The determination of what laws are appropriate is vested in the Legislature alone. The Legislature of 1895 passed the Percy-Gray law as an appropriate measure to carry out Section 9, Article 1, of the constitution, and the Court of Appeals has repeatedly declared the law to be constitutional and appropriate."

B. M. WILCOX,  
Albany, N. Y., April 14, 1908.

Buy Grand Union soap and soap powder for house cleaning. 95 Genesee St., Auburn.

A special present given with fifty cents' worth of soap during the month of April. Order early. Grand Union Tea Co., 95 Genesee St., Auburn.

### To Meet at Moravia.

The Congregational ministers of Central New York go to Moravia for the spring meeting of the Central Association of Congregational Churches and Ministers on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 5 and 6, in the First Congregational church.

Giles H. Stilwell of the Geddes Congregational church and president of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce will serve as moderator. He will open the first meeting at 10:30 a. m. Tuesday. After organization dinner will be served and then come the following addresses: The Present Trend of Congregationalism as Regards Administration and Service, Rev. Dr. W. A. Robinson of Syracuse; The Theological Trend, Rev. Dr. E. E. Smiley of Groton; Pressing Problems of the Church Finances, H. J. Grant of Ithaca; Awakening of Religious Enthusiasm, J. G. Allen of Summerhill; Creation of Missionary Enthusiasm, J. D. Bigelow of Moravia; A Missionary and Educational Advance in Sunday School Work, Rev. William Ewing.

In the evening President George M. Ward of Wells college at Aurora will deliver a sermon and Rev. F. G. Webster and Rev. H. A. Lawrence will administer communion.

On Wednesday morning Rev. E. A. George of Ithaca will speak on Present Day Problems of Christianity. At the closing session in the afternoon besides the reports and business Rev. John Kincaid of Elbridge will speak on How to Win and Hold Men and Rev. W. D. B. Gray will discuss Present Day Conditions in Wyoming. The Woman's Congregational Missionary Society of the Central Association, Mrs. A. H. Sheldon president, will hold its annual meeting Tuesday morning, May 5, in the Methodist church at Moravia.

### Increase of Pensions.

The following information has been received by Pension Agent, Charles A. Orr:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1908.

"In reply to your inquiry you are advised that the rate of pension to all widows, minors and helpless children now on the pension rolls at a less rate will be increased to \$12 per month under the Act of April 19, 1908, from the date of the act. No application is required to obtain the increased rate, but the same will be paid by the United States Pension Agent at the next quarterly payment upon receipt of the voucher properly executed which is now in possession of the pensioner. The present pension certificate should be retained until its return shall have been requested by the pension agent from whom the pension is received.

V. WARNER,  
Commissioner.

### Died.

STONK—In Venice, N. Y., Wednesday evening, April 15, 1908, Abram Stonk, aged 84 years, 9 months and nine days.

Funeral services at his late home, Saturday the 18th inst., at 1:30 p. m. Burial at Venice Rural cemetery.

MISNER—In Venice, N. Y., Friday April 17, 1908, Cornelius Misner, aged 72 years.

Funeral services at the family home, Sunday, the 19th inst., at 2:30 p. m. Burial at Stewart's Corners.

### Silk Hat Caused Riot.

The first silk hat was worn in the streets of London by John Hetherington, a haberdasher, on January 6, 1797. He was arrested for inciting a riot, but was dismissed with a reprimand.

### Cathedral Damaged by Smoke.

The great cathedral at Cologne, although completed but a few years ago, has so deteriorated from factory smoke that the body of the church will have to be renovated throughout.

### Bread From Peanut Meal.

They have made bread from peanut meal for many years in Spain. The bread is light and porous, but rather unpalatable, and it is eaten only by the lower classes.

### Lawyers Out of Practice.

It is estimated that in New York City that are 12,500 men who were educated for the bar who are in various employments outside of law offices.

### Constantinople Dentists Dear.

In Constantinople it is nothing unusual to be charged \$5 for dentistry for which one would pay \$1 in the United States.

### Egg-Distributing Stations.

Ireland maintains nearly 400 egg distributing stations for the purpose of bettering the poultry of the country.

### The Flanana of Madagascar.

The tourist in Madagascar is advised by the flannans, which is made of the palm six feet long and one inch wide, to use it for a hat.

### ONE SIDE OF LONDON LIFE

Little Things That Impress the American While Abroad.

The stranger in England is bewildered by the redundant thanks which greet him or assail him, according to circumstances, on every possible occasion. It is "thank you" if he does and "thank you" if he doesn't, "thank you" if he will and "thank you" if he won't. "Thank" is infected downward, "you" upward. "Thank you" means gratitude, request, assent, command, even imprecation, as variously applied. A favor conferred elicits it, of course. But the street car conductor, entering to collect fares, begins with a general "thank you," and often repeats it as the pennies drop into his hand.

Between 4 and 5, afternoon, everybody must have tea. The very busy man has it brought from a nearby restaurant to his office or store. Without this post-meridian draught—the average man or woman would be irritable, unfit for business, incapable of enjoyment.

Street railways, gas an electric plants, waterworks, art galleries, schools, colleges, gardens rented to workmen, even lodging houses, are owned and operated by cities.

Doctors' fees for ordinary visits vary with the supposed income of the patient, which is indicated by the rent or the rentable value of his residence. Consequently, the ordinary fee may be anywhere from fifty cents to five dollars—occasionally more. In London, the locale of a doctor also affects his fee. Removal from east to west increases it, as a rule.

Empty dwellings are not taxed. No direct tax is paid on an unoccupied dwelling. The landlord pays an income tax on the rent received, or on the rentable value of his own house which he occupies. The tenant pays a house duty to the general government and rates to the town. The amount of these is based on the rent he pays, and the aggregate is usually about a third of the rent. Thus, if a tenant's rent be \$300, his taxes will be about \$100. English rents are therefore not so low as they may seem to the uninitiated foreigner, accustomed to other systems of taxation. The landlord, in perfect good faith, does not mention rates in letting a house, for they are no more his concern than gas or water charges. So the uninitiated renter is unpleasantly jarred as the demands for payment of rates for divers uses are dropped into his letter box at different times by different officials. The demands cannot be evaded except by secretly fleeing with one's effects. The rates do not attach as a lien upon the premises. To escape from them altogether, one must lodge in a hotel or boarding house. But in any event the tax on incomes exceeding \$800 a year must be met.

Relatively few people own the residences which they occupy. It is not unusual for one to live in a rented house who owns several as good or better dwellings. It is less a question of means than of preference, despite the fact that the landlord, as a rule, provides little beyond bare walls for his tenant. He may install gas pipes or electric wires, but the tenant must in general decorate the interior and always provide gas and electric fittings. These he sells to the next tenant, if he can, at a discount on cost price. The renter who moves frequently is thus heavily mulcted, both coming and going. If premises are out of repair, the landlord rarely undertakes to put them in order, at the best merely offering to allow, out of the rent, a percentage of the essential cost of repairs.

A general election for members of a new Parliament consumes several weeks. Balloting in each district is finished in one day, but all districts do not vote the same day. A man owning land in different districts may vote in all of them. Excluding this class, a man must have been an occupier of a dwelling or a place of business twelve months in a district to entitle him to vote. A son of age cannot vote if he lives with and is entirely dependent on his father, and does him no service. A coachman, sleeping in his employer's house cannot vote; he can if he sleeps in the stable. A dozen clerks lodging in rooms in a big store may vote; they may not if the owner also lodges there. Men (whether few or many) lodging in one big room cannot vote, though using separate beds; but if a partition, not necessarily as high as the ceiling, though it must have a lock and key for its door, is put up between the beds, all the men can vote provided they have lived there the required time. Lunatics may vote during lucid intervals. Bankrupts are disqualified, and also returning off-floors except when the vote is a tie.

—Brooklyn Eagle.

### A Lesson in Economy.

Every residual product has its value today. There is absolutely no waste in nature, and very little in modern chemistry. Street offal and washings of coal gas reappear in the lady's smelling bottle, or are used by her to flavor her blanc-manges. The old iron and nails from horse's hoofs become the best of metal for rifles and fowling pieces; what were once waste products of chemical works are now gold assets to the manufacturer. The poisonous fumes from the smelting works are bottled, to give off valuable sulphuric acid, arsenic, zinc vapors, and so forth; the soap-suds from the laundry, the clippings from the tinker's barrow, the dregs from a wine bottle, old iron and tin vessels, and so on throughout the whole catalogue of every day appliances—every one of these is used and re-used, precisely as nature re-uses her materials.

April has now turned Mayward. The month has a double function to perform. She must by hook or crook get winter to leave the stage and she is naturally disagreeable until he has gone. Then in a moment she becomes all smiles and sunshine and gives us a foretaste of May.

Everybody now is ready to welcome the new season and there is no better place than the Big Store to help you to the new things to make Spring favorable and delightful. Today's notice of Wash Goods tells part of the story.

**Foster, Ross & Company**  
THE BIG STORE

**Wash Dress Goods**  
Buy Your Wash Dress Goods and Begin Your Summer Dressmaking Now!

If you do—when the warm days come in earnest—you'll be glad you took our advice.

The Stock Here Is at Its Best—  
Auburn's Best.

A great gathering of Fabrics which express in pattern and coloring the beauties and pleasures of summertime. Here are a few of them all specially good for the money.

**White Wash Goods**

Persian Lawn, 40 inch, extra fine quality, 25 & 35c yd  
Fine soft finish India Linon, 12 1-2c, 15c, up to 35c  
Famous 48 inch Wash Chiffon, 39c, 50c, 75c  
Sheer French Lawn, 45 inch, 35c and 50c  
Beautiful White Mercerized Batiste, 25c, 35c, 50c  
Great range of extra fine quality, soft sheer Waistings in checks, plaids, stripes and dots, 25c yard  
Big showing of checks and plaids in fine Mercerized Batiste, 35c, 39c, 50c  
Heavy white figured Madras, pretty and stay pretty, just the thing for tailored waists, the quality usually sold at 35c. Special price 25c.  
Dotted Swisses. All size dots, 19c up to 65c yard

**Colored Wash Goods**

Full line of Imported Colored Swiss in blue, pink, green, brown, lavender and black plaids, 35c  
Heavy English Wash Poplin in beautiful colorings, solid colors, 35c  
Novelty Silk Gingham in checks and plaids, all colors, styles copied after the choice silks, 25c yard  
Beautiful figured Silk Mulls, specially handsome and desirable, 25c and 35c  
Fine line of large Plaid Dimities in pretty floral designs, 19c  
50 pieces of Colored Batistes in floral effects, plaids and dots, a fine showing, all at 25c  
A big line of Colored Lawn in regular Organdie patterns and colorings, 12 1-2c yard  
Mercerized Imperial Linen Suiting. All the effect of linen without the wrinkling trouble, 36 inch, in white, light Copenhagen and Cadet blue, pink and brown 25c yd  
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