

# The Genoa Tribune.

VOL. XVII. No. 30.

GENOA, N. Y., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 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.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

### Lake Ridge and Vicinity.

Feb. 17—Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Lobbell attended the funeral of Denton Lobbell at North Lansing Friday.

Mrs. Pender visited her daughter, Mrs. John Calhoun, last week. George McEvoy took dinner with Fred Young on Tuesday last.

Miss Laura Keegan spent Wednesday and Thursday in Ithaca.

Miss Hattie Todd is spending some time with Mrs. Alida French Messrs. Carr and Day of Union Springs are guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Blue.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Fenner entertained on Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Buck and Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Woolley and daughters, Florence and Laura.

Mervin Swartwood has a new gasoline engine and feed grinder. Luther Bower is moving from Lake Ridge to the farm he recently purchased of Mrs. Anna Davis.

John Dates has moved to Groton. Nathan Bower and son, Fred, are moving to John Dates' farm. Bart Moseley is moving to his farm which has been occupied for several years by Nathan Bower.

The Lansingville and Lake Ridge W. C. T. U. will celebrate its tenth anniversary at the home of its first president, Mrs. Elizabeth Fenner, on Tuesday, March 10. It is expected that the county president will be present.

Miss Emma Bradford attended Harry Ferris' twentieth birthday party Feb. 18.

Try our Job Printing.

## Desperate Coughs

Dangerous coughs. Extremely perilous coughs. Coughs that rasp and tear the throat and lungs. Coughs that shake the whole body. You need a regular medicine, a doctor's medicine, for such a cough. Ask your doctor about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.



Any good doctor will tell you that a medicine like Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cannot do the least good if the lungs are congested. And your doctor will know something about this. A cough is for clearing the air passages of the liver.

### Lansingville.

Feb. 18—The Lansingville M. E. society will hold a social at the home of Wm. Hamilton, Wednesday evening, Feb. 26. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Dwight Castelin has returned from Trumansburg, where he has been visiting.

Amy Holden of Genoa has come to spend a few weeks with her cousin, Miss Mary Dates.

A. B. Smith spent a few days in Auburn this week.

Mrs. Cyrenus Reynolds is visiting her son, Chas. Quigley at Syracuse. Mrs. Parr and Mrs. Ella Algert visited friends in Ithaca last week.

Miss Mary Dates entertained about ninety friends at her home last Wednesday evening.

A surprise party was given Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bower by a large number of their friends Tuesday evening.

Feb. 24—A Mission study class has been organized by Rev. K. F. Richardson, and the next meeting will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Tait, on Friday evening, Feb. 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Baker are moving on the Hammond place which they recently purchased, and James Castelin and family are moving on the farm vacated by Mr. Baker.

Mrs. Elvira Hamilton is visiting her son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Minturn, at Ithaca, who are preparing to remove to Levanna, where they live their future residence.

Miss Lizzie Quigley was called to Syracuse Saturday morning by the death of her brother's child. Their mother had already spent some time there helping to care for it during its illness, with pneumonia.

The Ladies' Aid society met with Mrs. Emma Armstrong last Thursday.

Cyrus Buck and family have moved to Watkins.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Tait spent a few days with Frank Campbell and family at Trumansburg the first of the week.

Miss Susie Bower spent last week with Miss Jessie Boles.

Harold Thompson of Ithaca is visiting his sister, Mrs. Orin Drake.

A party of about seventy people met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Baker last Tuesday evening, and enjoyed a pleasant time. The evening was pleasantly spent with games and music, one feature of which was the rendering of several selections on the violin by A. D. Ross. The songs by other members of the company were also much enjoyed.

### Elleworth.

Feb. 25—Henry Locke and wife and children of Auburn spent the past week at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Locke.

Mrs. Gould was a recent guest for a few days of her daughter in Auburn.

Mrs. William Parmenter has returned from an extended visit with her parents in Ithaca.

Mrs. Thomas Smith made a trip to Ithaca this week where she is having her eyes treated by a specialist.

William Kind of Syracuse is spending some time at the home of his parents.

Miss Bertha Kind of Moravia spent Sunday at her home here.

Mrs. Roy Sherman and family and Mrs. C. Mosher of Sherwood were recent callers in town.

Mrs. Morgan has been quite ill at the home of her son, William Morgan the past week, requiring the services of a trained nurse. At present she is convalescing.

Mrs. Willard Aikin and little son Earl, have been ill with the grip for a few days.

Carter Husted has three horses disabled and requiring the attendance of the veterinary, Wallace Anthony of Sherwood.

Dan Snushall returned Monday from Five Corners where he has been spending a few days. His brother, Moses Snushall, accompanied him home.

Mrs. Charles Mitchell and daughter Christine, of Scipioville were recent callers in town.

Claude Palmer of Five Corners was a caller in town last week.

Mrs. Lawrence and sons held an auction last week. They expect to move to Seneca Falls.

Charles Babbitt will move on the farm vacated by Mrs. Lawrence.

Thomas Connaughty expects to move from the Bradley farm to the John Sherman farm, west of Sherwood.

Nathan VanZile will occupy the farm of Elijah Anthony at Moonshine.

### Venice.

Feb. 25—Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Divine visited Moravia relatives Friday and Saturday.

Chas. Butler has been assisting in the ice harvest at Cayuga the past two weeks.

Delos Thompson has returned from Corning where he went to attend the funeral of a brother.

Aaron Whitman went to Ovid last week to see his wife who is there for treatment.

N. H. Misner and Theresa King of Auburn and Ethel Pope of Scipio visited the former's father, Friday.

Delmar Arnold expects to move from the Barnes place to the farm he recently purchased now occupied by James Heffernan.

Simon Arnold expects to leave for Wisconsin in a few days.

Mrs. W. P. Purdy has been suffering from the grip the past week, also Claude Stevens.

Mrs. Delos Thompson is quite ill at this writing.

There will be a box social at the home of George Green Tuesday evening next.

Word was received this morning from Dispatch announcing the death of Frank Hoagland. Funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

### Sage.

Feb. 18—John F. Dolan has finished his work on the N. Y., A. & L. railroad, and is moving the steam shovel, etc.

Benn Counsell recently moved on his farm near South Lansing, which he purchased last fall.

Will Teeter will work Erwin Davis' farm recently vacated by Benn Counsell.

Floyd Peabody will run the creamery here again this year.

C. O. Wallenbeck will work this year for Joseph Allen near Ithaca.

George Armstrong, wife and little son spent last week with relatives in Madison county.

Chas. Morgan and wife of Sayre are visiting relatives here.

When you catch cold, Retall Cold Tablets will cure in one day. 25 cts. Sage Drug Store, Auburn.

### Ensenore Heights.

Feb. 24—Mrs. Martha Eaker is spending some time with friends and relatives in Moravia.

Frank Clark filled his ice house at Ensenore last week.

Albert J. Rowe of Cortland was an over-Sunday guest in town.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Woodward were in Cortland last week to attend the funeral of a relative.

Herbert N. Orchard of Auburn is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Orchard.

Wilson M. Gould of Newark recently spent a few days in town.

Mrs. Clara Weeks of Locke is a guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Palmer.

Will Hanlon underwent an operation in Syracuse last Monday.

Harry Hamm has returned from a visit near Albany.

Mrs. Eliza Chapman is spending some time with relatives in Auburn.

Miss Theresa King of Auburn was a Sunday guest of Miss Ethel Pope.

Mrs. Malvina Clark is visiting her son, Prof. Geo. Clark and wife at Bonnton, N. J.

Patrick Muldoon has purchased a new team.

### King Ferry.

Feb. 25—Mrs. Jennie Mitchell Avery will leave here March 3, for Spokane, Wash., to join her husband, Charles Avery, who preceded her last fall.

Uri Spafford died at his home here on Saturday. Deceased was ill but a short time. The remains were taken to Moravia on Tuesday for interment.

The annual business meeting of Union society will be held at the Presbyterian church on Wednesday, March 4.

There was a large attendance at the fox chase and chicken shoot here on Saturday.

Mrs. George Ford is soon to visit her former home in Kansas.

Mr. James Detrick is making and selling more new work in the harness trade than usual.

Eugene Bradley went to Newark, N. J., last week.

Dr. Donmett, dentist, will be at King Ferry on Friday afternoon March 6.

### North Lansing.

Feb. 25—The ladies here have just sent a box of dolls to the Methodist hospital in Brooklyn, N. Y., for the children's ward. Some of them carried letters of introduction from children here.

Miss Edith Teeter was home over Sunday from her school in Groton.

Mr. and Mrs. Dana Singer were in Ithaca on Saturday.

Mrs. Ruth Morton and son returned to their home in Auburn on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Osman went to Rochester on Wednesday of last week where Mrs. Osman underwent a very critical operation in Dr. Lee's hospital.

Hay and barley were loaded at our station last week.

John Benson and mother of Ithaca are visiting Mrs. Benton Buck, who is ill with grip.

Miss Pearl Boyer is staying for a short time with Mrs. Benton Brown.

### Forks of the Greek.

Feb. 20—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan LaBarr, Feb. 12, a daughter. Weight 9 lbs.

A few from this place attended the surprise party at Wm. Bill's Wednesday night for their son, Clarence.

Daniel DeBemer spent Wednesday night at Geo. Breed's.

Susan Boyer departed from Chas. Bill's Wednesday, where she has spent most of the winter.

Prescriptions. The Sagar label is a guarantee that you have secured drugs of the highest dependable quality that money can buy, and that your prescriptions are filled exactly as your physician would wish. Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

Baldness is largely a matter of neglect. Sagar's Quinine Hair Tonic prevents baldness, it cures dandruff, stops itching of the scalp, stimulates the growth of the hair and stops its coming out. It is not sticky or greasy. 50 cts. Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

### Five Corners.

Feb. 25—The social at the home of E. D. Cheesman last Wednesday evening was largely attended. The company received quite a drenching on the way, as the rain poured right down.

George Curtis and wife visited Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Brink at North Lansing last Saturday.

A leap year social will be held next week Friday evening, March 6, at the home of H. B. Hunt. Now gentlemen, get on your aprons and caps and be ready to wait on the ladies and pay for their suppers.

Lockwood Palmer of Ithaca was a guest of his parents, M. A. Palmer and wife, Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Walter Emmons was a guest of her sister, Miss Leona Southworth, at J. W. Palmer's a few days last week.

Iva Barger of Ludlowville is spending part of her vacation with her grandparents.

Mrs. Josephine Goodyear of Ithaca is a guest at S. S. Goodyear's.

The many friends of Mrs. Claude Palmer are pleased to know of her recovery from her long illness.

Henry Barger and wife of Ludlowville were Sunday guests of his parents.

Master Norman Egbert and brother Leslie of South Lansing visited their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ferris, Saturday and Sunday.

The social at Leroy Mann's last evening was a great success in every way; the receipts were about \$9.00.

Mrs. Ann Palmer has received word of the death of her granddaughter, Rachel Jacobs, the daughter of Mrs. Abby Palmer Jacobs, which occurred on Sunday, Feb. 23, at the age of 12 years, from spinal meningitis.

There will be a leap year social at the home of S. S. Goodyear next Wednesday evening, March 4, under the auspices of the Belltown Ladies' Aid society. All are invited.

The Washington social at the home of Homer Algard last Friday evening was largely attended, one hundred being present. George and Lady Washington received the company.

They were accompanied by children and grandchildren, and grandma was there, too, in her old-fashioned gown. The refreshments were of the old-fashioned kind, but good just the same. Mrs. S. B. Mead read a very interesting letter from H. S. Bower of Greenville, Mich., written to Homer Algard. Mr. Bower is a very successful physician in Greenville, and taught school here in 1862-3.

One of his schoolmates, Mrs. C. G. Barger, who went to school with him at North Lansing many years ago, was present at the social. He remembers many of the residents here.

### Church and Society Notes.

The Ladies' Aid society of Venice Baptist church will hold a box social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Green on Tuesday evening, March 3. Boxes will be sold to the highest bidder. The usual collection of 10 cents will be taken. A cordial invitation to all and a good time guaranteed.

### Died.

HOAGLAND—In Dispatch, Tuesday morning, Feb. 25, 1908, Frank Hoagland, aged 28 years.

Funeral services at the home of his father, Mansfield Hoagland, at Stewart's Corners, Friday, the 28th inst., at 1 p. m. Burial at Genoa.

### A Valuable Lesson.

"Six years ago I learned a valuable lesson," writes John Pleasant, of Magnolia, Ind. "I then began taking Dr. King's New Life Pills, and the longer I take them the better I find them." They please everybody. Guaranteed at J. S. Banker's, Genoa, and F. T. Atwater's, King Ferry, druggists. 25c.

Subscribe for THE TRIBUNE.



Most people know that if they have been sick they need Scott's Emulsion to bring back health and strength.

But the strongest point about Scott's Emulsion is that you don't have to be sick to get results from it.

It keeps up the athlete's strength, puts fat on thin people, makes a fretful baby happy, brings color to a pale girl's cheeks, and prevents coughs, colds and consumption.

Food in concentrated form for sick and well, young and old, rich and poor.

And it contains no drugs and no alcohol.

ALL DRUGGISTS, 50c. AND \$1.00.

## AN AVERTED SACRIFICE.

By Douglas Alexander.

"One can always find a quiet spot at Hurlingham," said the man. "There is no solitude like that to be found in a crowd." The woman at his side made no answer to the platitude. Her eyes showed that her mind was far away from the gay and changing scene, and there was an unaccustomed hesitancy resting on her finely chiseled features, an unwonted indecision.

She looked very handsome. Though no longer in her first youth, she was still a rosa among women, a fair and perfect rose. She wore a gown that would lead the fashion, and was certain to be copied in Dover street upon the morrow, for although society did not visit Mrs. Rashleigh, it did not disdain to imitate her taste in dress, which was everywhere allowed to be perfect.

"I have been alone all my life," she said at last, for, while she had not answered it at the time, she had heard his remark. Her words gave him the opportunity he had been awaiting.

"Ah, but you will be alone no longer," he replied in low tones. "Eunice, you must give way to me in this; let my will be your will." She shook her head. "It would never do. It would spoil your whole life."

"You wrong yourself by such words," he returned. "Listen, Eunice; let me tell you a story."

"No, no," she protested. "I know exactly what you are going to say. You want to make my part out to have been that of a heroine. What I did was really little. A sudden impulse, no more."

They were seated a little apart from the well-dressed crowd, as much alone as if they had been in a desert place.

"Granted that it was no more than an impulse—it was still an impulse that saved my life," he returned, earnestly. She stared at him, not understanding. "Yes," he went on, "I had determined to shoot myself, and should have done so if you had not come to me that night, more like an angel than a woman, and made a pathway for my stumbling feet. I had contracted debts of honor which I could not repay. Tomorrow I should have been branded with the stigma of dishonor that clings to the man who plays cards to win, but whose own debts he cannot meet. I could have faced death, but not disgrace of that kind. You heard of my hopelessness and desperation; guessed it, perhaps, and forced upon me the money that gave me back my forfeited honor, would take no denial. Ah, Eunice, Eunice, I think you can never have been loved in all your life as well as you were loved that night by the boy whom you had saved. A lad's love, perhaps, but true love for all that."

His gray eyes shone with an emotion that was rare in him—there were rich notes in his pleasant voice. "But remember," he added, after a pause, "that I took this help from you upon one condition."

She colored, and looked away from him.

"That foolish promise," she murmured. "Why, it all happened ages ago." Her lightness was admirably assumed, but the man heard the tremor in her tone, noted the restlessness of the gloved hands.

"It is a promise that I shall hold you to," he returned, gently. "I had ruined my life before last night by my marriage with a woman whom in an hour of folly, I had fancied I loved. Yet, knowing this, knowing that I was tied to this woman—ignorant, vulgar—you still promised me, not in jest, Eunice, but in earnest, that if I should ever be free, you yourself would become my wife. Yes—that was the promise you gave me, and now—now I am free."

"But what you wish can never be," she said vehemently. "You are years younger than I. This other woman tricked you into marriage—I know all about that—when you were only a boy. Shall I trick you into marriage now that you are a man?"

"You must not talk like that, Eunice," was the grave reply. "There can be no question of trickery between you and me. I know my own mind now, at any rate."

She turned to him quickly. "Listen, Philip," she said. "In those days you were quite an unimportant person. You never thought to hold the title. But since fate has given it to you—ought you to marry me? That is the point to decide. As Philip Hardinge I might have accepted you, despite all other objections—my own age, my—my dubious reputation—but as Lord Arreton I think I must say—no. And another thing that demands consideration is this: would society take me in its fold? I doubt that very much. You know what my husband's occupation was; you know how his name is execrated as that of a notorious moneylender, whose methods of extortion were as merciless as they were vile, and you know that society proper has always cold-shouldered me—his widow."

"Eunice, you know perfectly well that the world will receive my wife."

"Don't be too generous, Philip," she said, earnestly. "Don't do what may bring you regret. If you persuade me I'm sure I shall yield—so I warn you."

He placed his hand on hers for a moment.

"You helped me once, dearest of women," he said; "let me help you now. I know that there is one great desire in your life that as yet has been unsatisfied. You want to be received at houses which are closed to you at present. You're a little tired of dwelling on the outskirts. Confess, isn't this the truth?"

She nodded. "It is a hateful position to occupy," she said; "that everlasting Peri at the gate. Yes—frankly, I should like to visit the best people." "Then surely there is no reason why our marriage should be delayed?" She laughed protestingly. "You are too hasty, Philip," she said. "You must give me three days—to think it over."

"Agreed! But don't keep me longer, for remember, Eunice, remember that I love you, dear."

Many years before Mrs. Rashleigh had bought a country cottage, partly as a home for a girl she had taken charge of, when the girl's own parents had died, leaving her alone in the world, and partly as a harbor of refuge for herself, a place where she could forget the busy world and spend the days in peace and silence.

It was a charming building, a bowler fit for Titania. Close-growing trees made pleasant shade, the air was drenched with the perfume of syringa, passion flowers glowed like immense stars against the red brick, clusters of marigolds grew at the feet of rose-trees, a twining profusion of varied color betrayed where sweet peas blossomed.

Mrs. Rashleigh had a very tender feeling of protective love for the girl whose life she had made her own responsibility, and she always looked forward with eager pleasure to staying at Dawn Cottage, where Isabel Dorrington lived, her sole companion an old Irish maidservant, in whom Mrs. Rashleigh had implicit trust.

The elder woman had rarely taken the girl to London; it had been her desire to keep Isabel unspotted from the world, a girl as pure and sweet and fragrant as the flowers in her garden.

She was tall and slim, and gave promise of great beauty, when but should have ripened into blossom.

Mrs. Rashleigh gazed at her searchingly when, upon the following afternoon, she sat drinking tea in the cool of the garden, seeking to read if any change had come to Isabel since her last visit—three months ago.

Yes—there was a change—she detected that at once, the look of untroubled youth had gone—her eyes were no longer the eyes of a child.

She did not ask for her confidence then, though she knew that there was something for her to hear, also that the girl would need little persuasion to tell it. But presently, when night fell, and they were seated in the drawing room, with windows wide open to the summer night, Mrs. Rashleigh turned to Isabel and addressed her in low tones, speaking words that were half serious, half playful.

The girl made no answer for some moments, and then she spoke in a faltering voice:

"Yes—there is something I want to know, auntie, a secret that is on my heart."

Mrs. Rashleigh glanced at her uneasily, wondering at the throb of pain in the clear young tones.

"Let me tell it you as if—as if it were a story—a fairy tale," Isabel continued, and then she paused again.

"Let me help you," whispered Mrs. Rashleigh. "I—I know about these things. There was once, let us say, a little girl who lived alone in a little house. She was quite contented, perfectly happy, until—she stopped a moment, "that is where you take up the story, Isabel."

"Until one day a fairy prince strolled into the girl's life," murmured Isabel. "He wasn't exactly a fairy prince, because there were no dragons for him to slay, and their first meeting wasn't exactly a romantic one. A shower of rain and a proffered umbrella started it. The fairy prince wasn't very young, but I think he must really have been a prince all the same. He had the voice and the smile and the gentle ways of a prince. And the girl knew that he loved her, as she loved him, though he never told her directly of that love. But—the girl knew why he did not speak. One day he—he explained. He was tied by an old promise to some woman, a promise that he had no thought of breaking, though he no longer cared for her. There was a ring of pride in Isabel's voice. "I told you that he was a true prince."

"What was his name, Isabel?"

"I do not know. It would have spoiled the charm, a fairy prince must never disclose his name. He asked no questions, and I asked none."

"And you care for him?"

"A wonderful light came into the girl's face, her eyes shone."

"Yes, I care for him; care for him with all my heart and soul."

Mrs. Rashleigh sat up late that night, thinking of the girl's broken love-story, and, finding herself disinclined for sleep, went downstairs to search for a book. Turning over some papers on a table her eyes fell upon some sketches in pencil, all of them outlined profiles. She took them

up with a tender smile—Isabel had been sketching her mysterious lover. She gazed down at the face which a few vivid lines had portrayed, and drew in a sharp breath. It was Philip's face which she saw there. He was the fairy prince of Isabel's tale, the hero of her dreams.

She returned to her pretty chintz-hung bedroom, but it had its power to calm and soothe. Could she give him up, now that she had learned his secret, now that she knew Philip loved some one else, but felt himself in honor bound to remain true to herself? If earlier in that evening she had been compelled to say which it was she valued most in Lord Arreton's proposal she would have said that it was the position which he could give to her. But now there was a more noble pain, a keener regret than frustrated social ambition.

She loved him. Without knowing it, she must have loved him for years. But the last few hours had rent the veil, and left her with the full realization of what this meant to her, this relinquishment not alone of the position he offered her, but of the man himself.

And what if his fancy had strayed away in the direction of sweet and twenty? He was not a man whose love would be easily led by a girl—at least, she did not think that he was, and her judgment of character had always been excellent.

She knew that if she pitted herself against Isabel, and used all her weapons—her beauty that was still miraculously fresh, her tact, her charm, her personality, her knowledge of life—that the victory would be hers. She did not underestimate herself; she knew her own value.

And then she thought of the girl's white face, her wistful eyes.

"I must give him up," she said, at last, speaking aloud. "Yes, I must give him up."

She sat down at a little writing desk and penned a brief, determined note which betrayed no sign of the faltering heart which dictated it. She meant to prove to him that she could be magnanimous, too.

She got up when the letter was finished, and moved across to the open window.

"The world shall be as filled with flowers to them as the garden is below," she murmured; "and what though to me there will be but the desolation of the desert—the desert without its mirage—they will have found their heaven."

She turned back toward the room weeping—weeping for what she had lost.

She fell into slumber toward morning, and was awakened from sad dreams by Isabel, who burst in with a radiant face.

"Auntie!" she exclaimed, "wake up and hear my news, for the unexpected has happened. My fairy prince is free; yes, free to love me. The woman for whom he did not care has jilted him. He has written to tell me this, the letter came ten minutes ago."

Mrs. Rashleigh looked up with bewildered eyes. Her own letter of renunciation had not even been posted as yet. This could be no reply to that.

She listened to the girl's happy words, shared her delight in this happy ending to her love story—and when she had heard all she asked a question:

"I found some sketches of yours Isabel, last night; a man's face. Do you know him?"

The girl turned a perplexed face to her.

"It is not a friend of mine, auntie," she answered. "I thought it must be some one you knew. You left a photograph behind the last time you were here. I amused myself with sketching it because it is a fine face. Won't you tell me who it is?"

Mrs. Rashleigh did not speak for a moment, and then she made reply in her low, rich voice:

"It is the man I am going to marry."—Black and White.

### Tree Trunks as Filters.

A well known Austrian engineer, M. Pfister, is stated to have discovered a remarkable property of the trunks of trees, namely, that of retaining the salt of sea water that has filtered through the trunk in the direction of the fibres. He has consequently constructed an apparatus designed to utilize this property in obtaining potable water for the use of ships' crews. This apparatus consists of a pump, which sucks up the sea water into a reservoir, and then forces it into the filter formed by the tree trunk. As soon as the pressure reaches 1.5 to 2.5 atmospheres the water is seen, at the end of from one to three minutes, according to the kind of wood used, to make its exit from the other extremity of the trunk, at first in drops and then in fine streams, the water thus filtered being potable, freed, in fact, from every particle of the usual saline taste which is such a drawback to water obtained in the ordinary manner.—Railway Review.

### Napoleonic Willows Gone.

The last of the six willow trees that grew from slips taken from the willow that shaded the grave of Napoleon at St. Helena, which were planted just opposite the Sands street gate of the Brooklyn navy yard, has been cut down. Admiral Bresser brought the slips to America 50 years ago. The trees began to decay some years ago, with the result that all of them are now down.

### USES FOR ALUMINUM

Paper of the Metal One of the Latest Products.

More aluminum in manufactured in Niagara Falls than in any other place in the world. It was on August 26, 1895, that the works at Niagara Falls started operation, and in the ten years that have passed the development has been wonderful, greatly benefiting the steel interests, for in the modern method of making steel aluminum is used in small quantities.

Usually from two to five ounces of aluminum are put in each ton of open hearth steel made, and from six to eight ounces into a ton of Bessemer steel. In fact, had every ton of steel made in the United States in 1904 been subjected to this treatment something like 5,000,000 pounds of aluminum would have been consumed by the steel industry alone.

In 1904 8,600,000 pounds of aluminum were made in the United States, an increase of 1,100,000 pounds over 1903. In 1902 the output in the United States was 7,300,000 pounds. The output in 1903 is of peculiar interest, because of the fact that 20 years before that the output was only eighty-three pounds, and at the end of the first decade of manufacture, in 1893, only 339,629 pounds were made.

Every day aluminum is applied to new uses, increasing the consumption to a wonderful degree. Aluminum paper is one of the latest products, and its said to be far superior to tin foil and similar articles. Aluminum is used for household utensils as well as those for military purposes. In textile mill work aluminum spools and bobbins are very popular, and as a setting for lenses aluminum is much lighter than brass. It is used on railway locomotives, lithographic plates, letter boxes, in patented explosives, for making acid carbonyls and many other chemical vessels.

### An African Monarch.

The King of Uganda, in British East Africa, rejoices or grieves in the somewhat picklish and chow-chow name of Daudi Chua. This august sovereign—may his tribe increase!—is now "going on" eight. To befit a colored spectre bearer he has a highly colored court. He sits on a throne of scarlet, and probably the court carpenters have made it a world too long for his chubby little legs. Under the British protectorate folks have to be economical in Uganda, and a king must grow up to his throne, and can't have a custom made one every time he has growing pains. We can remember when a king of Uganda was every inch a king, no matter how few his inches. So sacred, so supra purple was he that the remains of his food had to be buried lest its sacredness strike dead some unhappy subject. The British have changed all that. Daudi sits on his scarlet throne, a leopard skin under his bare feet, a toy gun in his little hands. Probably not a bit more absurd and many times more "sympathetic" in the eyes of the heavenly powers than many a wide ruling czar or kaiser that has been, is, or shall be.—Everybody's Magazine.

### America's First Stage Coach.

As public conveyances, or the stage coach, had been in vogue in England since 1610, the establishment of a similar conveyance was demanded in America many years before the War of Independence. As early as 1744, therefore, a stage line started to run between New-Brunswick and Trenton, N. J., and by 1756 this route had been extended over from New York to Philadelphia. Moreover, as in England, so in America—the advent of the stage coach necessitated marked improvements in the highways, while the building of better roads and turnpikes naturally created a greater demand for more coaches, and what was more to the purpose, lighter vehicles. In 1771 there were but thirty-eight conveyances of every description in the city of Philadelphia, but, by 1794, their number had increased to 827—more than two-thirds of which were comparatively light vehicles—a condition which led one of the local papers to publish a most deprecatory article concerning the use of conveyances in which it was stated that the custom of riding was then being carried to such extravagance that "even farmers want carriages."—The Metropolitan Magazine.

### Alcohol and Race Suicide.

The American woman's aversion to large families comes in for all sorts of condemnation; and we have been warned to consider France and her waning population as a terrible result to which we may also come.

Yet the French government, by carefully prepared statistics, is now at last able to place the blame where it belongs—that being the universal practice in France of the moderate drinking of alcoholic liquors.

The French people drink light wines as we drink water; they drink at home and abroad, when they wish to be comfortable, sociable or gay. Drunkards are rare in France, and moderate drinking is the rule; yet now this is decided to be quite the worst and most insidious malady of the two.

Not drunkenness, but the perpetual flogging of nerves and brain; the stimulus of heart and head by the daily consumption of even a small amount of alcohol which burns out all too quickly the frail human furnace.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

### A Declining Industry.

From Germany comes the news that the piano-organ industry is not as prosperous as it was a few years ago. The decline is largely attributed to the increasing "war" which housewives were seen organizing.

1849 1907

## Auburn Savings Bank,

Established Fifty-Seven Years

Corner Genesee and South Sts., AUBURN, N. Y.

**3 1-2 Per Cent. Paid on Deposits**  
Compounded Every Six Months.

Deposits \$5,142,455. \* Surplus \$333,548.

OFFICERS: Edwin R. Fay, Pres., David M. Danning First Vice-Pres., Nelson B. Eldred, Second Vice Pres., George Underwood, Attorney, E. H. Townsend, Sec. and Treas., Wm. S. Downer Assistant Treasurer.

## Menshury Barley.

It yields better; it brings more.

I have a limited amount which I am offering for seed at \$1.50 per bushel. Order it now.

### LYMAN W. LYON,

AURORA, N. Y.

## We Are Now Prepared

to furnish nice screened coal at the Genoa elevator. For the present, Mr. C. J. Wheeler will attend to loading and weighing. Any order left with him for delivery will receive prompt attention.

**J. G. ATWATER & SON,**  
King Ferry Station, N. Y.

### ABSOLUTE SAFETY FOR YOUR MONEY

When it is deposited with us Our business is founded on solid banking principles of proven merit, and conducted by men of sterling reputation.

**4 per cent interest on Deposits**

The largest and oldest Trust Company in the State outside New York City  
Capital, \$200,000 Surplus, over \$1,000,000 Resources, \$21,000,000  
**ROCHESTER TRUST & SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,**  
Cor Main and Exchange Sts, Rochester, N. Y.

## PORCH AND STAIR WORK

Cisterns                      Mouldings  
Tanks                          Doors, Windows

### CAPITOL WHITE LEAD

The most durable white paint known, Oils, etc.

### VERIBEST RUBBER ROOFING

**R. L. TEETER, — MORAVIA.**

## Now is the Time to Buy Furs.

We have a complete line of Furs of all kinds in Boston Collars, Muffs and Fur Coats. Furs also made to order in our own establishment.

We also carry a fine line of Ladies' Suits, Skirts, Waists and Cloaks.

### I. KALET,

Auto Phone, 1876.                      46 State St., Auburn, N. Y.

## Cayuga County Savings Bank,

ORGANIZED 1865. AUBURN, N. Y.

**Interest Paid on Deposits**

Loans made on approved mortgages

All Business strictly confidential.

Subscription. One year \$1.00 Six months .50 Three months .25 Single copies .05

If no orders are received to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the time paid for, the publisher assumes that the subscriber desires the paper and intends to pay for it.

Advertising. Business notices with headings placed among regular reading matter, five cents per line, up to twenty lines, over that four cents.

Notions of entertainments, socials, sales, etc., inserted come free; for more than that a slight charge will be made.

Obituaries, five cents per line. Cards of thanks twenty-five cents.

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

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 28, 1908.

DR. J. W. SKINNER, Homoeopathist and Surgeon, Genoa, N. Y. Special attention given to diseases of women and children.

FIRE!

E. C. HILLMAN, GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE.

Loyanna, N. Y. I place your risks in none but sound companies, at reasonable rates.

HOMER

Steam Marble and Granite Works JOSEPH WATSON & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES and LOT ENCLOSURES

In Foreign and American Granite and Marble

In buying direct from the manufacturers you save the middleman's profit.

JOSEPH WATSON CO. HOMER, N. Y.

SHERWOOD THE OPTICIAN MAKES GLASSES THAT FIT WHERE OTHERS FAIL. Auburn, N.Y.

Venice Town Insurance Co.

\$900,000 in Farm Risks.

Office, Genoa, N. Y.

Average assessment for ten years \$1.08; per \$1,000.00.

Wm. H. Sharpsteen, Secy.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cutters! Cutters!!

Four-car loads just arrived.

Top Cutters, Open Cutters, Spring Cutters, Pleasure Bobs, Democrat Bobs, Light Bobs, Heavy Bobs. All prices.

JAS. K. BUST, Carriage Store, 6 Dill St., Auburn, N. Y.

EMPRESS OF CHINA

AN ARTIST DESCRIBES HER MAJESTY AS CHARMING.

Dresses Exquisitely and Requires 'Her Court to Go Likewise—A Stickler for Grammatical Correctness and Loves Perfumery.

Miss Katharine A. Carl, who during a stay of eleven months within the imperial palace at Peking painted the portrait of the Empress Dowager of China, is the only foreigner who ever painted a portrait of a member of the imperial family of China.

While not exactly a pretty woman, she impresses one as being pretty because her whole personality is so charming.

'What most impresses one about her is her youthfulness,' said Miss Carl. 'If I had not known she was sixty-nine years old I should have taken her to be between thirty-five and forty.'



EMPERESS OF CHINA.

The Empress Dowager is petite, with an exquisite figure of perfect proportions. Her hands and feet are beautiful.

'In dress she is what the French call 'coquette.' She is a great lover of beautiful colors, and gives much attention to getting up new effects in colors.

'Her Majesty has a passion for French perfumery, but also has quantities of perfume in the palace under her own eye.

Miss Carl said the Empress had sixteen appellations when she was in China, and has received several more since.

FASHION DICTATES.

Strictly tailor made are their broadcloth suits. They come in all the leading colors and shades.

White astrakhan with silk braid trimming is developed in some very charming coats for children.

Velvet flowers and foliage are to be quite a feature of the new millinery.

Women and Farming.

The Countess of Warwick demonstrates her belief in her agricultural school for women by having a woman head gardener in charge of the magnificent gardens and conservatories of Castle Warwick.

WHAT THE YOUNGEST GAVE

Girls Accosted by a Spanish Beggar Had Each a Present for Him.

From Romantic Spain comes this beautiful story by Catalie Mendes. The text here given us from a translation by Wilfred Clarke and is printed in 'Transatlantic Tales.'

Upon a Spanish highway where all the pretty girls and handsome youths were returning arm in arm from the corrida (bull fight), a youthful mendicant with a ragged cloak thrown round him was praying for alms.

The crowd, however, paid but little attention to him and passed him by, singing Spanish love songs amid hearty plaudits and peals of laughter.

From out all the throng only three young girls stopped and gazed upon him. They were fresh to look upon, plump, rosy cheeked and not more than twenty years of age.

The poor, famished lad said nothing, but seeing a slower vender passing, he gave to him all the money he had just begged for a large bunch of tea roses, and, with tears in his eyes, silently handed them to the young girl.

Gown of Point D'Esprit. Much in the way of genuine elegance and apparent extravagance can be accomplished with inexpensive fabrics of semi-transparent description.

The third, the youngest, who was also the prettiest of the three, had neither real nor peacock. For a moment she stood undecided, then, standing on tiptoe, she gave him a soft little kiss on his lips.



GOWN OF POINT D' ESPRIT.

laced with a wide band of darned flax lace, below which is a facing of plain pink silk.

In this instance the coiffure, too, does much to beautify the person, and more and more women of fashionable pretensions are realizing the importance of arranging the hair becomingly.

A pretty rival of point d'esprit for a simple dinner gown is coarse silk net and added to it are scrolls and ribbons carried out in beauteous ribbon.

HOME COOKING.

Cooking Beef Wish. Split in two after being dressed and lay on a table or board, with the flesh side down, cut crosswise at least every quarter of an inch.

Grated Ham. This is one of the nicest relishes for supper or lunch or sandwiches.

Huckleberry Biscuits. One quart of flour; sift into it 2 teaspoons of baking powder and 1 teaspoon salt.

A BEVERAGE THAT KILLS.

Beer Does it as Surely as Whisky—Some Observation on Subject.

While riding on the train the other day to New Galilee we fell in with an old toper. We commenced to ply him with questions. We first wanted to know what kind of intoxicants he drank.

We studied his case carefully and concluded that the poor fellow was about all in. At the time he was talking he had in him about one half dozen schooners.

Whisky destroys a man's chances for heaven. 'A drunkard cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven.'

Then to side with truth is noble when we share her wretched crust. Ere her cause bring fame and profit, and 'tis prosperous to be just.

Brave and Noble. Then it is the brave man chooses, while the coward stands aside, Doubting in his abject spirit, till his Lord is crucified.

The Great Destroyer. Alcohol is the same whether in beer, wine or whisky. If taken by any person in health, it is always injurious in direct proportion to the quantity taken.

Seal the Fountains of Drunkenness. 'We must have a nobler, higher, holier ambition than to reform one generation of drunkards after another.'

Domestic Evils of Drink. Said Franklin, 'Some of the domestic evils of drunkenness are homes without windows, gardens without fences, fields without tillage, barns without roofs, children without clothing, principles, morals or manners.'

What Causes Idiocy? The examination of 2,987 imbecile children, in an institution for that class of unfortunates, revealed the fact that 1,069 of them had a drunken father.

Whisky Soaked Bodies. 'He drank a carload of whisky, and his death was to be expected.'

The Root of Evil. A young gentleman having called in his physician, said, 'Now, sir, I wish so more trifling; my desire is that you at once strike the root of my disease.'

Drink is a greater destroying force than all other physical evils combined.—Henry Ward Beecher, D. D.

There is scarcely a crime before me that is not directly or indirectly caused by strong drink.—Judge Colveridge.

The saloon comes to change the wife's love into despair and her pride into shame.—Am. Issue.

A criminal's reputation would suffer if he started a saloon.

Neighbors Got Fooled.

'I was literally coughing myself to death, and had become too weak to leave my bed; and neighbors predicted that I would never leave it alive; but they got fooled for thanks be to God, I was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery. It took just four one dollar bottles to completely cure the cough and restore me to good sound health.'

One of the oldest settlers in Kingman county, Kansas, is a mule. It helped to draw the first wagon load of provisions into the county.

Two men in a thousand in Sweden are illiterate, 3 in Norway and Denmark, 78 in Russia, and 13.6 in England.

Rising From the Grave. A prominent manufacturer, Wm. A. Fertil, of Lucama, N. C., relates a most remarkable experience.

To Break In New Shoes Always Use Allen's Foot-Powder. It prevents tightness and blistering, cures Swollen, Sweating, Aching feet.

Hunting for Trouble. 'I've lived in California for 20 years, and am still hunting for trouble in the way of burns, sores, wounds, boils, cuts, sprains, or a case of piles that Backlin's Arnica Salve won't quickly cure.'

Fashionable women have resolved to wear no feathers on their hats except those of the crow.

It is hoped by thousands of patriots that Secretary Taft's new thousand dollar saddle horse will realize his immense responsibility.

Anyway it still remains for the wisards of science to 'draw blood out of a turnip.'

The Thrice-A-Week World In The Presidential Campaign Year

More Alert, More Thorough and More Fearless Than ever.

Read in every English-Speaking Country

A President of the United States will be elected this year. Who is he and who is the man whom he will beat?

Nobody yet knows, but the Thrice-A-Week edition of the New York World will tell you every step and every detail of what promises to be a campaign of the most absorbing interest.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD'S regular subscription price is only \$1.00 per year, and this pays for 156 papers.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD'S regular subscription price is only \$1.00 per year, and this pays for 156 papers.

The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$2.00.

LIVE STOCK

CRANE FOR SILAGE CART.

With This Device a Boy Can Handle a 200-Pound Load.

I have a plan for handling silage where the silo is some distance from the feed-way which will interest others who have the same difficulty to contend with.

The cart box is 5 feet long, 2 1-2 feet wide, and 2 feet deep. The top board which is 8 inches wide, is made to flare out as shown in the illustration, so as to increase the capacity of the box.

To operate this cart by the crane the former is hooked on and raised by means of a rope and pulley until it swings a few inches above the platform.

When full it is swung back to the platform and when unhooked it is free to be pushed along the feed-way and unloaded directly into the mangers.

A Domesticated Wolf. A Maryland farmer has a curiosity in the shape of a domesticated wolf.

Instead of a wildcat, the trap caught a wolf, and the farmer instantly dispatched it. Hardly had he done so, when a little baby wolf made its appearance from the brush and moaned piteously around its dead mother.

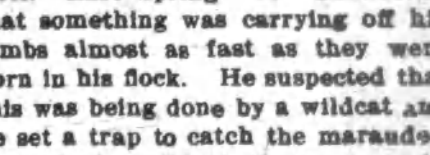
One of the ewes had been robbed of her lamb (undoubtedly by the big wolf), and the little wolf was carried to the bereaved ewe to receive nourishment.

Anyway it still remains for the wisards of science to 'draw blood out of a turnip.'

Board of Labor. The growing scarcity of labor in rural districts is a fact with which the owners and tenants of agricultural land are daily brought face to face.

The difficulty can be overcome only by a bunch of neighboring farmers combining in the purchase and use of the more expensive implements, or by the land-owners providing them for the use of tenants and charging a reasonable sum for the accommodation together with a fair amount for depreciation.

Let the fall clean up be more thorough than in the spring.



SWINGING CRANE FOR SILAGE.

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

Friday Morning, Feb. 28, 1908

Coolness in Facing Accidents.

Indignation over the terrible mining calamities which closed the year 1907 seems to have been justified by the reports of the officers engaged in investigating the causes of mine explosions. Reckless exposure of lives has been proved, although perhaps the actual shortcoming on the part of employee or employer which caused any particular accident has not been pointed out. Any one of many faulty conditions may have started or contributed to the horror.

The Atlantic Bridge.

Last year about 3,000,000 passengers crossed the Atlantic, between European and American ports chiefly. This was an increase of 1,000,000 over 1906, which was the record year up to that date. With this stream of humanity constantly increasing and ever in motion between the shores, the time of passage less than five days and a three day ship in sight, the Atlantic ocean is bridged to all intents and purposes. The rate of speed already attained beats that made by a roadster and equals that of the average railway passenger train when long distance trips are made.

And the officers of this bridge will work to maintain and improve its capacity. It is not probable that steamship owners will be more attracted to the possibilities of the ship than the motor car. There is still enough competition left in the air to make the ship the only feasible mode of transport between the continents. Comfort and the safety of the passengers are more important than they were in the old days. People traveling upon coast business will put up with a good deal of discomfort for pleasure and convenience all along the line.

There seems to be no reason why the army may not be made as attractive as the navy. It is generally believed that the army should be made so attractive and desirable that first class recruits will be attracted to it not only by the authority which may be bestowed upon it, but by the conditions which should be established that will elevate and sustain the respect of the civilian man.

Freedom in Art.

It is common knowledge with every one who reads books that during the last generation the popular novel has steadily claimed a greater freedom. Subjects are now dealt with at which the mid-Victorians would have hid their faces. There are a realistic treatment and a frankness of language concerning matters of sex which the first three-quarters of the nineteenth century would not tolerate. Let it be remembered that we have not advanced. We have gone back.

It is not new art, but old, which has no reticence, says the London Telegraph. A realistic picture of physical passion, a frank naturalism in style, belongs as much to the centuries of Defoe and Smollett as to our own. This is not to say it is bad. Thackeray deliberately regretted the eighteenth century freedom. Since the time of Fielding, he complained, no writer had been permitted to the fullness of his power to portray a man. We have now come again to a time where there are no limitations.

Those who maintain a careful survey of the constant stream of ephemeral novels are well aware of the growth of a class which, not to mince words, must be called the objectionable. Each season now sees a number of books for which the most kindly critic in the world can find no reason for their existence unless it be to exploit impropriety. Absurd in plot, wooden in character and ignorant in style, their vulgar descriptions alone provide them a certain popularity. And yet it is not because of a lack of appreciation of wholesome fiction that authors turn to the bypaths of life for motives and material. Books that elevate are among the "best sellers." The deeper problems of the soul confront the human mind in new form in every generation. In order to depict the struggle the novelist must have freedom from the canons of art, but mere license defeats its own end in the long run. A really bad book falls flat. The half bad book, however successful as a money maker, yields no reward to its author comparable to that following a book which every admiring reader may openly and heartily commend to others.

Sunday Law and Order.

Clashings of opinion with respect to the suitable observance of Sunday must be taken for granted in this country, where different views of the significance of the day of rest are prevalent. Some would have it observed as a day of rest and worship exclusively, and others wish to devote it to cheerful recreation. Some of those who seek recreation and delight in Sunday shows and ball games, following the example of Europe, where the morning is usually given to attendance in church and the afternoon to music, sports and the sports that belong to a holiday.

There are but few citizens of America who do not concede that the day should be observed in an orderly manner. In fact, the average man believes in public order every day in the week. A program for Sunday upon which all classes can unite, the religious teacher with the indifferent, the whole community could join in endorsing by the power of public opinion, using restraint sparingly. Opposing interests can generally yield a little, without losing their own.

The Army, Career.

The recent argument of the secretary of war that service in the army should be made so attractive and desirable that first class recruits will be attracted to it not only by the authority which may be bestowed upon it, but by the conditions which should be established that will elevate and sustain the respect of the civilian man.

There seems to be no reason why the army may not be made as attractive as the navy. It is generally believed that the army should be made so attractive and desirable that first class recruits will be attracted to it not only by the authority which may be bestowed upon it, but by the conditions which should be established that will elevate and sustain the respect of the civilian man.

With no better occupation for the young man than the army, it is not surprising that the army should be made so attractive and desirable that first class recruits will be attracted to it not only by the authority which may be bestowed upon it, but by the conditions which should be established that will elevate and sustain the respect of the civilian man.

All kinds of... the grip germ.

A Bit of Sea Romance.

It was a fortunate escape which the 300 passengers on board the liner Mount Royal had when they made port after tossing about for four weeks in wintry seas. Twenty-eight days unsees and unsignaled was the record, and after vainly battling with the waves, which strained and disabled the boilers, the ship took the back track to gain the nearest land.

The speed and regularity attained by ocean steamers make the record of the Mount Royal unusual. In the days of clipper ships a few weeks' delay in making port gave no cause for alarm. There were fewer ships then on the course, and the fact that a straying ship was not sighted had no significance. Few passenger steamers on the Atlantic remain unaccounted for. Three years ago the Huronian, bound on a winter voyage and carrying forty-nine people, vanished from human ken. The Naropic was lost in the winter of 1893 and the Georgia in March, 1897. The fate of these two ships has never been cleared up. And yet it is possible that tidings of the disasters which met them will come in some strange way. The Anchor line steamer Republic, from New York to Glasgow, disappeared in April, 1869, and more than twenty years afterward a sailor in the Hospital For the Insane in Liverpool recovered his mind and stated that he was on board the Republic and that she struck an iceberg in the mid-Atlantic and sank immediately. He had been picked up at sea by a passing vessel, but was unable to give an account of himself.

A Flag With a History.

The flag of the gallant war frigate Chesapeake, which was hauled down after the brave Lawrence fell, is a souvenir of defeat, but the sight of it is calculated to stir the American heart. It is believed that this flag is among the relics preserved by an eccentric Englishman, and the proposal to secure it for preservation here is timely. The heroic deeds of our old navy have been told in story, but it is only of recent years that the nation has come to realize the vital importance of the work done by the old wooden ships. Sea power meant something then too.

The immortal words of Lawrence, "Don't give up the ship!" can never fade from our cherished traditions, but with the flag which waved over the hero when he spoke them as he lay fatally wounded on display here the story will be given a present day interest. The ship Chesapeake was destroyed by the captors. Even a bit of one of her timbers would be worth preserving as a relic, and the flag was as much a factor in her glorious career as one of her guns. By all means let the tattered ensign be preserved in the land where it belongs and where it will be fitly honored.

War Alarm Waves.

Until "Fighting Bob" Evans gets back in Hampton Roads we must expect war alarms to come across the Atlantic by wireless and cable without ceasing and also without sense. Sensationalism in the war rumor line has its headquarters in Europe, and the yellowest of our native news "fakers" could go to school there and be shown that Americans are babies at the business.

Generally the rumors of war start in Paris, and the newspaper offices of the world are deluged with "inside" information supposed to leave no doubt that Japan is sharpening its sword for battle. Then Tokyo or St. Petersburg or the Philippines will be used later as an outpost to give a touch of genuineness to the alarming report. Any old canard is made to do duty in this work of keeping the war idea to the fore.

An unofficial estimate places at about 8,000,000 the number of telephones now in use in the world. This aggregate has been reached in a little over thirty years. Modern business would stagnate for a season if the "hello" instrument was to drop suddenly from availability.

Now the coinage of the new gold pieces will have to stop because there is not enough room for 1908 in Roman numerals. Most of us are willing to accept them with any old date on them.

In spite of the triumphs of wireless telegraphy on the ocean now and then a passenger ship is reported long overdue, and no tidings from her reach shore until she brings them herself.

On the whole, Admiral Evans should be glad that there is not so much enthusiasm along the route as to compel him to make speeches at the way stations.

Even the publication of a magazine article announcing that our navy is a collection of junk hasn't encouraged Europe to stick out her tongue at us.

You can generally manage to get through the winter if you have a good long suit of common sense.

G. W. RICHARDSON & SON, Annual Carpet Sale

- 2500 yards Body Brussels, Axminster and Velvet carpets, best makes 75c. yard
500 yards Best Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 50c. yard
50 Wilton Rugs, best makes, 9x12 \$27.50 each Regular \$37.50 to \$45.00
25 Axminster Rugs, 9x12, for \$17.50 each
25 Tapestry Brussels Carpet Size Rugs, \$10.50 each

Similar Reductions on Mattings, Art Squares and Ingrains

Wall Papers for 1908 ARE NOW READY

Several thousand Rolls, regular price 50 cents to \$1.00. Now 10 cents per roll

FURNITURE, CARPETS, DRAPERIES, WALL PAPERS

Established 1812

FARM FOR SALE!

The estate of the late Roswell Beardsley offers for sale a farm of about 51 acres, known as the "Frank H. Thayer farm" located at EAST GENOA, on main road from Ithaca through North Lansing to Auburn and within about one mile of the AUBURN AND LANSING ELECTRIC RAILROAD. A new modern house, suitable barn and wagon house. Thrifty bearing orchard and land under good cultivation. Terms reasonable. Address the executors, William P. Beardsley, Auburn, N. Y., or Fox Holden, North Lansing, N. Y.

If You Are

Thinking of buying a Range or Heater, or in fact anything in the Hardware line call and let us show you our goods.

Peck Hardware Co., Genoa MILLER PHONE.

Holidays Are Over

and now is the time to settle down to business for a new year. We have some great bargains to offer in several lines which we wish to close out to make room for spring goods as they come in.

Don't forget that we have a few horse blankets left which must go very cheap.

AIKIN & KING, Both Phones. KING FERRY, N. Y.

SEEDS BLUE RIBBON COLLECTION Big Offer... BUSINESS BUILDER SEND 10 CENTS

Farmers' Mutual INDEMNITY ASSOCIATION \$3,264,000 at risk Office, MORAVIA, N. Y.

ASTHMA or HAY FEVER I WANT TO TELL ALL who are afflicted...



VILLAGE AND VICINITY NEWS.

—John Stickles and family have moved to the Tarbell house.

—Fred Gray is now employed at Hewitt Bros. coal station in this village.

—Mrs. S. R. Potter and W. W. Potter and wife returned to Auburn Wednesday.

—Surprise parties continue to be the chief form of amusement in Genoa and vicinity.

—Mr. Chas. Lane of Groton was a guest of his sister, Mrs. W. R. Mosher, last Friday.

—Lu B. Cake, the author-entertainer, assisted by his wife, at Genoa Presbyterian church, to-night.

—The quarterly meeting of Cayuga County Pomona Grange will be held at Cato on Saturday, March 7.

—Daniel C. Hunter has been appointed overseer of the poor, in place of C. D. Strong who resigned some time ago.

—Read notice of Miss Lanterman's closing out sale on last page.

—Mrs. Christina Lester was in town a few days last week. She has rented her residence here to B. J. Brightman.

—Miss Lillian McAllister and sisters, Ellen and Fanny, spent Saturday and Sunday at their uncle's, Arthur Close, near King Ferry.

—The Oscar Tift place is being papered and painted throughout, A. Cannon doing the work. Ed Dean and family will occupy it the coming year.

—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Gay and daughter Dorothy have been spending the past week with Mr. Gay's parents and other relatives in Cortland county.

—A good many people just now will appreciate the Irishman's account of the grip: "It took me three weeks to feel better after I was intirely well."

—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Finch of Homer, Mr. and Mrs. John Crandall of Moravia, and Mr. and Mrs. Fay Cruthers of Locke were guests at J. H. Cruthers' over Sunday.

—Farmers' Institutes are to be held at Five Corners March 2, at Ludlowville March 3 and 4 and at Sherwood, March 10 and 11. All farmers should take advantage of these opportunities to hear good speakers on practical subjects of interest to farmers.

—W. R. George, the founder and organizer of the George Junior Republic, at Freeville, is soon to go to San Fernando, California, to establish a similar institution. He will take a dozen boys and girls from the George Junior to assist him in the work.

—It is said that a ripe apple eaten just before retiring will prevent sleeplessness, besides acting as a tonic and a brain food. The medicinal qualities of the apple are numerous, though because it is so common a fruit many persons lose sight of its excellent qualities.

Shampooing, manicuring, facial massage, scalp treatment by the Minnie M. Mills system. A line of the Mills toilet goods on hand. Will also do plain sewing.

15 ELLA M. FORD, Genoa, N. Y.

—In this issue will be found an article concerning the recent visit of the legislative committee on the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, of which Assemblyman Frederick A. Dudley is chairman, to the Home at Barb, Steuben Co. In this institution are over 2,000 inmates, including four hundred hospital patients. The Home is described by visitors to be a beautiful place, well managed, and the inmates well cared for.

—Some Genoa real estate has changed owners recently. John C. Mastin has sold his residence here to Mrs. Frankie Brown, and E. H. Sharp had purchased the former Cadmus house owned by the late Mrs. Benj. Arnold. By reason of the latter purchase, Rev. F. L. Dean, who had expected to occupy the Cadmus house, will live in the parsonage of the Baptist church, and the latter will live in the Mead house now occupied by L. B.

—The Newark Valley Herald has been sold to Walter A. Scott of Madison, Ohio.

—"Commissioner of Charities" Hunter was in Auburn on business Friday and Saturday last.

—Mr. John Cheesman is in very poor health at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Wm. Warren.

—George Hart and family have returned from Auburn and are occupying the house which they left last fall.

—Mrs. Frank Purinton returned Friday from Springfield, Mass., where she has been spending two months with her daughter, Mrs. Stewart L. Purdie, and family.

You can save a lot of money now buying blankets, robes, cutters and bobs at the Farmers' Supply House.

B. J. BRIGHTMAN, Mgr., Genoa.

—Mr. and Mrs. Titus Van Marter will return to the village this spring and will occupy Mrs. Helen Hall's house. The Van Marter farm has been sold to parties in Auburn.

—James Colgan of West Groton has rented the Hughitt farm, so long managed by the late Thomas Tyrell, and will soon move to this town. Mr. Colgan is a brother of Mrs. Tyrell.

—Don't miss hearing Mr. and Mrs. Cake this evening at the Presbyterian church. The "Darky Jubilees," "Echo novelty" and "Earm Songs" are each alone worth the price of admission.

—Messrs. Earl McAllister and Fred Fulmer went to Auburn Tuesday after the household goods of Mrs. Lizzie Holden who will return to Genoa and live with her daughter, Mrs. Earl McAllister, on the Green farm.

We have our spring stock of hand made, heavy work harnesses on hand Call and look them over before buying elsewhere. No trouble to show goods. B. J. BRIGHTMAN, Mgr., Genoa.

—Irwin Oliver, who is employed in the carpet factory at Auburn, was home over Sunday, accompanied by Coral Merritt. On Saturday evening, about twenty young friends gave them a surprise party. Games were played, refreshments were served and all had a fine time.

—"Advertising is no good," said the man in old clothes. "It never helped me none." The millionaire merchant smiled, "That is because you tried it, John, as the Indian tried the feather bed. An Indian took a feather, placed it on a plank and slept on it all night. In the morning he growled: 'Pale-face say feathers heap soft. Pale-face heap fool, ugh!'"

—Rev. Willis P. Hume, who has been pastor of the Presbyterian church at Meridian since May, 1901, when he graduated from Auburn Seminary, has resigned his pastorate, to take effect after the first Sunday in May. Mr. Hume has not yet announced his plans for the future. While in the seminary, Mr. Hume supplied the pulpit of Genoa church for some time.

Dr. J. W. Whitbeck, dentist, Genoa, N. Y., is prepared to do painless extracting of teeth by the use of Sleeping 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.

—Wm. Eaton and family were surprised by a visit from over ninety people, nearly all of whom are residents of the village, last Thursday evening. The surprise was apparently genuine, and the evening was spent very pleasantly by all. Very nice refreshments were served and J. H. Cruthers' phonograph furnished enlivening music. Mr. Eaton and family are preparing to move to Virginia soon and their many friends here are sorry that they are to leave. On Monday evening of this week about thirty-five young friends of Master Harry Eaton gave him a surprise and had a very enjoyable time. They presented him with a nice clock as a memento of the occasion.

—See and hear Bill Nye, impersonated by Lu B. Cake at Presbyterian church this evening. Admission, adults 25 cents; children 15 cents. Entertainment begins at 8 o'clock.

—Mr. and Mrs. Titus Van Marter, who at present live in the Van Marter house about three miles north of the village, were surprised Tuesday evening by thirty neighbors and friends in that vicinity. All had a most enjoyable time.

—W. R. Mosher is very sick with rheumatism, having been confined to the bed since Monday. Mr. Mosher has been suffering from rheumatism for the past four or five weeks, but has been about most of the time until this week. His friends hope that he may soon recover.

Go in and see the fine line of Heatherbloom skirts at Mrs. D. E. Singers.

—The Grand Army of the Republic is conducting a campaign that has for its object the enactment of a law this winter providing that every veteran of the civil war who was credited to New York between 1861 and 1865, and who was honorably discharged, shall be entitled to pension from this state of \$12 per month.

—It is necessary for us to again remind our subscribers who are one year or more in arrears that, under the new ruling of the post-office department, we shall be obliged within the next four weeks to take their names from our list unless the amount due is paid before that time. It will be prompt in this matter, the publisher will be saved much time and trouble.

—George B. Wright, Jr., one of the best known dentists of Auburn, committed suicide shortly after 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon in his office in the Metcalf building by inhaling illuminating gas. Dr. Wright was born in Auburn, April 14, 1853, and was a son of Dr. George B. Wright and the late Lydia Thatcher Wright. His father survives, and his wife and three daughters, also three brothers and one sister.

A large stock of beautiful shirt waists, at less than cost is now being closed out at Miss Lanterman's special sale.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Fitts and son, Harold, were guests of Henry H. Wood and family in Syracuse last week.

Mrs. H. S. Morgan and daughter of South Lansing, are guests of her parents. Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Cooke. Mr. Morgan was in town over Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Loomis are members of the reception committee at the banquet of the Empire State Implement Dealers' club in Auburn this evening.—Moravia Republican.

**Deafness Cannot be Cured** by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**PI**

A hard cold, hoarseness, or a tickling cough is PI for PIONEER COUGH DROPS. 5c Everywhere.

There isn't anything better and there isn't going to be.

**Fred L. Norton,**  
Binghamton, N. Y.

**WE DO WE DONT**

We do sell all our China and cut glass below regular prices.

We don't have two prices on one piece.

We do sell Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Novelties, Art ware, Etc., at exceedingly low prices.

We don't misrepresent our goods, either as to quality or price to effect a sale.

We do want your watch, clock and jewelry repaired all done at our store.

We don't send your watch away where little boys experiment with it in so called "Watch making Schools". No apprentice work either, at Hoyt's.

We do warrant all our work and our guarantee is good.

We don't charge you exorbitant prices for work done nor for work we have not done.

We do want your trade and will try to please you.

We don't want you to be dissatisfied at any time.

**A. T. HOYT.**  
Leading Jeweler, Opp. Moravia House, Moravia, N. Y.

—Mrs. Catherine Scott died very suddenly at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Monroe Smith, at Ludlowville, during Tuesday night. She had been as well as usual, except for an attack of indigestion on Tuesday. She was feeling well, apparently, when she retired at 9:30 o'clock that night. At 7 o'clock the next morning she was found dead in bed. She was 82 years of age, and besides the daughter mentioned, is survived by another daughter, Mrs. Sidney Smith of Genoa. Funeral services will be held at her late home today at 11 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Soper of Ludlowville officiating. Burial at Genoa.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will hold a social tea at the home of Mrs. J. S. Banker Friday afternoon, March 6, from 4 to 6 o'clock Supper 10 cents. Gentlemen are invited to tea. All are welcome.

**Statement of Town Account.**

Following is a statement of town accounts as presented by Supervisor Sullivan to the Town Board and accepted to Feb. 11, 1908:

	Re-	Disburse-	On
	ceipts.	ments.	Hand
Town Fund	\$1,808.23	\$1,968.33	\$
School Moneys (state)	2,125.00	2,125.00	
School Moneys (local)	328.21	240.04	128.17
Deer Fund	95.91	85.00	10.91
Special Town Fund	449.35	449.35	
Highway Fund	2,370.49	2,810.50	579.90
	\$8,207.19	\$7,184.96	\$1,162.33

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**

LOST—Between the schoolhouse east of Genoa village and the North Lansing M. E. church, (on the lower road) a milk box. Reward if returned to Smith's store, Genoa.

FOR SALE—Dark bay stallion, 4 years old, ready for service, kind and gentle, broke single to drive anywhere; will exchange for any kind of livestock.

S. S. GOODYEAR, Atwater, N. Y. 30 tf.

FOR SALE—Prairie State incubator nearly new, 200 egg capacity. \$12 Three choice cows to freshen in April. High grade and registered Durham bull calves at farmers' prices.

HORACE W. AVERY.  
30w2 Ledyard, N. Y.

LOST—Old fashioned buffalo robe, between King Ferry and Five Corners. Finder please leave at Aikin's store

FOR new and second hand pianos, also player pianos, call at my store 30 St. GEO. B. CLARY, Moravia, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—115 acres on Indian Field road, town of Venice, near railroad, school and creamery; good buildings. For terms write 29 16 P. C. STORM, Owosso, Mich.

Tenant house on the Algert farm for rent. Inquire of ELLEN A. ALBERT, Ludlowville, 29w2 R. F. D. 10. N. Y.

FOR SALE—Young sows bred for April and May; prices reasonable. 29w5 G. W. SLOCUM, King Ferry.

MEAT MARKET TO LET—Market with large improved cooler, also season's supply of ice with same. 29tf J. S. BANKER, Genoa, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Gelding coming 5 years old in spring, kind in any harness, weight 1150. J. HOWARD MOSHER, 29w3 Sherwood, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Durham cow, 7 years old, been fresh about 2 weeks. 28tf B. J. BRIGHTMAN, Genoa.

WANTED by March 1, 1,000 cow hides, bull hides, horse hides and deacon skins. Highest cash price paid. J. J. SHAPERO, F. P. MARBLE.

FOR SALE—30 Plymouth Rock put lets laying now. B. J. BRIGHTMAN, 28tf Genoa, N. Y.

C. J. Wheeler will furnish you with good coal, well screened, from Atwater & Son's elevator. Give him a call.

Young pigs and veal calves wanted. S. C. HOUGHTALING, Throopsville.

The More Goods We Sell  
The Cheaper we sell them.

As our business increases our customers get the benefit of lower prices and then, too, we have been very fortunate in picking up some very good bargains which you will get the benefit of.

We can  
FIT THE FEET.

The largest stock of Shoes, Felt and Rubber Goods in this part of the country, and we don't except some of the larger towns.

SMITH'S BIG STORE,

GENOA, N. Y.

BEAR THIS IN MIND.

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.

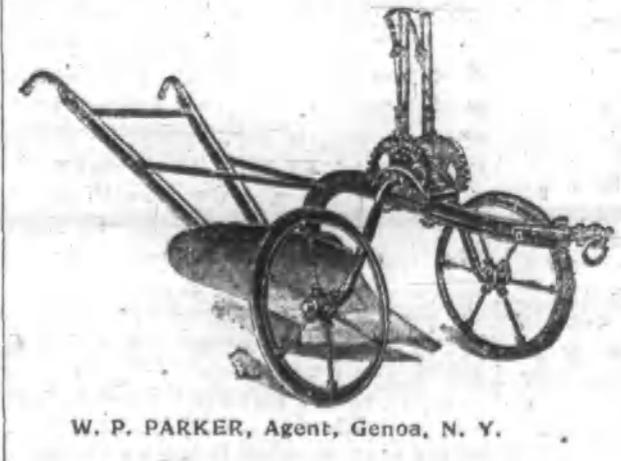
Houses, lots, farms, business property for sale or exchange. Insurance in the best companies and at lowest rates. Houses, flats, apartments and stores to rent. Call or write us.

THE PEOPLE'S AGENCY,  
93 Genesee St., -- AUBURN, N. Y.

Some of  
the  
Good  
Things  
at the  
New  
Grocery.

- Corn Beef Hash
  - Sardines in Oil and Mustard
  - Canned Salmon
  - Dried Beef
  - Baked Beans with Tomato Sauce
  - Canned Beets—Best Yet
  - Spinach
  - Tomatoes
  - Corn
  - Peas
  - Succotash
- Yours for "Eats"  
American and Standard Oil.
- GILLESPIE & HAGIN**  
GENOA, N. Y.

—PLOW THE EASY WAY—  
USE A WINNER PLOW TRUCK.



Keep away from the handles. Get out of the furrow. Just drive the horses.

A BOY OR GIRL CAN PLOW the stoniest ground with this truck. Finest thing for purpose ever invented. Fits and holds any plow. Flat land or side-hill. Carries plow anywhere. No use for wagon or stoneboat. Saves plow points. Our Trial Offer and Guaranty means perfect satisfaction or no pay. Write to-day for particulars.

GOOD LIVE AGENTS WANTED.  
M't'd by L. & LEWIS, Cortland, N. Y.

Selling Out.

Every Overcoat and winter Suit, Underwear, Sweaters at a big sacrifice TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING STOCK AT Genoa Clothing Store.

M. G. SHAPERO & SON.

# DEPEW ANSWERS CRITICS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

**Eloquent Defense of the Action of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury in the Recent Financial Panic by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew in the United States Senate on February 10, 1908.**

Mr. President: At the last session of the Senate on Thursday the Senator from Texas delivered an able and thoughtful address in an effort to prove two very serious charges; one that during the recent panic the Secretary of the Treasury had repeatedly violated the law, and the other that the banks of New York City had utilized the help which they had received from Government deposits to encourage stock speculation. These are very grave accusations to come from the distinguished leader of the minority. On examining the subject I have come to the conclusion that he is in error. The adage that figures will not lie has been proven to be false by the textbooks of the great political parties. Each of them uses the same tables of the financial officers of the Government and the one proves that we never enjoyed such phenomenal prosperity, while the other satisfies its readers that our present conditions were never so bad nor the future so hopeless.

Not only the New York bankers but those of the whole country were facing a crisis unequalled in our history. It came suddenly and at a time when the Government in its resources, the banks in their condition and business in its activities were never so sound and strong. It is not difficult to account for the panic or the means by which it was averted. I will say at the outset that the business and financial conditions were saved by the courage, wisdom and patriotic action of the Secretary of the Treasury and the phenomenal genius of Mr. Pierpont Morgan in associating with him the strongest financiers and bankers and devising the methods to save the situation.

There are six thousand six hundred national banks in the United States and some eleven thousand State banks and trust companies. The national banks in the central reserve and reserve cities have a reserve for the security of depositors of twenty-five percent, while those in the country have fifteen percent. These national banks had on deposit in round numbers four billions, three hundred and twenty-two millions of dollars. The State banks, savings banks and trust companies had a deposit about nine billions of dollars. The average reserve in State banks and trust companies against this enormous sum was only about five percent, and that not in gold but in bills. There were in all these institutions about thirteen billions of deposits, payable on demand, while the currency of all kinds in these institutions combined was not much over one billion dollars. It will thus be seen that if the millions of depositors who owned these thirteen billions become frightened and want their money at once in cash the machinery of business and commerce stops. It has been found by experience that under our credit system, by which ninety-five percent of our commercial transactions are carried on, little cash comparatively is required, except in the fall of the year, when nearly three hundred millions of dollars have to be shipped by the central reserve and reserve cities to the west, northwest and south to move the crops. But our banking system is so defective that a shock paralysis fit. The only help available in a crisis must come from the Government and the resources of the Government are very limited compared with the demand. Confidence must be restored so that the normal relations between the banks and their creditors are established and maintained or our whole fabric goes to pieces. It is here the Government plays a most important part in restoration of confidence, and here the Secretary of the Treasury fills a position of awful responsibility. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link, and the weak link in the recent situation was the trust companies with their enormous deposits and limited reserves. There is no question about their soundness, and their possession of large surplus beyond all their obligations to their stockholders and depositors. Nevertheless, while doing a banking business they were not equipped for a banking emergency. A run was started on the Knickerbocker Trust Company, whose stock was selling at twelve hundred dollars for a hundred dollar share. The spectacle of millionaires, jostling clerks and bank messengers in the rush to get to the window for their money before the cash was exhausted was illuminating. It showed that in a panic human nature works the same with rich and poor. After paying out eight millions of dollars the trust company closed its doors. Rumor, nobody can tell from where, within twenty-four hours had precipitated a run upon two other trust companies and some banks. It was a question not of weeks but of hours when there would be universal suspension of all cash and credit agencies and of all exchanges and business operations. It is idle to say that New York City alone would have been affected. Texas would have been proportionately involved, and so would every State and city in the Union. The crisis was appalling. The bankers met in Mr. Morgan's library, raised and contributed for the threatened trust companies and banks about seventy millions of cash which was paid

out in three days, and most of it was hoarded. There disappeared from the banks during this period two hundred and fifty millions in cash which went into the boxes of safe deposit companies. In other words, one-tenth of the total circulating medium of the country was locked up within three days. Then Mr. Cortelyou came to the rescue and deposited available money in the national banks until the balance in the Treasury was down to about five millions. He says in his report that one of the reasons for making deposits in such large amounts in the national banks of New York and other important cities, in addition to the effectiveness of such deposits in financial centers where they would find their way to the points where the need was greatest, was the fact that these banks were able more promptly to obtain the bonds required as security. The emergency was too acute to assign deposits to banks which were not in possession of bonds or could not obtain them promptly, either by purchase or by borrowing from large financial institutions not engaged directly in the business of note issue or the demand of deposits. This action of the Secretary was accompanied by one of the President's characteristic letters which are read by everyone and understood by all. In this letter the President approves of the issue of fifty million of Panama bonds immediately available for additional currency. He also approves of the immediate issue of one hundred millions of three percent government notes running for a year. He then in emphatic language assured the people that they should stop hoarding money and attend to business. He continued: "There is practically no risk involved in letting business take its own course, and the people can help themselves and the country most by putting back into active circulation the money they are hoarding. The banks and trust companies are solvent. There is more currency in the country today than there was a month ago, when the supply was ample. Fifty-five millions of dollars in gold has been imported, and the Government has deposited another sixty millions. These are the facts and I appeal to the public to co-operate with us in restoring normal business conditions. The government will see that the people do not suffer if only the people themselves will act in a normal way. Crops are good and business conditions are sound, and we should put the money we have into circulation in order to meet the needs of our prosperity." The action of the government in placing two hundred and forty millions of dollars with the banks, and this letter of the President ringing like a clarion note of confidence in every office, workshop, store, farmhouse and dwelling of the country, together with the courageous action of the New York bankers and banks in importing gold and helping the institutions assailed, stopped the panic and saved the country. The issue of these securities was lawful and within a fair interpretation of the statute. The Panama bonds must be sold from time to time according to the needs of the canal. Money had been spent on the canal beyond the appropriation and it had to be replaced in the Treasury from funds derived from these bonds. This disposal of the charge on that account. Under the law of 1898 the President is authorized to sell one year notes for Treasury necessities. The Secretary, it is said, could have drawn this from the banks. Such action would at the time have frightfully increased the panic, and in the financial chaos which would have followed internal revenue and customs receipts would have correspondingly fallen off. So the Secretary strained the interpretation of the law, if you please, but with confidence regained by his action little over fifteen of the one hundred millions were required. Both the bonds and notes were immediately used by the banks for more currency.

The Senator complains that the Secretary in the deposit of Government money neglected Texas, so that his great State received only four percent, but the report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that on December 3d the banks of Texas were hoarding the reserve money and required no help. The reserve in the Galveston banks was nearly double the reserve required by law. The Fort Worth banks had nearly thirty-four percent, the Dallas banks twenty-seven percent, the San Antonio banks thirty-eight percent of reserve currency, while New York banks in their effort to relieve the situation and in their shipment of currency had drawn their reserves down to twenty-two percent. Similar conditions to those in Texas prevailed in Indianapolis, Minneapolis and St. Paul; Wichita, Kan.; Omaha, Neb.; San Francisco, Cal.; and Portland, Ore. I received these figures this morning from the Comptroller of the Currency. The effective relief afforded the whole country by deposits of Government funds in the New York banks at the crisis is illustrated by the statement of the amount of grain and cotton bills bought by a single bank in New York. I use this illustration because the National City Bank is the largest, though others did their full share. During the months of November and December the National City Bank bought for cash over \$100,000,000 of bills drawn by country banks against shipment of grain, provisions and cotton to Europe. This vast sum was furnished to the people in the country at the most critical period of the panic, when to have stopped such shipments would have meant the spread of the panic everywhere and general disaster. The prosperity of the country in its production was such that there was an unusual amount of grain and cotton ready for shipment and a good foreign demand at remunerative prices. The movement was checked and would have been stopped about

for the cash and credit to handle it furnished by the National City and other New York banks. These banks of New York had the facilities and the connections which put them in touch with the banks through the whole country, and from long experience and practice in transacting business with these institutions of all the States the New York banks knew how and where and when the business could and should be done. In putting the Government money in what might be called the distributing reservoir of the Republic the Secretary showed statesmanship and financial wisdom.

We are now called upon to criticize and condemn the alleged errors and the tactics of the generalists who won the victory. Under our banking laws the country banks are permitted to send three-fifths of their reserves to the reserve and central reserve banks for deposit. If the reserve is fifteen thousand the bank can send ten thousand of it to New York, keeping only five thousand in its vaults. The central reserve banks can also deposit with the reserve bank one-half of their reserves, so that if it is one hundred thousand there is fifty thousand of it in New York. This money goes to New York for deposit instead of other cities because, as every banker in the most remote community knows, a draft on New York goes anywhere and is as good as currency. The New York banks treat these deposits no differently from other moneys which are left with them. Of course they are loaned. In a crisis like that through which we have just passed the country banks get in their demand for the return of their deposits in currency after the people on the spot have presented them. To respond is impossible, as everyone knows. No bank can transact business and liquidate in a day.

The Senator in his analysis of the mass of figures contained in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury comes to the conclusion that only ten millions of dollars went from New York banks to the banks in the interior. Surely the Secretary of the Treasury is an authority upon whom we must rely and who if his reports can be impeached is unworthy of his office. He certified in his report to the Senate that between October 19th and December 7th the shipment of currency by the New York clearing house banks chiefly to the national banks of the interior was \$106,921,700.

Mr. Culberson—Mr. President—The Vice President—Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. Depew—Certainly.

Mr. Culberson—The Senator from New York unintentionally, of course, has misstated my position. I did not state that the report of the Secretary showed that the national banks of New York had sent only \$10,820,511 to other national banks, but I did say that the report showed that between August 23d and December 3d the net amount which the New York banks owed national banks everywhere was reduced only the amount stated.

I said, in addition, Mr. President, and presented the letters of the chairmen of clearing houses to show it, that the New York City banks did ship money to other national banks, and charged them a premium on it, ranging from \$10 per thousand to \$40 per thousand, but that they had only sent this amount of ten millions and odd dollars to the banks to which they owed money and in liquidation of their indebtedness to those banks.

Mr. Depew—Mr. President, the maintenance of this statement of the Secretary of the Treasury down to the dollar shows the care and accuracy with which the statement was made.

In regard to the New York banks charging for the currency which they sent, from three and one-half to five percent, my own impression is, and I think that will be established when the examination is made, that the money which was sold in New York for a premium of from three and one-half to four and five and I believe at one time per cent, did not come from the banks. There was \$240,000,000 in currency locked up in the safe deposits of New York by frightened depositors, and when those depositors thought that the banks were saved, they made money by selling the currency and depositing in banks the checks received therefor. The Secretary also states that the increase in national bank deposits, by which the Senator thus refutes his claim, of shipments to the interior, represented the transfer of loans and deposits from the trust companies. The Senator attempts to prove the unfair distribution of the treasury money to the banks of the country by percentages, and charges the Secretary of the Treasury with undue favoritism to New York City. Percentages are always illusory, and yet the Secretary's report is directly the reverse of the conclusions at which the distinguished Senator arrives in his laborious analysis. The Secretary shows that instead of calculating upon action in taking individual states, if you take the New England, Eastern and middle West states, including New York, which are directly tributary to New York, the percentage of deposits from the Treasury in proportion to the capital and surplus of the national banks was about fifteen per cent, that the banks of the Southern, Western and Pacific States had a proportion of nearly eight percent, while eliminating New York from the Eastern group the percentage of the remaining Eastern and middle Western States was only about twelve percent, so that in this distribution the Southern, Western and Pacific States were on the basis of percentages, three percent better off than New York and its tributary territory, and seven percent better off than the Eastern and middle Western States standing by themselves. This passage from the Secretary's report is illuminating: "In New England where business is car-

ried on less with borrowed capital than in some other sections of the Union the average percent deposited in the national banks of the entire section was only eight percent, and in Connecticut as low as three and two tenths percent." In other words, the great manufacturing State of Connecticut was lower in its averages than the agricultural State of Texas. Again while Texas had only four percent the State of Louisiana has twenty-seven and four tenths percent in deposits in proportion to its national bank capital and surplus. The financing of the cotton crop is not done at Austin or at Houston, Galveston or Fort Worth but at New Orleans. It is an emphatic demonstration of the suddenness with which by heroic measures the panic was stopped that while this currency crisis was so acute in centers great and small all over the country the little remote villages were not affected. Many of them had from twenty-eight to thirty-six percent of reserve money on hand for which they had no use. The farmers had sold their crops at a profit, the storekeepers' bills were promptly paid and there was little use or demand for money, but in a week if the panic had continued they would all have been involved and cut off from the markets of the world.

As to the charge that these government deposits were used to permit gambling in the stock exchange, these figures are instructive: Business of the stock exchange in 1901 was in bonds \$861,781,000, in stocks 250,000,000 shares. In 1905, at the height of our prosperity, it was \$1,000,000,000 in bonds and 280,220,000 shares of stock. In 1907 it was \$540,000,000 in bonds and 190,000,000 shares of stock. In other words, the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange in 1907, including both stock and bonds, were about one-third less than they were in 1905. There was one hundred millions less loaned on collateral or stock exchange securities than there was in 1901. The Senator asks what became of this vast amount of deposits from individuals and from country banks and from the Government and the one hundred millions of gold brought from Europe which was in the possession of the New York banks. The necessities of the railroads, the prosperity of which had outgrown their facilities and equipment, was so great that they required a thousand six hundred millions of dollars. This money was to meet obligations which had already been incurred in terminals, equipment and extensions for which contracts were out. During the preceding years the credit of these great lines had been such that they found no difficulty in floating their bonds to meet requirements for long periods at three and one-half percent interest. Called upon now to meet their contract obligations they had to offer short term notes bearing interest from six and one-half to eight percent. They could not afford to put out long term notes at such figures because the net returns upon their business would not justify it. The banks financed something over a thousand millions of these notes and then stopped. The industrial corporations had grown so rapidly that the expansion of their business required six hundred millions of money and the banks financed about one-half of that at high rates of interest. The City of New York found in these tight times that it could not sell bonds at any legitimate figure and so they were borrowers on time loans of millions of money. It is a fact, and a most creditable one, that notwithstanding the abnormal rates of interest upon call loans from day to day, and notwithstanding the securities offered by powerful and solvent corporations at high rates the banks of New York stood by their commercial customers and the solvency during the crisis of the merchants and the manufacturers shows that commercial paper received proper consideration.

Bankers do not claim that they are in business for philanthropy or their health. They do not deny that they desire to make all the money they legitimately can to pay good dividends to their stockholders and strengthen their institutions by adding to their surplus. But no student of finance can rise from a study of what the bankers, not only of New York but of Chicago and other large cities, did in this crisis without feeling that the banks of the country are officered and managed by wise, level-headed, exceptionally able and patriotic men. No better public service can be rendered by bank officers and directors than to keep the machinery of commerce going and to maintain strong and solvent institutions upon which the credit, the business, the employment and the life of the people depend.

The criticism made by the Senator upon these being more public money deposited in the banks of the District of Columbia than there are in the State of Texas is a just indictment not, as he makes it, of the Secretary of the Treasury, but of the financial system under which we have been living for forty years. Congress is the Board of Aldermen, the President the Mayor and the Secretary of the Treasury the fiscal officer for the District of Columbia. In every State, county, city, village and town in the country the tax collector deposits the money in the bank the day of its receipt. In this way the people's money is not hoarded, but is continuously at the service of the people. At the same time the tax money is where the public authorities can draw on it as they require it during the year, because taxes, as a rule, are paid that much in advance. The Government, therefore, treats the District of Columbia precisely as municipal authorities everywhere treat their communities. There is no check to the business of the District by taking out of circulation even for a short time the millions required for taxes.

If instead of the sub-treasury system

the same methods should be adopted by the Government much of our financial difficulty would be remedied, and many of our financial problems would be solved. So long as our laws connect the treasury so closely with the banks, so long as we make the Secretary of the Treasury legally and morally responsible in a large measure for the condition, not only of the finances of the Government but of the country, we must allow to him much discretion and judge him by the results of his action. He might have followed the strict letter of the law which the Senator has quoted and put the two hundred and forty millions of Government bonds proportionately in each one of the six thousand six hundred banks of the country. The effect would have been, so far as relief was concerned, like meeting a great fire in a great city, where property is likely to be consumed of such value as to impair the business of the whole country, not by concentrating all the resources of the fire department upon the fire and blowing up with dynamite adjoining blocks to prevent its spreading, as they did in San Francisco, but by distributing the fire engines all over the city and demanding them to divide the water equitably among the different wards. The Secretary fearlessly and wisely says he deposited the money where it would be most effective, and the result demonstrated the wisdom of his action.

I was told once by a distinguished army officer, who was in charge of a department, that he had in the harbor several large vessels loaded with winter supplies for the soldiers at the posts under his command. A fire broke out on one of the largest vessels. He hired a number of tug, placed engines upon them and saved the ship and its cargo. When the requisition came to Washington to pay the tug and firemen, it was returned to the General with this indorsement by the Auditor of the Treasury: "Disallowed because, in accordance with the law and the regulations of the Treasury, an estimate had not first been submitted and approved." That Auditor was all right from his standpoint and position and the General was all right from his. One was a cheese parer and the other an empire builder. Congress reimbursed the General.

The disastrous panic in 1896 in England was instantly stopped by the Chancellor of the Exchequer authorizing the Bank of England to disregard the Banking Law and issue currency to any extent necessary to meet the emergency.

The offer by the Government of ten millions of Panama bonds and ten millions of three percent notes would have created no impression, but the offer of a hundred and fifty millions meant that the boundless resources of the Government were behind the solvency of the country, and the people thanked God and took courage.

I was reading a few days since a little book called "Human Bullets," in which a lieutenant in the Japanese army describes his own experience, at the siege of Port Arthur. It is easy to see from his description that companies, regiments and brigades were murdered in a way which if the siege had failed would have justly condemned the Japanese general as the most merciless and incompetent of commanders, but this bloody struggle won victory for Japan. On the other hand, General Stoessel, the Russian commander, who temporized, saved his troops and his ammunition and finally surrendered, is on trial before a court-martial for his life. The prosecuting officer of the government demands upon the testimony that his sword be broken and that he be degraded and shot in the presence of the troops.

The living of twenty-five millions of industrious men and women was at stake. The solvency of every national bank, State bank, trust company and savings bank was at stake. Twenty-five billions of internal commerce dependent for its free movement not upon the small percentage of cash but upon credit was at stake. The panic was averted. The country has resumed its normal condition. Production is proceeding apace to a market which is growing in eagerness to buy. The Senator cries eloquently, "Let the ten millions only which was sent to the interior ring in the ears of the American people." But it is the action of the Secretary of the Treasury and the New York banks in saving the situation which is ringing in the ears of the American people. One of the best chapters in the financial history of this country will be that the thousand billions of national wealth of the United States remain almost imperceptibly impaired and that the country is springing like a young giant to larger endeavors and greater triumphs because of confidence restored and hope renewed largely through the wisdom and courage of the Secretary of the Treasury.

**BRING YOUR LEGAL PRINTING TO THIS OFFICE--WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY ON IT.**

### Citation.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK: To Edward McKeon and Bridget McKeon his wife, Elizabeth Devine, Katharine McKeon, John McKeon, Charles McKeon and Clara McKeon his wife, Louis McKeon, George F. Hennessey, Fred J. Manro, John J. Hugg, Gibson P. Mack, Margaret Donovan, Thomas H. Dunagan, heirs-at-law, next-of-kin and creditors of Mary McKeon, late of the city of Auburn, in the county of Cayuga, New York, deceased, and to all other creditors and persons in any way interested in the estate of said Mary McKeon, decedent.

Whereas, Mollie A. Bell, administratrix of the estate of said Mary McKeon, deceased, has applied to our Surrogate's Court of the County of Cayuga, New York, for the disposition of moneys arising from sale of the real property of said decedent, for the payment of the debts and funeral expenses of said decedent; now therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of the County of Cayuga, New York, at a Surrogate's Court, to be held in and for the County of Cayuga, at the Court House, in the City of Auburn, in said County, on the 6th day of March, 1908, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause, if any you have, why such moneys should not be distributed for the payment of the debts and funeral expenses of said decedent, and why an order and decree should not be made, authorizing and directing the payment of the debts and funeral expenses of said decedent, and the distribution of the balance among those entitled thereto; and if any of the aforesaid persons be interested in the estate of said decedent, and hereby cited, are infants under the age of twenty-one years, they will please take notice that they are required to appear by their general guardian if they have one, or if they have none, that they appear and apply for the appointment of a special guardian, or in the event of their neglect or failure to do so, a special guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for them in the proceeding.

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, N. Y., at the City of Auburn, this 1st day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eight.

WALTER E. WOODIN,  
Surrogate.

Frederick A. Mohr,  
Attorney for Petitioner,  
Office and P. O. address, 141 Genesee St.,  
Auburn, N. Y. 274

### Notice to Creditors.

By virtue of an order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, N. Y., 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 the estate of said decedent, at his place of residence in the town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, N. Y., on or before the 15th day of July, 1908.

MARGARET M. TYRRELL,  
Administrator.

Dated January 29, 1908.  
F. E. Hughes,  
Attorney for 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 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 Administrator of the estate of said decedent, 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 Jan. 1, 1908.

JOSEPH GASKON, 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 Ledford, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the Administrator of the estate of said decedent, at his place of residence in the town of Venice, County of Cayuga, N. Y., on or before the 15th day of May, 1908.

Dated Nov. 18, 1907.

DEXTER 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 Frank H. Thayer, late of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the Administrator of the estate of said decedent, at his place of residence in the town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, on or before the 15th day of April, 1908.

H. LEONA TRAYNER,  
CARL J. TRAYNER,  
Administrators.

Dated Oct. 7, 1907.  
S. Edwin Day,  
Attorney for Administrators,  
Moravia, N. Y. 1086

### 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 to the undersigned, the Administrator of the estate of said decedent, at his place of residence in the town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of July, 1908.

MARY MURRAY,  
THOMAS DENHART,  
Administrators.

Dated Jan. 1st, 1908.  
F. M. Leary, Attorney for Administrators,  
Auburn, N. Y.

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# The Scrap Book

## Wonderfully Made.

"What makes it fly so?" asked a little Boston maiden as her mother brushed her hair.  
"It is the electricity. Don't you know that there is electricity in your hair?" replied her mother.  
"Well, mamma, aren't we wonderfully made? Here I am with electricity in my hair and grandma has gas in her stomach!"

## SUCCESS.

There is no moment when a man may stand  
And scan the mirror of his life and say  
The issue of my effort is at hand;  
I reach the summit of success today.  
For as we dream of bliss that is to be  
Or sorrow for the loss of youth's sweet  
power,  
So with success. Its light no man may  
see.  
It shineth on some spent—or mispent  
hour.

—May Austin.

## Introducing an Old Friend.

General Grosvenor, the Republican war horse of Ohio, was billed to speak in Pittsburg.

When it was time to introduce the general the chairman arose and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I need hardly say to you that we are particularly fortunate tonight in having with us one of the greatest Republicans of our sister state, Ohio. We are to have the pleasure of listening to a man whose name is a household word in Pittsburg, who has fought for us the battle of protection, upon which so much of Pittsburg's material prosperity depends. You all know him. Everybody in Pittsburg respects and honors him. He is our friend. His name is on all our lips. Friends, I now have the pleasure of introducing to you that sterling patriot, that rock ribbed Republican, that eminent statesman, General—General—Gen—"

The chairman flushed, stammered, wiped his forehead nervously and then blurted, "General Gossamer of Ohio."

## Depends on the Yard.

English John and Pat were constantly tilting, each one trying to outwit the other.

"Are you good at measurement?" asked John.

"I am that," said Pat.

"Then could you tell me how many shirts I could get out of a yard?"

"Sure it depends on whose yard you get into."—Ladies' Home Journal.

## A Case in Point.

"No man is so bad that there is not a little of the angel left in him," said the minister.

"Yes, that's so," replied the deacon. "Remember Spilkins? The worst man I ever thought of was about the worst man on earth. Why, his own mother wouldn't come to his funeral! Well, sir, I've been told a thousand times a month for the last five years that Spilkins was the only real saint that ever lived."

"My goodness!"

"I married Spilkins' widow," sorrowfully continued the deacon.

## No Cause for Complaint.

A young artist in Washington generally makes up for his lack of technique by spreading color recklessly and counting on distance for the effect. At an amateur exhibition he once hung one of his most extraordinary performances.

"Well," said a friend whom the artist had taken to see the work, "I don't want to flatter you, old chap, but that is far and away the best stuff you have ever done. I congratulate you."

The artist was receiving the compliment with becoming modesty when he chanced again to glance at the picture. The committee had hung it upside down! Hurrying to the head of the committee, he was about to launch into a loud complaint when he was informed of the good news that an hour before the picture had been sold for \$61. The original price mark had been \$19.—Lippincott's.

## Job Outdone.

Sir Henry Hawkins was once pre-empting over a long, tedious trial and was listening apparently with great attention to a long-winded speech from a learned counsel. After awhile he made a pencil memorandum, folded it and sent it by the usher to the queen's counsel in question, who, unfolding the paper, found these words: "Patience competition. Gold medal. Sir Henry Hawkins. Honorable mention. Job."

## The Parable of the Innocent Pup.

During the excitement in congress after the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor Representative McCleary of Minnesota made a speech in which he said that the sending of the Maine to Cuban waters at that time was practically an act of war and that some such catastrophe might have been expected.

The speech was not popular. McCleary was criticised everywhere.

Speaker Reed, who was in the chair at the time the speech was made, spoke to Representative Tawney, also of Minnesota, about it next day.

"Jim," said Reed, "what's the matter with McCleary?"

"Nothing that I know of," replied Tawney.

"He reminds me," said Reed, "of the Kansas dog that tackled a cyclone. A family from the east moved to Kansas, and they didn't know much about cyclones. They had a dog, a fresh, innocent pup, bred in the effete and windless east. One day a cyclone came along. The folks scooped for the cyclone cellar, but the dog, being an

eastern product, didn't understand. He baffled the advent of the cyclone with joyous barks and started off to tackle it. The result was that when that cyclone did business with that dog, which charged down upon it with open jaws, the dog was blown plumb inside out. After the cyclone passed along and the folks came out of the cellar they found the dog there, picturesque, but of no further value as a dog. The farmer surveyed the dog ruefully. He was a good dog and hated to lose him. Then the foolishness of the dog struck him, and he said wrathfully: "There, drat ye! That's what comes of keepin' your mouth open in the face of a storm."

## If He Had His Way.

"Johnnie, is the new baby at your house a boy or a girl?"  
"Ma says it's a girl, but it ain't a-goin' to be baptized till next Sunday, an' if I have my way about it she'll change her mind before then."

## Men and Women.

Among Men and Women there are Thorns and Roses. No Man likes to be called a Rose.

Among Men and Women there are Beauties and Beasts. No Man likes to be called a Beauty.

Among Men and Women there are those who are too sweet for anything and those who are the reverse. No Man likes to be called too sweet for anything.

Among Men and Women there are strong minded and weak. No Woman likes to be called strong minded.

Among Men and Women there are Bosses and Bossed. No Woman likes to be called a Boss.

Among Men and Women there are Cats and Mice. No Woman likes to be called a Mouse.—Lippincott's.

## Afraid of Himself.

Joseph Jefferson, the actor, once told this story to a friend:

"I was coming down in the elevator of the Stock Exchange building, and at one of the intermediate floors a man whose face I knew as well as I know yours got in. He greeted me very warmly at once, said it was a number of years since we had met and was very gracious and friendly, but I couldn't place him for the life of me. I asked him as a sort of a feeler how he happened to be in New York, and he answered, with a touch of surprise, that he had lived there for several years. Finally I told him in an apologetic way that I couldn't recall his name. He looked at me for a moment and then he said very quietly that his name was U. S. Grant."

"What did you do, Joe?" his friend asked.

"Do?" he replied, with a characteristic smile. "Why, I got out at the next floor for fear I'd ask him if he had ever been in the war!"

## Was Thin Indeed.

A fine, robust soldier after serving his country faithfully for some time became greatly reduced in weight owing to exposure and scanty rations until he was so weak he could hardly stand. Consequently he got leave of absence to go home and recuperate. He arrived at his home station looking very bad. Just as he stepped off the boat one of his old friends rushed up to him and said, "Well, well, Pat, I am glad to see you're back from the front."

"Begorra, I knew I was getting thin, but I never thought you could see that much," replied Pat.—Ladies' Home Journal.

## Carnegie Amended.

"I once gave an interview to a reporter in which I said that one reason for whatever success I may have had was because I always got good men around me," said Andrew Carnegie. "A rascally Pittsburg paragrapher quoted that remark and moved to amend it by saying that instead of getting good men around me I got around good men."

## Didn't Know Many Folks.

Artemus Ward was once traveling in the cars, dreading to be bored and feeling miserable, when a man approached him, sat down and said:

"Did you hear that last thing on Horace Greeley?"

"Greeley? Greeley?" said Artemus. "Horace Greeley? Who is he?"

The man was quiet about five minutes. Pretty soon he said:

"George Francis Train is kicking up a good deal of a row over in England. Do you think they will put him in a basket?"

"Train? Train? George Francis Train?" said Artemus solemnly. "I never heard of him."

This ignorance kept the man quiet for about fifteen minutes. Then he said:

"What do you think about General Grant's chances for the presidency? Do you think they will run him?"

"Grant? Grant? Hang it, man," said Artemus, "you appear to know more strangers than any man I ever saw!"

The man was furious. He walked off, but at last came back and said:

"Say, did you ever hear of Adam?"

Artemus looked up and said:

"Adam? Adam? What was his other name?"

## One Kind of a Circus.

It had been anything but an easy afternoon for the teacher who took six of her pupils through the Museum of Natural History, but their enthusiastic interest in the stuffed animals and their open eyed wonder at the prehistoric fossils amply repaid her.

"Well, boys, where have you been all afternoon?" asked the father of two of the party that evening.

The answer came back with joyous promptness. "Oh, pop, teacher took us to a dead circus"—Everybody's.

# Saturday Night Talks

By F. E. DAIVISON — RUTLAND VT.

## THE BREAD QUESTION.

March 1, '08—(John 6:1-21.)

From the creation of Man the bread question has been the universal problem. It does not take us long to discover that we must eat to live. The pangs of hunger are the first cause of our tears and through all our lives we are never free from the bondage of the stomach. What we shall eat and what we shall drink may not be the highest object of human attainment, but nothing can be accomplished without it. The most of those who are born "with a silver spoon in their mouth" have to hustle for something to put in the spoon, while the majority of mankind have to earn both spoon and food. In lands where nature is most prodigal with her gifts, famine has reaped its mightiest harvests, the long death-roll of starvation being appalling and incomprehensible.

"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," was the original announcement and it has never been revoked. The rule is, that for every morsel of food we put in our mouths we have paid a full price in face sweat or muscle sweat, or brain sweat. Ever those who "live by their wits" have to exercise their wits in order to live. Among all earth's millions that is a small minority which depends altogether on the labor of others for its daily bread.

Yet it is a sad fact that in spite of the abundance of food products with which the earth is stored there is not a night in all the year but that innocent children go supperless to bed. In a world where there is bread enough and to spare, man's inhumanity, greed, selfishness, hard-heartedness, indifference, cupidity, slams the door of the storehouse in the face of the unfortunate. It is the standing indictment of modern civilization that human beings, men, women and children are found dead of starvation every month in all parts of the country.

In a land teeming with such bountiful harvests that it is impossible to secure it all before ripeness changes to decay it is a crime in the sight of heaven that any one should be hungry. Moses compelled the reapers to drop handfuls now and then for the poor, but Moses was a good many years ahead of this age.

Philanthropists and charitable organizations do something to alleviate the distress, but they only touch the edges of this vast and world-wide problem—the bread question. It is the custom in many places for humane societies and benevolent organizations to gather up the poor on Thanksgiving and Christmas and stuff them to repletion, taking keen delight in watching people who are actually hungry gorge themselves on that which is the daily food of the well-to-do. But such treatment only aggravates the difficulty. To be gazed at by a curious throng of the well-dressed and the well-fed while one devours an annual free lunch, is too much like feeding the animals of the zoological garden to inspire much of a feeling of gratitude toward society in general which makes such a chasm possible between the rich and the poor. It is inevitable that bitter thoughts should arise in the breasts of those who know that they will not sit down to another full meal for 12 months. It only accentuates their poverty.

If society could only organize itself into real and not spasmodic brotherhood, and extend a helping hand to the unfortunate every day in the year, it would come nearer the Scriptural ideal. "The poor ye have always with you," not merely at the Christmas season. "Whosoever ye will ye may do them good," but it cannot all be done at once. Multitudes of these people would prefer to earn their bread, and suit themselves about its quality. Society does not settle its debt to childhood when it puts a second-hand garment on the shoulders of a shivering girl. That child is entitled to a chance in life; its very birth is its credential for food and clothing and education and all that makes life worth living for the most favored of fortune.

Christ himself fed five thousand hungry people at one time in the desert but only once—possibly twice—in his whole career. He would not put a premium upon laziness and have a mob of shiftless people at his heels only wanting to be fed. He acted on the principle that "if any man would not work, neither should he eat." He cared in both recorded cases particularly for the women and children who are always the chief sufferers. Poverty, such as exists in modern times, had no place among the Jews of his day. That is one of the things of which there is little mention in the New Testament. But from what we know of His teachings and life we are certain that if He lived on earth in modern times He would not consider that the bread question had been solved in the practice of stuffing to repletion the poor and unfortunate one day in the year. It is ever more true that "the life is more than meat, and the body than raiment."

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### Visit Soldiers' Home.

The legislative committee on the New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home paid its annual visit of inspection to that institution Wednesday. The party reached Bath by special car over the Erie, Tuesday night, and were entertained at the Nichols House. In the party were: F. A. Dudley of Cayuga county, chairman of the Soldiers' Home committee, and a prominent G. A. R. man; William H. Chamberlain, of Steuben, former chairman of the Soldiers' Home committee; O. Hubbs, of Suffolk county, chairman of the assembly committee on internal affairs; (Mr. Hubbs is a native of South Carolina, and saw several terms in congress as a representative from that state); C. A. Cole of Schuyler county; C. F. Foley, of Niagara, a prominent Hearst boomer in the assembly; F. B. Thorne, of Erie county; E. J. Stanley of Albany county; A. Greenberg of New York; W. Waddell, of Warren; W. R. Gunderman, of Tompkins county; Jas. K. Cottrell representing the adjutant general's department; F. W. Johnson, sergeant at arms of the assembly; G. F. Farrell, clerk to the sergeant at arms; Mervin H. Taylor of Steuben, clerk of the Soldiers' home committee, and of the committee on taxation; E. B. Manchester, clerk of the committee on internal affairs.

The committee were conveyed by carriages to the Home at 10 o'clock in the morning, where they were greeted at headquarters by Commandant Ewell, and the officers of his staff.

The committee inspected the institution, after which they returned to headquarters. At 1 o'clock, an eight course dinner was served in the banquet hall in the hospital annex. At this function were present, besides the members of the committee, a large number of local business men. The Soldiers' Home orchestra played during the banquet, after which Commandant Ewell, officiating as toastmaster, called for numerous informal toasts. Responses were given by nearly all the members of the committee, and the speech-making was far above the average at such gatherings. This was due to two things—the fact that it was Lincoln's birthday, which inspired numerous bursts of patriotic oratory, and the further fact that there were an unusually large number of good talkers on the committee. All the visitors, from the Chairman, Dr. Dudley, who handled the toast list so far as it concerned his committee, down to the youngest member, spoke in the highest praise of what they had observed as to the care of the men and the management of the Home, and all expressed surprise at the magnitude and scope of the institution. Following the visitors, responses were called out from Hon. Frank Campbell, a former trustee of the Home, Rev. Charles Noble Frost, Police Justice Fred L. French and Henry O. Elkins. The "feast of reason" was fittingly concluded by a brief, but eloquent speech by General George B. Loud, of New York, who was present to address the members of the Home in Amusement hall in the evening on "Abraham Lincoln."—Steuben Courier.

### Public Highway Meeting.

The Money System Bureau of Highways will hold a public meeting under the auspices of the Town Board and Highway Commissioners at Genoa, in Academy Hall, at 2 o'clock, Tuesday, March 3, 1908. At which time a representative of the Money System Bureau of the State Engineer's Department will address the meeting on various methods of constructing and maintaining ordinary dirt, gravel and stone roads, also the subject of constructing permanent culverts and sluices. At this meeting it is hoped that the public will be present and ask questions pertaining to highway matters.

**Beef, Iron and Wine.** When you feel the need of something to build you up all over there is nothing better for your use than that valuable old remedy, Rexall Beef, Iron and Wine, 50 cts. the bottle. Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

### Hunting for Trouble.

"I've lived in California for 29 years, and am still hunting for trouble in the way of burns, sores, wounds, boils, cuts, sprains, or a case of piles that Bucklen's Arnica Salve won't quickly cure," writes Charles Walters, of Alleghany, Sierra Co. No use hunting Mr. Walters; it cures or money refunded at J. S. Banker's, Genoa, and F. T. Atwater's, King Ferry, drug stores.

### Anti-Race-Track Gambling.

New York, Feb. 24—Three hundred religious, business and social organizations in every county in the state have to-day applied to the headquarters of the Anti-Race-Track Gambling Campaign in this city for speakers and literature to further the fight against gambling at the races. Following the endorsement of the movement by the State Grange many local Granges are already writing for the same ammunition. Mass meetings, personal canvasses and special religious services, the leaders in the new movement declare, will be conducted in every section of the state each day, until the people's representatives at Albany give the state the real laws against this privileged class of gambling to which it is entitled by its constitution and the sense of decency of its people.

That the great majority of the up-state citizens do not care to be represented to the people of this city as dependents on the benefactions flung them by the gill-edged gamblers of the metropolitan race tracks, is shown by hundreds of letters which are received here from all over the state each day. Belmont and his crowd may buy the privilege of hanging New Yorkers to subway straps, the farmers, merchants and churchmen of the state declare, but they will find the sentiment against their gambling game, from above the metropolis, a different thing to handle. In every senate and assembly district from Malone to Mount Vernon and from Jamestown to Hudson it is reported that organization is being perfected to make the people's representatives feel the force of unpurchasable opinion.

Twenty five millions of dollars were spent on the race tracks by the people of the state last year alone, the records show; and thousands of the huge profits from the small bettor's money are being to-day turned loose all over the state in a desperate attempt to buy off public sentiment, it is declared. Against this corruption fund the organizers of the Anti-Race-Track Gambling Campaign are armed only with the facts and public support. Judging from the widespread response to their first appeals to the people of the state, however, they assert to-day that these will surely win the fight.

### West Venice.

Feb 25—So many changes of the weather or some other cause creates a good deal of sickness. Among those who are on the sick list are John Boyce's children, who have been having the grip.

Orin Cornell, who has been very sick with appendicitis, is reported as getting better.

Floyd, oldest son of Clarence Kenyon, is very sick. The doctor has not fully decided what the trouble is.

Patrick Cahalan is very busy hauling logs to Rafferty's basket and barrel factory.

R D Watkins is visiting in Syracuse, Watertown and elsewhere.

There are so many auctions that it hardly seems possible that there will be buyers for all the goods, yet they always seem to go at pretty good prices.

Mrs. Jennie Baker will teach the spring term of school in the Fell district.

Elizabeth and Dorcas Gardiner and J. A. Titus who have been under the doctor's care for some time are reported better.

Mrs. James Ostrander is in very poor health.

Supervisor Mosher was in the county seat Monday.

The Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company's going into the hands of a receiver will keep a good deal of money from going out of this county. It would have been a good thing if there had been some way for the people to have known how they were going to be swindled years ago. There is over two hundred thousand of insurance in that company in this county and all (or nearly so) of the money the policy-holders have paid in is thrown away. A good many are too old to go into other companies, and many others will have no faith in any company, after getting caught by the Mutual Reserve.

Charles H. Cook was one of a party who spent a few days in Greater New York last week.

Corn Cure. Hutchins Corn Cure always takes off the corn easily, painlessly and speedily. No bother, no discomfort. 15 cts. Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

### ADDITIONAL LOCAL

—Dr. Andrew D. White sailed from New York this week for Europe where he will spend the spring months. He will return to Ithaca for the summer. During his stay abroad he will spend most of his time in Italy.

Ready made shirt waists in black and white at Mrs. D. E. Singer's.

—The Owego Bridge Company elected officers and directors, Feb. 12 as follows: Directors, W. N. Conger, E. R. Booth, C. S. Mallery, Howard Mallery, and Henry Gunn, of Owego, and Hon. Benn Conger and L. J. Conger, of Groton. The directors elected the following officers: President, Willis N Conger; vice president, C. S. Mallery; secretary and treasurer, Henry Gunn; auditor, J. M. Maughn; general counsel, Fred W. Clifford.

Cod Liver Oil. Genuine Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, full pints, 50 cts. quarts 90 cts. Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

—A dispatch from Elizabeth, N. J., says that "Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, the first woman minister in the United States, who is now in her 84th year, will preach regularly once a month in a new Unitarian church that is being built at Lorraine, a suburb of this city. Mrs. Blackwell began preaching sixty years ago in Henrietta, N. Y., and is frequently heard in woman's rights gatherings. She was speaker at the first national woman's rights convention in Worcester, Mass., in 1850, and after that traveled through New York state addressing gatherings in behalf of the same cause."

Rexall Cherry Juice. Cures coughs promptly. Probably the best remedy we sell for coughs and colds. 25 cts. Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

The Teeth. Caring for the teeth is well repaid by improved appearance. Rexall Tooth Powder contains everything required for proper tooth care. 25 cts. Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

### Notice to Creditors.

By virtue of an order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of 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 administrator of said deceased, at his place of residence in the town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, on or before the 15th day of September, 1908. Dated February 20, 1908.

ERNEST B. MEAD, Administrator.  
Dated Feb. 21, 1908.  
R. C. Mead, Attorney for Administrator, Auburn, N. Y. 30106

### 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. Gard, 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 said deceased, at his place of residence in the town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, on or before the 15th day of September, 1908. Dated February 20, 1908.

JOHN H. GARD, Executor.  
VanSickle & Allen, Attorneys for Executor, Office and P. O. Address, 140 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y. 30106

### Citation

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK: To Charles Graham, Mortimer B. Graham, William Graham, Jr., Wilson E. Palmer and Fred R. Rich, heirs-at-law, next-of-kin, legatees, devisees, creditors of Mary B. Graham, late of the town of Ira, in the County of Cayuga, New York, deceased, and to all other creditors and persons in any way interested in the estate of said Mary B. Graham, decedent.

Whereas, William Graham, Jr., the administrator of the estate of said Mary B. Graham, deceased, has applied to our Surrogate's Court of the County of Cayuga, New York, for the disposition of the surplus money accruing from sale of real estate of said decedent, for the payment of the debts and funeral expenses of said decedent; now, therefore, you and each of you, are hereby cited to appear before the Surrogate of the County of Cayuga, New York, at a Surrogate's Court, to be held in and for the County of Cayuga, at the Court House, in the City of Auburn, in said County, on the 27th day of March, 1908, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause, if any you have, why the surplus money accruing from sale of real property of said decedent should not be distributed among those entitled thereto, and why an order and decree should not be made, authorizing and directing such distribution; and if any of the aforesaid persons, so interested in the estate of said decedent, and hereby cited, are infants under the age of twenty-one years, they will please take notice that they are required to appear by their general guardian, if they have one, or if they have none, that they appear and apply for the appointment of a special guardian, or in the event of their neglect or failure to do so, a special guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for them in the proceeding.

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

Witness, Hon. Walter E. Woodin, [L.S.] Surrogate of the County of Cayuga, at Auburn, this 26th day of February, 1908.

WALTER E. WOODIN, Surrogate.  
Fred R. Rich, Attorney for Petitioner, Office and P. O. Address, Auburn, N. Y.

### Auctions.

Arthur O'Hara will sell at auction on the Emmons farm, 1 mile south of Lansingville, 1 1/2 miles north of Ludlowville, on Monday, March 2, at 1 o'clock, 3 horses, 4 cows, 2 pigs, 80 hens, lumber wagon, 2 cutters, 2 sets of double harness, quantity of farm tools, etc. J. H. Casteline, auctioneer.

C. H. Corwin will sell at auction at his residence, 1/2 mile south of Five Corners, on Thursday, March 5, at 11 o'clock, 2 horses, 2 cows, top buggy, lumber wagon, cutter, quantity of farm implements, quantity carpenter tools, etc. J. A. Greenfield, auctioneer.

Allen Landon will sell at auction at his residence, 1 mile south and 1/2 mile east of Poplar Ridge, on Friday March 6, at 10 o'clock, 2 horses, 5 cows, 20 ewes, 40 hens, lumber wagon, top buggy, covered milk wagon, quantity farm tools, 4 tons mixed hay, 100 bu ears of corn, 50 bu oats, 20 bu seed barley, etc. etc. Lunch at noon. J. A. Hudson, auctioneer.

Postponed sale. Margaret Brooks will sell at auction at her residence, 1 1/2 miles west of North Lansing, on Thursday, March 5, at 12 o'clock, 4 horses, 2 lumber wagons, 2 sets heavy bobs, top buggy, surrey, farm tools. Also at the same time and place Mrs. D. D. Darling will sell a quantity of household goods and George Holden will sell a colt coming 2, a sow and 12 pigs. L. B. Norman, auctioneer.

W. H. Purdy will sell at auction, 6 miles west of Moravia, 1 1/2 miles northeast of Venice Center, March 11, at 1 o'clock 18 Jersey cows, B. L. K. milking machine, air pumps and piping for same, Davis awine churn for hand or power, extra good pair road horses weight about 1900, feed mill with corn shelter and shafting and elevator. Stephen Myers, auctioneer.

Postponed sale. James Westmiller will sell at auction on the Thomas Armstrong farm, 2 1/2 miles south and east of Genoa on March 4, at 10 o'clock, 10 cows, hay loader, corn harvester, grain binder, 2 lumber wagons, 2 De-trick hay presses, 4 sets of harness, quantity farm tools, 100 hens, etc. L. B. Norman, auctioneer.

Margaret Tyrrell will sell at auction on the Hughtitt farm 1/2 mile west and 1/2 mile north of Genoa village, on Tuesday, March 10, at 12 o'clock, 3 horses, 6 head of cattle, lumber wagon, quantity farming tools, 25 bu. potatoes, etc. L. B. Norman, auctioneer.

### Mining for a Meteor.

A remarkable mining project is being carried on near Diablo Canon. The object is to unearth and smelt a gigantic meteor which lies buried there. [This meteor probably struck the earth many years ago.]

The Indians who inhabit that region have no legend of the wonderful event. The location of the meteor is marked by a hole in the earth three-fourths of a mile long and six hundred feet deep. The surrounding country for a radius of several miles is covered by the fragments of this heavenly visitor. They have furnished much interesting material for investigations by mineralogists. Some of the fragments weighed many tons and brought rich returns of silver, gold and lead when shipped to the smelter. All of the fragments that have been analyzed run high in lead, silver and gold. The size of the meteor has been carefully calculated by scientific experts, who take as a basis the size of the hole which it made in the earth. It is estimated that the gold, silver and lead which the meteor contains will amount to \$13,000,000. It is believed that the shaft will strike the meteor at about 12,000 feet.

In former days many mining prospectors gained a good livelihood by collecting and shipping the fragments of the meteor to the smelter. These fragments had a market value of \$1 a pound in Holbrook. The Indians brought in large quantities of the mineral in the days before a railroad had been built into this region and the mineral was sent to smelters on burros.—Boston Transcript.

### Bell Made of Pipes.

There is a bell at Tokio, Japan, which is made from tobacco pipes. So says the legend inscribed around the outside in four languages, English, French, German, and Japanese.

The English version runs as follows: "This bell, cast in the city of Tokio, Japan, December 10, 1892, by Tada Sen, is made from the metal of tobacco pipes of more than a thousand men, once slaves, now freemen."

The story is that in 1892 a woman missionary from America waged war on tobacco smoking and persuaded over one thousand men to forswear the habit. They therefore had no use for their metal pipes, which were melted down and cast in the form of a bell. The metal resembles bronze and the bell has a pleasant musical ring.

King Leopold of Belgium is said to be the most frugal of monarchs. He rises at 6 and works until 9 o'clock in the evening, when he eats a little bread with marmalade, perhaps an apple, and drinks a cup of tea. He often omits luncheon, and his dinner in the evening rarely consists of over two courses.

\*\*\*\*\*  
**Miss Clara Lanterman**  
Having made arrangements to retire from business April 1st, will continue the SPECIAL SALE until that date.  
**25 per cent. discount on**  
SHIRT WAIST SUITS, SHIRT WAISTS, WRAPPERS, OUTING NIGHT GOWNS, CORSET COVERS, WOOL, FLEECE and SUMMER UNDERWEAR for Ladies and Children, Corsets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Belts, Ribbons, Ruching, Combs, Purses, Gloves, Mittens, Fascinators, Caps, Tams, Toboggans, Infants' Bonnets, Germantown Yarn and Floss.  
**Clara Lanterman, King Ferry.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

**Mr. Farmer**  
Are you in need of a Binder, Mower, Reaper, Hay Loader, Hay Tedder, Rake Manure Spreader, Farm Wagon, Buggy, Grain Drill, Land Roller, 2 Horse Cultivator, Gasoline Engine, Cream Separator, Light or Heavy Harness, Lever, Peg tooth or Floating Harrow? Call and let me give you prices.  
**The Drill That Makes Competitors Tremble.**  
We ask you to take a look at the Superior. This drill is sold on its merits. After using same one day and you do not find it the most accurate, most simple of any drill you ever used return same to me. No questions will be asked, 73 sold at the State fair last year. Compare this drill with other makes. No exceptions. Sold by  
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If there is ever any doubt in your mind about the statements found in this space, bring the ad. to our store and see whether or not it can be verified.  
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