

The Genoa Tribune.

VOL. XVII. No. 51.

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

EMMA A. WALDO.

FROM NEARBY TOWNS

Interesting Items That Our Correspondents Have Gathered For TRIBUNE Readers.

Poplar Ridge.

JULY 20—The past week has not been very good weather for securing hay.

Mrs. Glen Mosher and two children of Auburn have been spending a week with Mrs. E. B. Mosher. Mrs. Mosher and guests spent Thursday afternoon with Miss Ora Haines.

Chas. Hazard and family are spending a month camping at Fair Haven.

Misses Mildred and Muriel Holland spent a couple of days, the first of the week with their grandparents.

Mrs. Clara Beebe is spending a few weeks at her father's.

Miss Elizabeth and Master George Mosher returned Friday from spending a week with their aunt, Mrs. Herbert Fowler of Ithaca, who with her family are camping on Cayuga Lake.

Mrs. Arthur Landon and Miss Mary Landon spent Wednesday in Ithaca.

Mrs. Judge is spending two weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Ed Barnes. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Nolan of Rochester visited his brother, David and family, the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Cook entertained Dr. Cook and family and other cousins on Sunday last.

Mrs. Byron Hitchcock and daughter visited her parents one day last week.

Mrs. Fannie Robinson is spending some time with her niece, Mrs. Edwin Halsey. On Thursday Dr. Sincerbeaux of Locke, assisted by Dr. Skinner of Genoa performed an operation on Mrs. Halsey, who is doing as well as can be expected at this writing.

Martha Cook spent Sunday last with Miss Mammie Chase.

Charles Pyle is across the lake on business.

Mrs. Wilson Mosher was in Auburn on Monday.

Mrs. Ward was the guest of Mrs. Allen Landon a few days last week.

Ledyard.

JULY 20—Mrs. Ward, a former pastor's wife, is visiting friends in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Thorpe visited the latter's parents over Sunday.

The tent meetings are growing in interest, but there is not as good an attendance as there should be for the efforts put forth. Mr. Hull from Niagara county was with us on Saturday evening and gave a most excellent sermon, also preached three times on Sunday. Hardened, indeed, must be the person who would not be made better by hearing such earnest exhortations. Rev. and Mrs. Ryan of Poplar Ridge, one or both of them, are present each evening and add much to the interest of the meetings. Mrs. Annable sings a solo each evening so beautifully that that attraction alone should draw a crowd. We hope it may not be said of Ledyard, that the "harvest is passed and gone and no one saved".

Mrs. Leah Smith has been spending a week with her friend, Mrs. Mason, and attending the meetings.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Holland were in Ithaca one day last week.

Recall Talcum Powder. Delightfully perfumed. A regular 25 ct. Talcum for 19c. Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

Toilet Soaps. Violet and Cold Cream Soaps, 13c the box of three cakes. Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

North Lansing.

JULY 21—Misses Estella and Fannie Short, teachers in Detroit, Mich., are visiting their sister, Mrs. Charles Bower.

Telephone poles have been put in as far as William Wilcox's place.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Divine of Venice visited at Charles Bower's on Monday and Tuesday.

A parlor meeting of the W. O. T. U. was held at the home of Mrs. Alice Singer Friday afternoon of last week. Mrs. Mary B. Wood of Ithaca, county president, was present and gave a very helpful talk to the ladies, telling them some of the lines of work they could successfully carry on here in the country.

A telephone will soon be placed in the home of Prof. Fox Holden. He has been waiting long for a line to come his way.

Rev. K. F. Richardson left on Wednesday for Silver Bay for two weeks. He will then spend a few days at his home in the northern part of the state and will be away two Sundays. There will be no services Sunday evening; Sabbath school the same as usual in the morning.

Mrs. Sue Easley of Slaterville Springs visited Mrs. Hattie K. Buck recently.

Mrs. John Osmon of Ithaca visited Mrs. Dorothy Wilcox last Friday.

Miss Maud Hopkins of North Lansing and Walter Hurlbut of Genoa were married in Skaneateles last Saturday, July 18th.

The ladies will serve ice cream at Grange hall on Friday evening, July 31.

Venice Center.

JULY 20—Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Barber of Syracuse were guests of Warren Beardsley and wife a few days last week.

O. H. Tuttle of Belltown was at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frank Mosher, recently. Mrs. Mosher went home with him for a few days.

Frank and Mary Muldoon of Auburn were in town on Sunday last.

Mrs. Robertson of the Indian Field road is spending some time with her granddaughter, Mrs. Fred Clark.

Mrs. Sarah Hudson of Moravia called on friends in town on Saturday last.

Wm. Donovan, wife and son Cecil, of Cazenovia have been visiting at the home of Stephen Donovan and family recently. Mr. Donovan while here placed a monument in the cemetery at this place for Mrs. Caroline Kenyon. He is a marble dealer in Cazenovia and it was shipped from that place.

Belltown.

JULY 20—Mrs. Geo. Bryant and son of Auburn are visiting at E. D. Chessman's.

Mrs. Wilson of Ludlowville is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Whitney Wager.

Mrs. Nellie Mosher of Venice Center is spending a few days with her father, O. H. Tuttle.

Alva McCravy and friend of Ithaca spent Sunday with Geo. McCravy.

The Ladies' Aid society meets at the home of Mrs. Leona King on Wednesday of this week.

The Belltown skimming station is receiving milk from 65 patrons.

Mrs. Josephine Goodyear of Ithaca is visiting at S. S. Goodyear's.

King Ferry.

JULY 22—William O'Neil died Sunday morning, July 19. The funeral was held on Tuesday at St. Mary's church.

Miss Harrington of Cortland and Miss King of Binghamton called on friends in this place last week.

Mrs. Frank Holland spent Sunday with friends in Ithaca.

Herbert Garey of Auburn was the guest of his mother, Mrs. M. L. Garey, last week.

Mrs. Hasler and son of New York are spending some time with Mrs. Lida Brown.

JULY 22—G. D. Stearns, who has been confined to the house for some time with a lame foot, is able to be out again.

George Mitchell is visiting friends near Rochester this week.

During one of the electrical storms of last week some hogs were killed for Alonzo Chase.

The funeral services of the late Wm. O'Neil was held on Tuesday from St. Mary's church. Mr. O'Neil had been a sufferer for a long time from consumption.

East Genoa.

JULY 22—John Smith and family spent Sunday with Frank Huff and wife.

Mrs. Minnie Willis and daughter Ruth of South Carolina, have returned to her father's home to spend the summer.

Mrs. Fitch Strong returned from Ithaca Friday.

Fred Bothwell spent Saturday and Sunday at Cascade.

Mary Bothwell Brown returned home from Ithaca Tuesday. She will remain till Aug. 1.

Frank Gillespie and wife of Genoa spent Sunday at Fitch Strong's.

Mrs. Charles Lane of Peru has been spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Eugene Younglove.

Morris Brown of Locke is assisting Fred Bothwell with his farm work.

Mrs. D. H. Thayer of Ludlowville has been spending some time with Mrs. Delilah Sharpsteen and other relatives.

Mary Thayer spent Sunday with her mother.

James Fallon, wife and daughter Orreus, of Cortland are visiting his parents.

Henry Austin and wife spent Sunday with her parents, Mathew Armstrong and wife.

Indian Field.

JULY 22—The frequent showers make it quite discouraging for hay-makers.

Mrs. Skantleberry of Auburn, who has been spending some time with Geo. Stevens and family returned home Thursday afternoon.

George H. Mills of Auburn spent Thursday with his sister, Mrs. Jane Miller.

Mr. George Greene of West Falls, Buffalo, N. Y., was a guest at his nephew's, F. C. Purinton, Tuesday.

Resolutions.

Resolutions adopted by the W. O. T. U. of Five Corners and West Genoa:

Whereas, In view of the loss we have sustained by the death of our friend and sister, Mrs. Sarah J. Morrison, and of the still heavier loss to those who were nearest and dearest, be it

Resolved, That we bear in tender memory her interest in and fidelity to the principles of our organization, and bow in submission to the decrees of Divine Providence.

Resolved, That we condole with our stricken brother and family and commend him to the All Wise One for comfort and support, in his declining years, knowing that to the faithful, "at evening time it shall be light"

Resolved, That this testimonial of our sympathy be presented for publication to the GENOA TRIBUNE and a copy of the same be sent to the bereaved family and that they also be entered upon the records of our Union.

Mrs. ESTHER B. HURT,

Mrs. ARSENIA CORWIN,

Mrs. ELIZA J. WAGER.

Subscribe for THE TRIBUNE.

American Women.

The quality that is most striking in American girls is their intelligence, says Mr. Mucha, the artist, in the New Idea Woman's Magazine for August. This is a form of femininity to which we foreigners are not accustomed. Your women think with a mind as clear as the average man's. That comes from training.

Through careful study I have concluded that the American woman's brow is higher than the brow of women of any other country. This is the result of generations and generations of women who have thought, and it is the desire of the men belonging to this country to have women for their good companions that have developed this thought and brow. The man of your country loves and demands intellectual response in his womankind.

I have found a delightful combination in your men and women. This is a recognized commercial country. The man must think on commercial subjects. He has but little time for art and the idealistic. He deals with cold facts and reality. This has developed in him a strong jaw; he has a bull-dog tenacity which has made his country what it is today, and the effect of this thought, effort and determination has developed this square, strong jaw.

This turning of the man's thoughts to commercial pursuits has left music, art and literature to your women. They have been forced to develop these arts, which the men love but have no time to cultivate. With the developing of them and the thought and brain power necessary for their accomplishment, you have a high brow and a clear, resolute brain. This combination is glorious, and one found in the women of no other country.

Ka-Noo-No Carnival.

Those of our readers who have never seen the famous Ka-Noo-No Carnival, would do well to go to Syracuse during State Fair week, Sept. 14-19 inclusive, and witness the great spectacles and pageant parades.

The business men of the city are spending \$100,000 to entertain the visitors.

Monday night, absolutely free of charge there will be a great Water Carnival and hundreds of gaily decorated water craft will pass through the Erie Canal. There will also be the coronation of the King and Queen of Ka-Noo-No, and the abdication of last year's King and Queen, as well as the spectacle of 500 young girls in a dance in Clinton Square.

Tuesday night, the great commercial float parade will be held and 100 floats will represent the industrial life of the city.

Wednesday night, the "History and Legends of the Hudson" will be represented by gorgeous floats, each preceded by a band, marching through streets made light as day by thousands of electric lights strung in arches across the street.

Thursday night, comes the great fraternal and organization float parade, and it is expected that 100 floats will be seen in this pageant.

Friday night, 10,000 school children will march bedecked with garlands of flowers in a floral parade, that will surpass anything ever seen in this country.

Any one may secure lodgings in private houses in advance by writing to Lodging and Information Committee, Ka-Noo-No Carnival, Syracuse, N. Y.

Midnight Oil Means Suicide.

"People talk about the midnight oil as if it had some virtue attached to it," writes Doctor Hale in Woman's Home Companion for August. "In truth, four times out of five the midnight oil means overwork, or it means that you have neglected some duty which should have been attended to before the sun went down. Unless each night recovers the ground lost in the exertion of the day before, you are committing suicide by inches; and you have no right to commit suicide at all."

Recall Straw Hat Cleaner. Renders the oldest, most discolored hat white and stainless as a new hat. 10 and 25c. Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

Delightful Number.

The August issue of Woman's Home Companion is full of delightful stories—just the right sort of mid-summer reading. Just to pick up the magazine and look at the little Dutch boy and the windmill on the cover makes you feel cool and comfortable. Then, when you open the magazine, you come across enough stories and entrancing illustrations to give you enjoyment for the entire month.

There are serious and practical things, too. Doctor Hale talks helpfully about "Sleep and Re-Creation." "The Garden in August," many recipes for summer salads, meats and substitutes for meats by Fannie Merritt Farmer and Christine Terhune Herrick, the Summer Fashions by Grace Margaret Gould, Sam Loyd's Own Puzzle Page, are a few of the things that will interest most every woman who reads the August Woman's Home Companion.

The Midsummer Number.

The August number of The Ladies' World is given up chiefly to fiction—and excellent fiction it is, so good, in fact, as to restore our belief in the short story. There is variety enough to suit every taste, but all have that touch of human nature that makes them attractive to everyone who reads. As a collection the illustrations are remarkable, and typographically the magazine is, as always, a delight to the eye. Beside the stories—eight in all—there are the usual departments, which take up timely matters of household interest, of health, the Care of Children, Summer and the Complexion, and the Midsummer fashions, all treated in a sane, practical way, which gives the impression that the writers know what they are talking about. To sum up, this number is up to the usual high standard of the publication.—New York: Fifty Cents a Year.

Workers Who Want Work.

The Free Labor Bureau of The Bowery Mission has, within the past four months, sent over 1,300 men to country districts in response to the appeals of farmers for field laborers, but still has on hand many hundreds of common laborers, farm hands, general handy men, and mechanics skilled in almost every branch of industry.

The Bowery Mission carries on this important work absolutely free of charge and without regard to creed or nationality. All who are in need of workers for the harvesting should at once communicate with John C. Earl, Financial Secretary of The Bowery Mission, 54 Bible House, New York City.

Kodak Weather. This is the best season of the year for the Kodaker. Beautiful pictures may be made both in city and country, at lake or seashore. Fresh materials are here and all varieties, all the various sized Kodaks from the Brownie at \$1.00 up to Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

Mount Rainier's Shadows.

There are some wonderful shadow effects produced by and upon the gigantic snowy cone of Mount Rainier. It sometimes happens that the sky as seen from the city of Tacoma just before sunrise is covered with a dome of cloud 15,000 feet or more in height, while behind the peak, toward the east, the sky is clear. In such circumstances the rising sun casts the shadow of the great mountain upon the cloud curtain overhead in the form of a vast blue triangle, the point of which rests upon the apex of the peak. At other times the shadow of the earth can be seen creeping up the cone in a distinct curve, while the flush of sunset stains the snow above the line of shadow to a deep pink.

Bed Bugs are most quickly destroyed by using doom. It destroys both the eggs and bugs by one application. 25c the bottle. Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

Sweaty Feet. Recall Foot Powder will dry them, takes away the chaffing and makes them cool, comfortable and rested. 15c. Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

Elderly People find our Beef, Iron and Wine especially good in restoring strength and energy. It makes blood, it furnishes nourishment and it stimulates the appetite. Pints, 50 cts., quarts 90 cts. Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

Dr. J. W. Whitbeck,



DENTIST

Genoa, N. Y.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
Corner of Main and Maple Streets,

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

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

Charges reasonable as elsewhere, consistent with good work.

No Extracting of Teeth after dark

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

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

Miller 'Phone. Bell 'Phone. Special attention given to Diseases of the Eye and FITTING OF GLASSES.

The Lord's Prayer.

[The following beautiful composition was found in Charleston, South Carolina, during the war. It was printed on very heavy yellow satin, and is quite a literary curiosity.]

Thou, to the glory-seat our souls dost gather, To do our duty unto thee . . . Our Father, To whom all praise, all honor should be given; For thou art the great God . . . who art in heaven Thou, by thy wisdom, rulest the world's whole frame

Forever, therefore . . . hallowed be thy name; Let nevermore delay divide us from Thy glorious grace, but let . . . thy kingdom come Let thy commands opposed be by none, But thy good pleasure and . . . thy will be done, And let our promptness to obey, be even

The very same . . . in earth as 'tis in heaven. Then for our souls, O Lord, we also pray, Thou wouldst be pleased to . . . give us this day The food of life, wherewith our souls are fed, Sufficient raiment, and . . . our daily bread; With every needful thing do thou relieve us, And of thy mercy, pity . . . and forgive us All our misdeeds, for Him whom thou dost please To make an offering, for . . . our transgressions, And forasmuch, O Lord, as we believe That thou wilt pardon us . . . as we forgive, Let that love teach, wherewith thou dost acquaint us

To pardon all . . . those who trespass against us; And thou, sometimes, thou find'st we have forgot This love for thee, yet help . . . and lend us a net Through soul or body's want to desperation, Nor let earth's gain drive us . . . into temptation, Let not the soul of any true believer Fall in the time of trial, . . . but deliver

Yea, save them from the malice of the devil, And both in life and death, keep . . . us from evil, Thus pray we, Lord, for that of thee, from whom This may be had . . . for thine is the kingdom, This world is of thy work its wondrous story, To thee belongs . . . the power and the glory, And all thy wondrous works have ended never, But will remain forever, and . . . forever, Thus we poor creatures would confess again, And thus would pray eternally . . . amen.

All kinds of carriage and wagon repair work promptly done.

Boyer Place. C. J. POTTER, Genoa.

A Good Shave begins with a good razor. We guarantee our Brokhahn Razors. If unsatisfactory after a month's trial bring them back and exchange for another. Price \$1.50. Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

Special Notice of F. C. Hagin

To people using fine groceries. I sell the Knickerbocker Mills Co. Teas, Coffees, Spices and Extracts. They are one of the oldest and most reliable firms doing business to-day. Try these goods and you will buy no others. Special attention called to Juno coffee. F. C. HAGIN, Genoa, N. Y. 50w3

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank F. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(SEAL) A. W. GLEASON,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

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

Reflecto Furniture Polish makes old furniture glisten like new; removes scratches and matted places. 25 and 45 cts. Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

Hard and Soft Corns. Either variety is readily removed by applying Hutchins Corn Remedy. It removes corns without pain in three days. 15 cents. Sagar Drug Store, Auburn.

That hacking cough continues
Because your system is exhausted and
your powers of resistance weakened.
Take Scott's Emulsion.
It builds up and strengthens your entire system.
It contains Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites so
prepared that it is easy to take and easy to digest.
ALL DRUGGISTS, 50c. AND \$1.50



The Scrap Book

According to the Lord's Dictionary. It is told of a minister, a great precisian in the use of words, that on one occasion in the course of an eloquent prayer he pleaded:

"O Lord, waken thy cause in the hearts of this congregation and give them new eyes to see and new impulse to do. Send down thy lev-er or lee-er, according to Webster's or Worcester's dictionary, whichever thou usest, and pry them into activity."

POINTS OF VIEW

I would not have trusted the bee with a sting
Nor the gnat with a taste for meat;
I would not have hidden in brake and ring
The adder that haunts my feet;
I would not have bristled the hedge with thorns
Nor poisoned the berries red;
I would not have fashioned the bullock's horns
Nor riddled the night with dread.
I would not have burdened the sun with spots
Nor put out the moon so quickly;
I would not set snails in the garden plots
Nor scatter the weeds so thickly;
But, knowing the world is God's, not mine,
I fancy the gnat and the bee,
The adder, the bush and the horned kine
Must wonder why God made me.

Conscious of Her Girth.

A trolley car had collided with a milk cart and sent an after can of milk splashing into the street. Soon a crowd gathered. A man, coming up, had to stand on tiptoe and keep dodging his head about to see past a stout lady in front of him. "Goodness," he exclaimed, "what an awful waste!"

The stout lady turned and glared at him. "Mind your own business!" she snapped.—Everybody's.

He Had Already Tried.

An Irishman, going into a restaurant for the first time after coming to this country, sat down at the table with a man who was eating raw oysters. He did not know what they were, but when the waiter came to get his order he said, "Bring me some of them things." The waiter complied with his request. Pretty soon after that he went to see if his customers desired anything else. The Irishman was sitting looking at the oysters in such a peculiar way the waiter said:

"What's the matter, sir?"

And Pat said, "Can you ate them things?"

Waiter—Yes.
Pat—Well, let me see you ate one.
Waiter—All right.
Pat—Can you kape it down?
Waiter—Yes.
Pat—Well, you're a better man than I am, thin, for I've had them down twice, and they won't stay.—Judge's Library.

Selfishness Rebuked.

A poor old man, busily planting an apple tree, was rudely asked: "What do you plant trees for? You can't expect to eat the fruit of them." He raised himself up and, leaning upon his spade, answered: "Some one planted trees before I was born, and I have eaten the fruit. I now plant for others to show my gratitude when I am dead."

Her First Railroad Ride.

An old lady in Missouri took her first railroad trip the other day. She noticed the bell cord overhead, and, turning to a boy, she said, "Sonny, what's that for?"

"That, marm," he said, with a mischievous twinkle in his eye, "is to ring the bell when you want something to eat."

Shortly afterward the old lady reached her umbrella up and gave it a vigorous pull. The train was in the middle of a trestle. The whistle sounded, the brakes were pulled on, the train began to slacken its speed, windows were thrown up, questions asked, and confusion reigned among the passengers. The old lady sat calmly through it all.

Presently the conductor came running through the train and asked, "Who pulled the bell?"

"I did," replied the old lady meekly.

"Well, what do you want?" asked the conductor impatiently.

"Well," said the old lady meditatively, "you may bring me a ham sandwich and a cup of tea, please."—Butler Democrat.

Familiar.

"I've seen you haul away many a load of ashes," said a resident of Mobile, Ala., to an old dandy as he was preparing to depart with the customary load. I've never had the least idea of your name. What is it?"

"Mah name is Gawge Washin'ton, sah."

"George Washington, eh? It seems to me I've heard that name before."

"Reckon you has, sah, 'cause I's been haulin' 'way ashes from yo' house fo' more'n ten years."

A Wonderful Country.

An Irish contractor in San Francisco sent to Ireland for his father to join him. The journey was a great event for the old man, who had lived in rural districts all his life, and he reached San Francisco much excited.

After several days of sightseeing, his son resumed his business and suggested that his father should visit the Presidio.

"And phwat's the Presidio?" asked the old man.

"The Presidio, father, is the government reservation for the soldiers—a fine bit of park—and you'll enjoy yourself."

At the end of a strenuous day the old man stood gazing at the big buildings, comparing them with the small huts of

his old home. Seeing a soldier near, he tapped him on the shoulder.

"Me bye, phwat's that string of houses formin' us?"

"Why, those are the officers' quarters."

"And that wan with the big smoke stack?"

"That's the cook shanty."

"Shanty, is it? Well, 'tis a great country! 'Tis palaces they're using."

The young man offered to show him the new gymnasium. On the way the sundown gun was discharged just as they passed. The old man, much startled, caught his companion's arm.

"Phwat's that, now?"

"Sundown," replied his friend, smiling.

"Sundown, is it? Think of that, now! Don't the sun go down with a terrible bump in this country?"—Lippincott's.

De Jure and De Facto.

"Are you up on Latin, my dear?"

"What do you want to know?" she inquired, with proper caution.

"I want to know the difference between de jure and de facto."

"Well," she said, studying a moment, "you are at the head of this family de jure."

"Yes, I understand that."

"And," she concluded, with some vigor, "I am the head of it de facto."

Didn't Admire Mrs. Cleveland.

A voluble young girl was one day going from New York to New London when she found herself seated next to a pleasant faced woman who spoke to the girl, and after awhile the talk drifted to general topics.

"Do you know," said the girl, "speaking of lovely women, I was reading about Mrs. Grover Cleveland today. She is my ideal of a lovely woman," and the girl launched forth into a torrent of extravagant praise of the once mistress of the White House. Suddenly the girl perceived that her companion was rather unresponsive.

"Perhaps you don't agree with me about Mrs. Cleveland?" asked the girl.

"I know her," said the woman.

"Don't you admire her?"

"Well, no, not especially."

The girl changed the subject.

At Greenwich the lady rose to leave the train, and as she was leaving she said to the girl: "I get out here. I'm visiting some friends. I hope some time we may meet again. Here is my card."

When the train had started again the girl looked at the card to find printed thereon:

"Mrs. Grover Cleveland.—Ladies' Home Journal."

No Discrimination.

"It is very good of you, sir, to give me your seat."

"Not at all, mum," said Pat. "It's a dooty we owe to the sex. Some folks only do so when a woman is young and pretty, but I says the sex, and not the individual."

An Endless Chain.

When Lord Archibald Campbell fell in love with Miss Janet Callander and went to his father, the Duke of Argyll, for his approval of the engagement, the duke said: "I'm delighted. Nothing could be better, but—er—er—didn't you better let me speak to Lorne? He might think we ought to consult the princess." So to his brother, the Marquis of Lorne, now the Duke of Argyll, they went, and he certainly thought that his wife should be consulted as to who should be admitted into the family. "If Archie likes her," she snits me down to the ground," said the princess impulsively, "but, you know, I think I ought to speak to the queen." Her late majesty graciously approved of the match. "But, Louise, I think I ought to consult our German cousin first," she said, and accordingly wrote to the German emperor. The Kaiser, the present emperor's grandfather, remembered having met Miss Callander and approved of the match, but left his letter open because he did not care to answer finally without consulting Bismarck. The Kaiser found his chancellor and, telling him of the proposed alliance, asked what he thought. When his sovereign had finished Bismarck blew a cloud of smoke and replied: "Me? Oh, I don't care a hang!"

The Same One.

A young country minister, who had been presented with a horse by a rich farmer, parishioner, rode the animal home to exhibit him to his father. The old gentleman studied the horse carefully and observed that he seemed very aged and infirm.

"Well, father, you ought not to complain of him even if he is old and feeble. It is a good deal better animal than our Saviour rode into Jerusalem nineteen hundred years ago."

"I don't know, John. I think it's the same animal."

His Disease.

Congressman Hamilton of Michigan went out for a walk in the country. The day was hot, and when he had gone a few miles he sat on a fence to rest.

"Want a ride?" asked a teamster who came by.

"Yes, thank you," Hamilton replied. Hamilton was thinking of a plan to get a bridge for the Paw Paw river and said nothing. Finally the teamster asked, "Professional man?"

"Yes."

The teamster wanted further information. A few minutes later he said: "You ain't a lawyer or you'd be talking. You ain't a doctor or you'd have a satchel. You ain't a preacher because you cussed when you barked your shin getting into the wagon. Say, mister, what is your profession anyhow?"

"I am a politician."

"Hub," snorted the teamster, "politicians ain't no profession. Politics is a disease!"

Saturday Night Talks

By F. E. DAVISON — RUTLAND VT

THE FATAL COMPROMISE.

July 26, '08.—(I. Scm. 15:10-23.)

The reign of Saul the first King of Israel was brief and bloody. No sooner had he come to the throne than he raised an army, and became a military leader, antagonizing all the surrounding tribes and peoples, carrying out a policy of national expansion in imitation of the great nations of the earth. The people from being a quiet, peaceable, agricultural race under his new policy became aggressive, crowding, militant.

The king himself, puffed up by preference, lost his head, grew arrogant, overbearing, conceited, cruel, contemptuous. His ambition grew by what it fed upon. He drenched his land in blood. He hailed with delight every new occasion for war. The people who had insisted upon having a king that they might be like other folks, found that they had secured the object of their desire with a vengeance. Their peaceful occupations were disturbed with the tramp of soldiery, there was one dead in every house. The reckless career of the king was rounded up at last on the battlefield, but before that event all the people knew that his doom was fixed, and his successor was already appointed.

And one of the chief reasons for the overthrow of the house of Saul was the compromising character of the king himself. He gave promise in youth of splendid manhood, but he proved to be a shilly-shally, half-hearted, vain, conceited, weather cock, vacillating, compromising ruler. There were streaks of good in him and streaks of evil. He could blow hot or blow cold. He was a born politician, as slippery as an eel, as crooked as a serpent. He was great on promises and could take an oath to heaven with all the dignity of his splendid physique, but when the high priest was out of his sight, he slipped in his sleeve and put up a job to cheat the Almighty. He was prolific in excuses and subtleties and caught in wrong doing, had a scheme all nicely laid to put the blame on somebody else. He could harbor the most abominable devices in his heart, plan the most corrupt and heinous practices and at the same time carry a face as innocent as a baby's. He led Israel a merry race and died "with his boots on."

But like many a man since Saul died a long time before he was buried. He lost his throne long before he vacated it. It was written in the stars that he should perish. And it was his compromising spirit that slew him. His downfall dates from the time when in disobedience to orders he became a grafter and saved from the butcher's knife the fattest cattle and finest sheep. Then he lied about it and claimed to have made a clean sweep of the property. But just at that moment the cattle belted and the sheep bleated and gave it all away. Caught in a trap the king floundered distressingly, and declared first, that the soldiers did it against his orders, and second, that the cattle had been spared to offer as a sacrifice on the altar of God. There is where he made his fatal error. No man is fit to command who knows not how to obey. The man who cannot take orders is not the proper person to give them. He may have his opinion about the wisdom of the order but it is his business to obey his superior.

Let it not be supposed that for this solitary compromise and disobedience Saul was rejected by the Almighty. This incident was but an illustration a sidelight, a symptom which revealed the man. He was lacking in kingliness. He wore a crown on his head but it was but a coolscap. He had been selected by the people on account of his size, but mere avordupois does not constitute kingliness. Ponderosity is not necessarily statesmanship. Brain power is better than beefiness. Backbone is not synonymous with moral flabbiness.

This compromising spirit has shown itself in the human race from the days of Eve, the mother of us all, to the shifting policy of the United States government in the well known case of Missouri. And it has always resulted in trouble piled on trouble. Instead of lodging the difficulty it precipitates the avalanche. It is forever more true that "obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams." Eve gets herself evicted from Eden because of it, and the nation, seeking to escape the sword is plunged into a world-startling rebellion on account of it. Men cannot make money illegitimately and appease the wrath of heaven by laying a portion of the spoil on the altars of God. In the most unexpected moment the sheep will bleat and expose the hypocrite. The highest principle is the highest expediency.

No man is more despicable than a dodger, a trimmer, a wavering character driven with the wind and tossed. Such men have never lifted the world an inch toward perfection. It is the man who has decision of character, and who stands four square to the universe who is needed always and everywhere.

THE HIGHER LIFE

Selected Gems of Thought from Pious and Pulpit of All Sects.

Believing in God.

The conviction of my life is that the higher our knowledge mounts the deeper will be our faith in God. The little knowledge inclines our hearts to doubt; the fuller brings us back to Him. Whosoever is afraid of truth does not believe in God.—Rev. H. D. Overton, Presbyterian.

Christ Among the People.

Christ did not hesitate to lay healing hands on the vile, the fallen and the leprous, and to mingle with the offscouring of the race. He exercised His prophetic office among sinners and for sinners, and in full front of discomfited religionists who had previously been wrapped in self-righteous complacency.—Rev. Chas. Parkhurst.

Mind and Body.

Experimental psychologists are believing to-day that there is no reason to conclude that the mind dies when the body dies. They say: "The evolution of mind has built up mental aptitudes, and these aptitudes have built up a physical basis for them to rest upon. The rising scale of organic evolution has thus been due to the development of mind." It is the mind that is the man; and mind is spirit, and cannot die.—Rev. C. H. Patton, Presbyterian.

The Faith That Counts.

The less our trust stands in need of the evidences of sense, the sturdier it is, and the more acceptable to God. Abraham believed God once, and again when appearances were wholly against him. That faith was counted to Abraham for righteousness. "Blessed are thou, Simon Bar Jona," said Jesus to Peter on his sublime confession. "Blessed art thou, for flesh and blood hath not revealed it to thee, but my Father which is in heaven."—Rev. A. Codman, Congregationalist.

Approaching the Crisis.

Consider how Christ's humiliation grew as the crisis increased. It was a generation given to ritual, and He demanded morality; they quoted tradition and He taught the truth. Drunken with insolent pride, the leaders had waited and watched for His halting and were apprehensive of His growing fame. Now the enthusiasms of the people fanned their wrath to a flame, and they determined to put Lazarus also to death and thus remove a chief obstacle to the defeat of Jesus.—Rev. John W. Hill, Methodist.

The Future Life.

Scarcely anyone can be found today who dares dogmatically declaim against the probability of a future life. This is the more remarkable as it is not twenty years since even reverent students persuaded themselves that they could not discover the doctrine of immortality in the Old Testament. Though there have been no supplementary revelations, yet scholarly men today find the writings of Job, David, Isaiah, Daniel, Ezekiel and Hosea scintillating with brilliant prophetic flashes of a life beyond.—Rev. Edw. Anderson, Episcopal.

Proclaiming Our Faith.

Our faith must be strong enough to lead to something. It must lead to confession, to service, to sacrifice. "Faithful without work is dead." The faith that sets us to no task, and that leads to no changed and better life is a false and useless faith. I say this because I believe that so much of the faith in Christ is of this kind. It is a vague, visionary, general, half-hearted, spasmodic faith that leads to nothing permanent, and takes us nowhere worth while. It is a faith that was all represented in that crowd that followed Christ, or that threw garments, or palms in His way on that first Palm Sunday long ago.—Rev. Don. O. Shelton.

Heart and Brain.

The Bible mentions the word heart a thousand times, the word brain not once. The reason is plain—Christianity stands for great hearts, not great minds. It exalts wisdom and knowledge, indeed, but it subordinates culture to character and information to individual excellence. Ideas are only arrows; it is the man of goodness all compact that controls the intellectual weapon and makes it save or destroy. The intellect points out the highway, but it is the heart that huris the chariot of the soul along the appointed path. The soul is not a tree, but a machine, and the emotions are the driving power.—Rev. Chas. Locke.

God Watches Over Us.

The eye of God rests upon the soul as a mother's eye upon her child. The heavens are bowed, and the divine spirit descends, the wings of the unseen brood the man until some vital spark is kindled, a new life begins to stir and throb, and suddenly summer lies all about the soul. From that hour the youth looks with altered eyes upon an altered world. Henceforth God dwells within him. Then he goes forth the knight of a new crusade, doubly armed, his heart glowing like the sun, his intellect sparkling with ten thousand beneficent effects. It is said that the spirit of man is "the candle of the Lord."—Rev. H. P. Dewey, Presbyterian.

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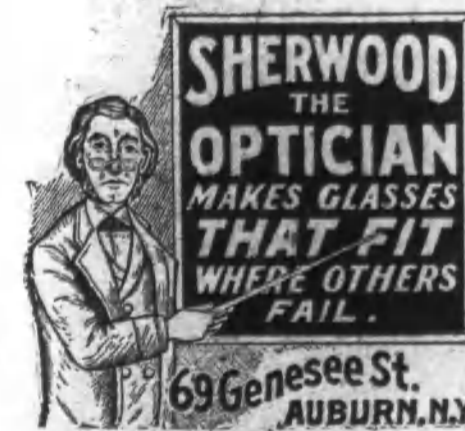
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Fraulein

By FRANK H. SWEET.

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WHEN the two so fond lovers were made quick into fairies' land by the beautiful white swan, concluded the tale told the children by the little German governess.

"It's a pretty story," said Della, "but not as nice as the one about the little wooden shoes, is it, Joe?"

"Yes," disagreed Joe, "better. The wooden shoe one chaps off in the middle and doesn't end."

"But it might end some time, mightn't it, fraulein?" Della questioned earnestly.

"Ach, no—not until floats back the one shoe that was not more seen by the boy and girl playmates."

Fraulein Wilma Kraft was not lackadaisical. Her eyes were a cheerful blue and looked philosophically upon life as she found it; her face was like a round, pinky ripened peach, and her whole mouth had no pathetic tendencies; her waist was plump enough to discredit any suggestion of pining, yet it seemed as if the buckle of the belt, fitting so trimly around it, creaked faintly—about as much as the extra strain of a sigh might occasion.

"I wish I had been the girl to go paddling barefoot in the rushes in the edge of the lake." Della looked with discontented eyes upon the fine kid that held in her rebellious toes. "What do you think became of the shoe that floated away, fraulein?"

"Ah, who could say that?"

"Well, I wish I could see a wooden shoe—I never did," Della mourned, with a dismally fraulein expression that turned fraulein's heart to wax.

"Tomorrow is the Saturday's holiday," she reminded. "Come you up to mein brutter's house once—ask the matterkin—there haf I the one little shoe that the girl safed yet?"

"Goody!" rejoiced Della. "Mommy won't care. How did you get the shoe, fraulein?"

"Ask me not some questions and I tell you not some fips," said fraulein, laughing and springing suddenly up. "I must now absent me."

Going down the granite walk of the Stanhope grounds, Fraulein Wilma passed Miss Aurelia's new music teacher in the shadow of the winged griffin that snarled above the gateway. He was large, the professor, and ruddy cheeked; his hair, the color of a fresh pine shaving, hung straight to his ears and then curled under; his eyes shone amiably down under big round glasses.

Kindly Professor Yost could scarcely pass by a cow in unfriendly silence, much less a little rosy fraulein in the employ of his own patrons. A respectful "Gute efening" in broad, mellow German tones reached her sociable soul.

"Gute efening," she responded, with a quaintly distant courtesy, and went her way, dreaming absent of red clover patches and strong, shapely trees and tranquilly flowing water brooks, all because of the ruddy German with his mellow greeting.

Frau Lena Kraft scolded loudly about the prospective invasion of the Stanhope children on the next day.

"Children coming on the Saturday alrety," she protested shrilly. "They will be cleaning hinter and some mud on the clean floors make!"

Each Saturday it was the good frau's practice to so scrub and scour and splash and sluice the cottage that it was surprising there was a sliver of woodwork left about it. And Wilma was not excused from sharing the household tasks in the face of the fact that she paid her board to her brother and his wife.

Lena was a thrifty soul and a driving one.

"She pay five tollar ebery week? That make no different, would Lem associate," answered Della. "She will scour the tin ant the coffee kuchen bake ant make the socks mended."

So Wilma's opportunity for retrospect or day dream was narrowed to the darning hour, and even that Lena's sharp tongue oftentimes rendered stormy.

Herman, the slow, tranquil husband and brother, smoked his long stemmed pipe in unconcerned silence through

Lena's brawlings, but occasionally he opened his mouth briefly and quenched her.

"Vat you make, Lena? Let the schil-dren goom," he said comfortably on this occasion.

And Lena submitted, though with much wasplike scolding and buzzing, to which Herman paid as little attention as to the rattling of a dry bean pod.

The birds among the trees in the quaint old Dutch yard of the Krafts opened their Saturday morning rehearsals unusually early in response to the sound of Frau Kraft's swishing, splashing, brooming and mopping begun in the rosy gray dawn, and the fraulein's faithfully burnished and tinware flashed broken javellins to the rising sun. The good frau was still searching for undrenched corners and Wilma busy frying big round apple butter doughnuts when the young Stanhopes raced up the freshly reddened brick walk edged with blue flag clumps and a fringe of lad's love.

A dark presage of tracks, together with Wilma's desertion of the doughnuts to show the children the wooden shoe, set Lena a buzzing like a red wasp.

When the fat little sabot, with its odd, curved toe and wide, flat heel, had been returned to the inner circle of Wilma's trunk and Joe and Della were hovering dangerously close to the pink knots of the sacred oleander,

Lena fell upon fraulein.

"Ach, himmel!" she scolded. "The house we must to the schil-dren gif yet—yess. Some tracks they make ant the blumen break—vat you care? Now, yust make on your ponnet once ant make dose schil-dren home—yess."

Fraulein found no hardship in compliance. Better the smell of dew wet earth than that of boiling lard; more congenial a crisp morning walk than the monotonous forming of knobby fried cakes and the tireless refrain of Lena's pungent tongue.

The children skipped happily beside their little plump governess along the sleepy bystreet which ran suddenly out into the wide avenue where rose the griffin guarded gate. From the opposite side came Professor Yost, beaming rosy, his sleek, pine shaving head hair gleaming with the vigor of its recent brushing.

"Guten morgen," he greeted as the four reached the shadow of the griffin.

"Guten morgen," fraulein responded sedately, retreating gently. "Guteby, schil-dren. I must absent me."

The professor's eyes beamed commendingly after the fresh, starchy blue calico of fraulein's disappearing house wrapper.

"Was ist the little fraulein's name yet?" he asked the children, who went hopping before him like robins.

"Wilma Kraft," Della replied. "She's"—

"Was?" the professor was standing stock still on the stone walk with his mouth open. "Vere if she at, hey?"

"In the peaky little house down the next street that looks like mamma's Swiss music box. It's got little bits of window panes, with big red oleanders standing in front. And there the candlesticks and blue plates in a long row on the shelf, and fraulein has a wooden shoe in her trunk!"

"Wooden shoe?" the professor repeated.

"Yes, a stumpy little Dutch wooden shoe," Della babbled on. "She told us a story about it. A German boy and a German girl used to play together beside a lake and call the girl's wooden shoes for boots, and once one shoe floated away, and they couldn't tell where it went. They paddled and paddled in the edge of the water in their bare feet and sailed out on a raft to find it, and they could not. The girl cried because she was afraid her papa would not buy her any more shoes, and she kept the one shoe to remind her what a nice time she had playing with the boy, for her papa and mamma moved away, and she never saw him again, but she never forgot him. Why, professor, where are you running off to? Weren't you going to give Reelle her music lesson?"

The visit of the young Stanhopes and the delayed frying of the doughnuts soured Lena for the day. She scolded Wilma roundly for both happenings and made a clean job while she was about it by berating her for all the shortcomings she could rake out of the dim past and saddle upon the plump shoulders of her sister-in-law.

Patiently the fraulein bore the stings and arrows of her relative's tongue. Lena was much the elder, and Wilma seldom talked back. With serene forehead and unclouded eyes she frowned about at her task amid a whirlwind of shrill reproach and blunt sarcasm. In her sturdy German mechanism there was no place for hysterical nerves. And still she was a human little person, with warm blood and an inheritance of sentiment throbbing deep in her sensible bosom. She was glad when the apple butter cakes in their knobby rotundity and the sheets of cinnamon sprinkled coffee kuchen for the Sunday breakfast were set away,

in company with Lena's feather bed, like loaves of bread, and she could sit near the green paper shaded window in the sitting room and see the oleanders and darn in peace.

Over the plump pink fingers of her left hand she drew a big yarn sock and set to weaving a blue lattice-work across the grinning hole, wondering in a patiently tranquil way if there might ever be a loophole of escape for her from Lena's perpetual driving and scolding. Her brother Herman had one time given her the practical counsel:

"You should get married once." And Otto Boppert, the prosperous barber on the next block, stood ready to assist her in carrying out the suggestion. Fraulein was studying about Otto now. Otto was short, but very wide. His hands were fat and moist and always smelled of cocoanut oil soap. His face was red and glistening, as if he had but just been dipped from the lard kettle. He laughed in a puffy way, which gave the impression that he was stuffed full of feathers, and he never seemed to think about much besides customers and catnaps. Maybe some time she would not mind those things, but now, just after meeting Professor Yost—

Again Wilma's belt buckle creaked. Presently a good round knock at the entry door roared its way through the faint spattering sounds from the kitchen, where Lena was scouring the flour barrel and sloop pail.

"Pettlers," thought fraulein, going tranquilly on with her blue webstage as Lena's flat shoes slapped belligerently forward.

As the door opened she heard the fresh, wholesome voice of the "Guten morgen." "Oggakoose—if the Fraulein Wilma Kraft if heer yet."

"Ach, ja," Lena's shrill tones responded. "You should schliff in, once." And into the sitting room walked Professor Yost, broad, ruddy and smiling cheerfully. He carried a small parcel wrapped in brown paper, which he proceeded silently to unroll. Then he held out upon his broad palm a little wooden shoe.

"Wilma"—he retreated from the pitfalls of his acquired English to the old, deep music of the tongue of his fathers—"dost thou remember Wendolen Yost, thy playmate, the boy who called with thee the little wooden shoes upon the lake? Yes? And the one little shoe that sailed away and was lost? But, no, little playmate; it was not lost. It floated to the island and caught fast in the reeds, and one day after the girl playmate was gone the boy found it there and tenderly carried it ashore. And the boy kept it for love of his girl playmate—the pretty little wooden shoe. Now, see, my Wilma, if I speak not the truth, for here is the girl's name carved into the little sole—Wilma Kraft—and the date the boy found it in the reeds. He carried them so. Hast thou been waiting these years, little Wilma, for thy playmate lover? Let us wait no longer, my beloved. We have found each other."

A Pute Indian Myth.
The Pute Indian myth of the sun, moon and stars is as crudely anthropomorphic as can be found in any savage belief. The moon is the sun's wife. The stars are his children. When he appears the children skeddadle. They live in terror of him. He eats them when he can't catch them. His stomach—the only part of him one can see—is stuffed with stars. When he goes to bed the children emerge again from their hiding places in the blue. The moon is fond of her children, who smile as she moves among them. Every month she goes into mourning because her cannibal husband has eaten one of them. The Pute Indians account for the appearance of a comet by stating that the sun often snaps at one of the stars, his children, and does not get hold of it—he only tears a piece out—and the star, getting wild with pain, goes flying across the sky with a great spout of blood flowing from it. It is then very much afraid, and as it flies it always keeps its head turned to watch the sun, its father, and never turns its face away from him until it is far out of his reach.

Definition of a Dachshund.
This is what the boy wrote about the dachshund:

"The dachshund is a dorg notwithstanding appearances. He has fore legs, two in front and two behind, an they ain't no speekin' terms. I wunst made a dachshund out of a cowcumber an fore matches, an it lookt as nacheral as life. Dachsounds is faredly intelligent considerin' there shalp. There brains bein so far from there tales, it bothers them sum to wag the lattur. I wunst noo a dachshound who wuz too impashunt to wate till he could signal the hole length of his bodily when he wanted to wag his tale, so he maid it up with his tale that when he wanted it to wag he would shake his vite ear, an when the tale seen it shake it would wag. But as for me, gimme a bull pup with a peggdgree."—Cleveland Puffin Dealer.

An Ideal Guest.
She was a most accommodating old lady, as this incident at an afternoon tea proved.

"Will you have sugar?" she was asked.

"If it's in, leave it in," she replied, "and if it's out, leave it out. It doesn't make a bit of difference to me."—London Punch.

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Saturday, July 18th, We Opened Our

SEMI-ANNUAL PRE-INVENTORY SALE

That the public read and believed our advertisements was shown by the fact that we were unable to wait upon all the people that came to our store on Saturday last. We have extra salesmen this week and will disappoint no one looking for genuine bargains. Investigate all special offers; then come here and you will find that we really save you money. Come, look, whether you want to buy or not. Many of our most loyal customers were made during these special sales. Sale closes Saturday, Aug. 1.

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

First Special Sale.

Mrs. Frank Brill of King Ferry will hold a special sale beginning

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Saturday, Aug. 1.

-25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON-

Shirt waist suits, shirt waists, house dresses, Heatherbloom and mercerized skirts, muslin and gauze underwear, corset covers, corsets, hosiery, long gloves, neckwear, belts, &c. These are bargains for you.

Don't Neglect Your Teeth

If they need attention, Come to us; we guarantee our work to be the best; we make no charge for consultation and examination and our prices are within the reach of all.

- Best Set Teeth on Red Rubber \$8.00
- A Good Set for 5.00
- Broken Plates Repaired 1.00
- TEETH Filled, Gold \$1.00 up
- TEETH Filled, Silver 75c up
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- Crown and Bridge Work \$5 per Tooth
- Vitalized Air for Extracting 50c

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THE GENOA TRIBUNE.

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

Friday Morning, July 24, 1908.

A New Field For Farmers.

Supporting his argument with a list of seventeen staple products of the soil that are imported here from Italy, the United States consul at Naples advises American farmers to compete for this trade. He says:

The large number of Italians and persons of Italian origin domiciled in America has of late years created a constantly growing demand for Italian vegetables and food products. Instead of the United States sending farm produce to Italy, the situation is quite the reverse. From this consular district alone \$2,222,850 worth of this class of goods were shipped during the calendar year 1907.

It seems probable that this trade or a considerable portion of it could be secured by American producers, but the tastes and wishes of the consumer must be carefully consulted and satisfied. The American farmer can compete successfully with the Italian farmer, as the latter, in spite of the advantage of cheap labor, has freight and duties against him.

In many cases American goods could be made to take the place of foreign articles. Italian cherries, for example, are said to be finer than those produced in the United States, but with care in production and preserving the American goods might capture the market. The Italian market in the United States is only considered in this matter, for American farmers cannot hope for an opening in Italy at present.

To Abolish the Wilderness.

Some Canadian legislators think the time has come to push a railroad into the wilderness on Hudson bay, the home of the walrus and polar bear and the stamping ground of the musk ox, the moose and the brown and black bear. This is the region which the Hudson Bay company has long exploited for furs, and its practical inaccessibility has given the adventurous proprietors a virtual monopoly. Naturally this company opposes a scheme which will take hunters to the field in palace cars.

The terminus of the proposed railroad, Fort Churchill, lies 450 miles north of the most northerly road in the Canadian dominions. It is not for hunting parties that the Canadians propose to construct this road, but with a view to opening up the wilderness to settlers and developing commerce. This will eventually drive out the native denizens, but meanwhile the bold hunter who likes to have his game brought to his door, so to speak, will have a chance to gather souvenirs of the hunt and not be uncomfortable while engaged in the sport. It is wonderful that men have sought adventure shooting lions in Africa and searching for the north pole, yet have overlooked until it is perhaps too late this vast jungle of desolation, where the opportunity for adventure and bravado is boundless.

Judge or Jury.

A juror summoned to serve recently in a court in Greater New York asked to be excused on the ground that such service is a waste of time so long as the judge has power to set the verdict of a jury aside and the higher courts may upset it after long delays. He was excused with a rebuke by the judge.

The juror in this case probably expressed the minds of many citizens of this country, but the jury system has its advantages for all, as would soon be demonstrated were it abolished. Were a decision left to the bench a higher bench would still have power to make delays and to overrule. The system of decision by judges would doubtless give rise to criticism on the part of the litigants, and in the end the citizen who lost would feel that his case had not been judged by men of his own class. The citizens make the courts and can change them, but the substitution of judges for juries would not be worth while merely to save the time of a few individuals unless the cause of justice could be safeguarded and even advanced by the change.

China's board of war is reported to be getting busy. It contemplates the creation of three new squadrons, each to comprise a battleship and several cruisers. Those who have to pay the cost of the new establishment probably hope it will not share the fate of that which Japan knocked out so completely in 1905.

Italy is about to begin dredging to raise the ancient galleys of Theodosius and Calligula, and maybe history will record the raising of the Maine wreck in Havana harbor some day.

Now that President Roosevelt goes on record as preferring the horse to an automobile, let some one figure out how many new votes he will lose by not running again.

Work Horses in the City.

Horse exhibitions and parades arranged to show up the good points of horses sometimes give a place to the animal whose real merit perhaps is not displayed. He is not put on exhibition hauling a load. However, at present there is a class of city work horses agreeable to look at as fine specimens of horseflesh, and their excellence on the main question may be inferred from appearances. This year a parade especially for work horses was held in New York on Memorial day. So many good entries in this class have been made in recent equine shows that it is evident that a large city has enough material to warrant a parade in which the work horse has all the honor. The streets of a great city are rough on horses that are required to haul heavy loads, and the fact that any considerable number can be kept in condition to make them presentable in a parade to be witnessed by people accustomed to judge horses from specimens of a more favored class indicates care and pride on the part of both owners and drivers.

In the days of horse cars the great cities seemed to be filled with horses not pleasant to look upon for the friends of this often abused animal. Car horses have a hard time of it. They soon get run down, and the verdict of a horse expert on perhaps eighty out of every hundred car teams at work would be that the stock should be turned out to pasture. But taking out the car horses the other working animals of the great cities average better than would be expected. They seldom see a pasture after they get in the city harness—at least not until they are finally retired from this field. But good work is required of the horse in the business districts of the great cities. Time is of the utmost importance, and there are countless unavoidable delays at the warehouses and at steamer docks, and the goods, whether destined for shipment or for sale in the city, must be on time. So the city horse must make speed with a load as well as before an empty dray. Some of the streets are rough, and where the streets of easy going are crowded, as is often the case in the busy hours of the day, the load must be hauled over a rough street or fall to be delivered on time.

Many of the work horses of the cities are bred especially for the place they are to fill. They must be sure footed, docile and yet have life when it is demanded. They must pull a heavy load out of the gutter sometimes, and the gutter can be as bad as a mudhole for sticking a loaded wagon. And the din of the city would be distracting to horses of nervous temperament. As compared with the country, the city is calculated to make horse life dull, but many fine teams are seen hauling heavy loads with apparent ease and with that show of spirit which every good horse has when in his element.

The Handshake at Quebec.

Old foes will shake hands on the battlefield when the French and English join in celebrating the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the city of Quebec. Right at home recently these hereditary foemen, as the poet Robert Buchanan called them, have been getting together with displays of the fervor usually attributed to young love rather than to wise friendship. But contiguity of territory and mutuality of interest should teach these nations which are both in the front rank of progress that heredity in that sense means nothing between friends. The quarrels of the fathers are not the quarrels of the sons, because times change.

The French founders of Quebec looked forward to a New France on the western hemisphere. Fate decreed that the British flag should wave over it, but pure French blood, French speech, French customs and French life remained and still remain. America has its New France blooming in the twentieth century right where the French tricolor went down in defeat a century and a half ago. Races that fought in war live happily together in peace. France and England were monarchies when they struggled for the mastery in Canada. Now France is passionately republican, but the French in Quebec are among the most loyal subjects of the British crown. It is a strange sight, but an inspiring one, showing that it is not so much the question of who rules as of the kind of rule that makes a people prosperous and happy.

"Notice the assertion that country boys hold the big jobs in the cities," says the New York Telegram, "which is all right, but the city men started it by paying good coin of the commonwealth every summer to learn that old lunko game of 'country board,' thus furnishing the other fellows with car fare to move."

Just at this time, when everybody is looking for a shady spot, the National Sunshine society should not grumble over any lack of appreciation of its main proposition.

The man who profits by failure, who is richer by the lesson learned from failure, is the one to whom when success comes it comes in generous measure.

Helping the Helpless.

It is safe to predict that a response to the pleas of the unemployed, whose idleness has been forced upon them by business depression, will be very liberal. The wageworkers have helped to create what property there is in the country, and the American people are too fair minded, to say nothing of their proverbial generosity, to allow any honest workingman or his family to live in want. And with the lesson of suffering, actual or threatened, because of idle hands it may be well to cast about for means to place the great mass beyond the need of periodical lifts.

Poverty traceable to idleness is working mischief in this country all the time, but it is not always in the limelight, as at present. The cities have a contingent of people whose excuse for idleness and for seeking aid from the public is that they have no work. Some of them wouldn't work if they had a chance, and many of them cannot do any of the work which can be provided for them. It is difficult to tell which is the greater distress, that of the willing mechanic with no job or that of the equally willing man with jobs waiting on all sides and he not able to earn a dime a day at any one of them. The idle mechanic may at least hope for better times. For the other, times are as good as they will ever be.

It has been demonstrated with individuals and with multitudes that it is all but useless to transfer idle workers from the cities to the country. Whatever smattering of practical knowledge they may have, they are misfits on a farm. The whole atmosphere of the country is foreign to their temperament. Life in a farmhouse is only a punishment, and they are as uneasy as a Hottentot would be in a land where people live in houses and wear clothes. Even city children lack the kind of nerves that can make life tolerable for them and for their associates in the country. There remains colonizing as a scheme to benefit the idle of the cities. Some of them could make wages in factories, and perhaps a good percentage would learn outdoor work if they could keep their families with them. A colonizing system would give the children the country habit, and probably the second generation would grow up to be self supporting and to breed a race of mill and farm workers.

Hawaii's Defenses.

Hawaii is so obviously the key to the Pacific coast that its seizure might be the first news following a declaration of war. Evidently the president was well advised when he urged the early fortification of that point of vantage. His information is not the public's, but the facts speak for themselves. Hawaii could not be more fortunately situated as a base for a naval enemy of the United States. Operating from Hawaii a strong and watchful enemy could keep the army and navy of the United States busy without threatening other coasts of this country.

But having Hawaii adequately fortified for its destiny and a naval force to co-operate with the land defenses the United States might laugh at the attempt of any power, except possibly England, to attack us on the Pacific coast. Oriental fleets could not make the round trip across the Pacific without recoiling, and European fleets, with the single exception of that of England, have no nearby bases, while the countries south of us have no ships. In our own hands Hawaii can be made a mighty weapon for defense. In other hands it could be used with terrible effect against us. That is the situation in a nutshell.

Those who mourn over the alleged dying out of the good old American stock may take comfort from the record of war widow Barnum, who died recently, leaving fourteen great-grandchildren and a total of thirty-four descendants, representing three generations. Widow Barnum belonged to an old colonial family, which took an active part in the Revolution. Her husband served in the war of 1812.

The Japanese who fought against Stoessel have given him praise for bravery and ability. It is always a good thing to refrain from minimizing the strength of the man you have beaten. By making him out to be great you magnify your own achievement. Wellington didn't spend much of his time after Waterloo in trying to make it appear that Napoleon was a fourth rate general.

Paris now thinks that Germany is going to buy the Philippines. In the last three months Paris has guessed more things that are not so about our foreign policy than all the rest of the world combined and still has "a guess coming."

This year for the first time, it is believed, Washington's birthday was made a public holiday in Lima. This is one of the results of the long journey of the fleet.

Well Bought Half Sold

Our store is full of goods that were well bought and we list a few of them below. They are all good values and ask that you take a look around our store and you will find many other good bargains.

Simpson's Best Calico 6c yd
American Prints

Best Apron Gingham 8c yard

Coats best Thread 5c spool

Best Work Shirts and Overalls 50c
we have seen in years at

The Best Shoe also at \$2.50.

Smith's Store, Genoa.

JULY
"PUSH" SALE.
Starts Saturday, July 18

The month of July is not a busy one in our business and to keep up the month's sales we resort to "pushing" Furniture, Carpets and Curtains on the public by offering extreme price reductions on nearly everything in our immense stock.

All sale goods will be regular stock goods—no special sale trash bought for the purpose so that when you buy at this sale you will get standard reliable goods fully backed by our guarantee, just as though you were buying at full price.

We enumerate only a very few of the articles on sale and their price reductions. Remember that every article in the store will be sold at corresponding reductions.

- 75c and 70c best all wool Ingrains at **59c**
- \$1.10 Brussels Carpets at **89c**
- 80c Best printed Linoleum **60c**
- \$25.00 Heavy Axminster Rugs 9x12 size at **\$17.95**
- \$1.00 Tapestry Brussels Rugs at **\$11.50**
- 22c Table Oil Cloth **16c**
- Prices on every kind of Furniture in the store are all greatly reduced.
- \$25.00 Sideboards for **\$19.50**
- 10.00 Dining Tables **7.00**
- 2.35 " Chairs for **1.95**
- 37.50 Brass Beds for **29.50**
- 19.75 " " **16.00**
- 5.95 Mattresses for **4.45**
- 10.00 " " **7.75**
- 1.00 Muslin Curtains for **65c**
- 1.25 Nottingham Lace Curtains for **89c**

We pay fare and return of those living out-of-town who buy \$5.00 or more.

There are plenty of dry goods sales, but few carpet and furniture sales. Take advantage of this and try Wait's first.

H. R. WAIT,
77 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.
The Wait Annex,
29 Dill St.

Capital \$150,000. Surplus \$150,000.
THE AUBURN TRUST COMPANY
Depositors Jan. 15, 1908--1631 Depositors July 15, 1908--1951

When the deposits of a bank show steady growth, that fact furnishes most convincing evidence that the service it renders is satisfactory.

The Value of Beginning

Too many people look down on small beginnings. They think they will open an account when they save a hundred dollars; we have seen a great many more really substantial accounts develop from a start of \$1 and determination to get ahead, than from hundred dollar starts without the determination; we like these small beginnings. They show the true saving spirit.

POCKET AND MANTLE BANKS FOR THE THRIFTY.

John M. Brainard, Pres. Ralph R. Keeler, Sec. & Treas.

Square Deal **Hot Weather Shoes.** **Easy, Cool**

Put away the darning needle. Here is a stocking guaranteed to wear for six months without a hole. If they do give out inside that time attach one of the coupons enclosed and return, and a new pair will be sent you. Six pairs in each box, black, red, blue or grey.

One Dollar Fifty

Mosher, Griswold & Co.
87-89 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.

J. Gamble's Shoe Store
18 State st., Auburn

BULBS
BUCKNER'S BULBS SUCCEED
SPECIAL OFFER:
Mailed to build New Business. A trial will make you a permanent customer. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded.

Souvenir Collection 50 Choice Bulbs to select from. 1st edition, comprising 100 varieties including: Tulips, Hyacinths, Anemones, Ranunculus, Pinks, Gladioli, Peonies, etc.

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COME TO THE KARNIVAL AT Syracuse SEPT. 14-18 STATE FAIR WEEK

MYSTIQUE KREWE OF KA-NOO-NO



VILLAGE AND VICINITY NEWS.

—Miss Katie Ferris of Auburn is visiting Mrs. D. W. Gower.

—Hop at the rink Saturday evening, July 25.

—Genoa fair Aug. 26, 27 and 28. Of course, you will attend.

—The annual school meetings will be held on Tuesday evening, Aug. 4.

—Buffalo Bill's Wild West show will exhibit in Auburn next Thursday, July 30.

—Mrs. Lucy Warfield returned recently from a visit of several weeks in Cortland.

—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Seager, of Genoa, July 9, 1908, a daughter.

—Mrs. George Bryant and son of Auburn are guests of Genoa friends.

—Mrs. H. B. Whitten of Ithaca was in town Wednesday and Thursday.

—Miss Mary Oliver went to Auburn Thursday to spend several weeks with relatives.

—Mrs. L. V. Main and two little sons of Myers have been guests at Frank Sellen's this week.

—The residence of Mrs. S. J. Hand is being newly painted by A. Cannon.

—A little daughter in the home of Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Rodger of Skaneateles, formerly of Moravia, on July 12.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hill of Auburn have been spending a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ai Lanterman.

—Mrs. C. A. Cannon and daughter Matjory, returned to Rochester on Tuesday, after spending two weeks with relatives here.

—Shea's ice cream speaks for itself. Served every day at Mrs. D. E. Singer's, Genoa.

—Sherman Wright is able to be out after his recent illness. Mrs. Wright has been quite ill the past week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Corning of Groton spent Sunday at D. C. Mosher's, Mrs. Corning remaining for several days.

—D. N. Rayner lost a good horse last week. The animal was kicked by another horse while in the pasture and it was necessary to shoot it.

—Erwin Saxton and family, Mr. and Mrs. Clarendon R. Townsend, Geneva; Mrs. Hill and daughter Mabel, Coonley's Corners, are camping on Dill's Beach. —Union Springs Advertiser.

—The Central New York Volunteer Fireman's association, which meets in Owego, July 28, 29 and 30, expects to have the largest and best convention ever held.

—Capt. Chas. O. Bryant, a former captain of the steamer Frontenac, died last week at the soldiers' home at Dayton, Ohio. Capt. Bryant is survived by one daughter, Mrs. E. W. Prager, of Trumansburg.

—Rev. F. L. Allen will remain another year as pastor of the Baptist church. There will be no services in that church the first three Sundays in August, as Mr. Allen and family will be out of town for a vacation.

—A very large and brilliant rainbow was observed by many people after the storm of Tuesday afternoon. It is seldom we have a view of one so distinct and showing so plainly all the prismatic colors.

—Cortland's Old Home week and Centennial celebration begins Sunday, Aug. 2, and lasts throughout the week. A full program of entertainment has been arranged for each day of the week by the general committee, and a hearty welcome awaits all visitors.

—Don't grumble if your paper is not always flush up to the high standard of your ideal. Charitably remember that no editor is capable of getting up quite as good a paper as you could yourself.

—Ex.

—Mrs. W. R. Mosher has been quite sick several days this week.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. I. Reeve of Auburn have been recent guests at Seymour Weaver's.

—David Dingy, who, was quite seriously ill last Sunday, is reported much better.

A new lot of shirt waists in white and colors at Mrs. Singer's.

—Mrs. J. S. Banker returned Wednesday morning from a week's visit in Meridian and Auburn.

—Bert Hand is able to be out again, after a long illness. He is obliged to use one crutch.

—Warren Holden of Ithaca was a guest of his mother the first of the week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ferris of Five Corners have gone to Farley's on Cayuga for the summer.

—Henry R. Manchester was in town Friday last, delivering the "White Travel Tours," for which he is agent.

—W. W. Potter of Auburn spent Sunday at Mrs. Alling's. Mr. and Mrs. Potter returned to the city that night.

—Mrs. John Myers returned Monday from Ithaca where she has been spending two weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Henry Whitten.

—Mrs. Robert Bush and son of Auburn returned home Tuesday, after spending several days in town. Mr. Bush was also here over Sunday.

—Mrs. Corena Skinner was in town last Friday. Miss June Skinner returned to Syracuse with her mother on Saturday to spend some time.

See the Heinz window at Hagin's.

—Correspondents and advertisers are requested to send in their copy as early in the week as possible. Please remember that we go to press Thursday afternoons.

—The dog belonging to Harry Ferris of Belltown, which was advertised as lost in a recent issue of THE TRIBUNE, was found on Monday at the farm of Herbert Roe, east of this village.

Introduction—The Fitch Studio, Auburn, N. Y. \$5.00 Photos for \$1.98. Ask for the Fitch Trading Coupon at F. O. Hagin's grocery and Mrs. D. E. Singer's millinery store, Genoa, N. Y., also at G. M. Whyte's grocery Venice Center, Mosher Bros. Poplar Ridge and Alkin & King, King Ferry.

—The officers and directors of the Genoa Agricultural Society held a meeting last Saturday evening, and another will be held tomorrow evening. Everything is being done to make the coming fair a big success and a credit to the town and community.

Dr. J. W. Whitbeck, dentist, Genoa, N. Y., is prepared to do painless extracting of teeth by the use of Sleep Vapor or Somnoform, the latest and safest anesthetic 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.

—While working on a culvert of the New York, Auburn & Lansing railroad a few miles south of Genoa last week Thursday a workman from Ithaca fell a distance of 12 feet and accidentally drove two spikes into his left foot. He was taken to Ithaca where his injuries were attended by a physician.

Ask for some of the 57 varieties at Hagin's.

—A meeting will be held in the near future at the Baptist church in this village in the interests of the Genoa cemetery. Due notice will be given in THE TRIBUNE of the date and hour of meeting, and all interested in the bettering of conditions in our cemetery are requested to be present. We hope the citizens of the village and especially those who have lots in the cemetery will take an interest in this movement toward the beautifying and care-taking of the "silent city."

Subscribe for THE TRIBUNE.

—It is said there are but two classes of people: Those who go ahead and do something, and those who sit back and tell how it should be done. Each community has some of each.

—Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Atwater returned this morning by way of Syracuse to New Haven where they will be at home to their friends at No. 664 Ferry street.—Citizen, July 18.

—Miss Mary E. Courtney has been appointed matron at Willard state hospital, to succeed the late Mrs. W. T. Bowby. She is a graduate of Genesee Normal school, and for the past six years, has been a trained nurse and night supervisor at Willard.

—The steamer, "Lady of the Lake," on Owasco lake crashed into an old dock near Burtis' point Tuesday morning and sank. There were 10 passengers on board and they were taken off without difficulty or inconvenience. The steamer was raised the next morning and taken to her dock at Ensenoee. The Lady will be drydocked and put into condition immediately for taking care of her regular passenger service.

—Considerable interest is being manifested in the candidacy for the office of school commissioner in this district. No less than six people are said to be candidates for nomination on the Republican ticket. Mrs. Anna M. Kent of Union Springs, who is making a canvass of the towns in the district, has been a teacher in the county for over twenty years, and it would seem but just and fitting that she should receive the support of the district. Who is better qualified for the duties of school commissioner than a teacher of ability and experience? The present commissioner, George W. Atwater, who has had the office two terms, will accept the nomination, it is said. Among the other candidates are Guy T. Hilliard of Moravia, J. Guernsey Allen of Summerhill, and William Skilleit of Fleming.

Peacock Superstitions.
According to Mohammedan tradition, the peacock opened the wicket of paradise to admit the prince of darkness and received a share of his punishment. The feathers, gorgeous in their hellish dye, reflect the glamour of the evil eye. Hence the origin of the superstition that peacocks' feathers are unlucky, though the superstition is sometimes said to have its origin in the tale of Argus, whom Juno set to watch Io, one of her husband's mistresses. Argus was beguiled by Mercury and lulled to sleep by his playing, thus allowing Io to escape. Juno, to punish Argus, placed his many eyes in the tail of her peacock, who thenceforth proudly displayed them. Thus a peacock's feather became the symbol of watchful and vindictive jealousy. There was an old superstition that peacocks ruffled their feathers at the sight of poison.

A Surprise.
There is a law in Italy forbidding the deportation of paintings of the old masters. Once, says the Paris Gauleis a French artist discovered an interesting Titian in what appeared to be a good state of preservation and paid a good round sum for it. In order to smuggle it out of the country he conceived the idea of painting over the original a portrait of Victor Emmanuel in full uniform. The trick was successful, and the Italian in disguise duly arrived in Paris. The climax, however, came when the artist started to restore the Titian to its original condition. With a pad of cotton wool steeped in alcohol he effaced the Victor Emmanuel, when, to his horror, the original Titian began to peel off. Much puzzled, he continued the washing until finally a portrait of Garibaldi was disclosed. The valuable Titian was a forgery.

A Tooth Point.
Dentists' children rarely have filled teeth for the reason that they are taught to use the toothbrush with a circular motion. The brush, as in the ordinary motion, goes back and forth, but it also goes round and round. Thus it finds out all the crannies. Dentists say that the circular motion applied both to the front and back of the teeth will keep them absolutely clean, and absolutely clean teeth cannot decay. The teeth should be brushed after each meal, and especially at bedtime. The morning brush before breakfast, which is the only one commonly applied, does scarcely any good at all since the teeth immediately after it become clogged with food.—Exchange.

BOATS AND LAUNCHES.
45-ft. Cabin Launch complete with new 12 h.p. motor, suitable for a cruiser or houseboat, \$750; 25-ft. slightly used hull s.h.p. new motor, \$225; 21-ft. Kelsey boat with 8 h.p. motor, reversible propeller, all new, \$425; 20-ft. second hand canoe by top hull with new s.h.p. motor, \$275; one second hand 2 h.p. motor, good make, \$45. Syracuse Motors always on exhibition. Syracuse Gas Engine Co. cor. E. Genesee and Cherry Sts., Syracuse, N. Y. 8194

WRONG EYE GLASSES.
There are more good eyes ruined by wrong eye glasses than people imagine. I have given special attention to Retinoscopy, Astigmatism, Ophthalmoscopy, Asthenopia, Frame Fitting and Muscular Insufficiencies, etc., and have all the latest instruments for sight-testing which makes mistakes impossible to one understanding their use.

A. T. HOYT, Optometrist,
Hoyt Block, Moravia, N. Y.

A. T. HOYT, Leading Jeweler,
Hoyt Block, Moravia, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Oats for sale.
M. T. UNDERWOOD, East Genoa.

FOR SALE—Bay horse 12 years old, weight 1,200, sound, kind and true. 51st B. J. BRIGHTMAN, Genoa.

WANTED—Would like to exchange some Groton buggies for road or work horses or milch cows. Call at once. B. J. BRIGHTMAN, Genoa, N. Y. Miller Phone. 50th

All persons wishing to take the train at our station can obtain horse care at my stables at reasonable prices.

FRANK H. WOOD, Woods Mill, N. Y.
When you have hens, turkeys, ducks or chickens, to sell, write or phone S. C. Houghtaling, Throopville, N. Y. I will be at Carson's hotel, Genoa, Monday night, Aug. 3, and Tuesday morning, Aug. 4, until 9 o'clock. S. C. HOUGHTALING.

FOR SALE—House and lot in Genoa village, known as the Keefe place, about 1 1/2 acres of land. Enquire of Mrs. Eva M. Ilwitt, 28 Easterly Ave., Auburn, N. Y. 48th

FOR SALE OR RENT—Eaton farm in town of Venice, 4 miles north of Genoa and 2 1/2 miles south of Venice Center. For particulars inquire at the Eaton home. A tetter, nearly new, and a rake for sale at same place.

Empire Phone 484-N Auto Phone 1948

IRA O. CARL
Dealer in
HIGH GRADE PIANOS
Organs of All Makes
Piano Tuning
23 E. Genesee St., AUBURN, N. Y.

NEW YORK, AUBURN & LANSING, R.R.

Time Table of Trains Between Auburn and Genoa In Effect July 1, 1908.

WEEK DAY TRAINS.			
Leave Auburn	7:30 a m	11:00 a m	5:00 p m
Arrive Genoa	8:32 a m	1:00 p m	6:02 p m
Leave Genoa	8:45 a m	3:00 p m	6:15 p m
Arrive Auburn	9:47 a m	4:30 p m	7:17 p m

Train leaving Auburn at 11:00 a m and leaving Genoa at 3:00 p m is mixed freight and passenger train.

Trains arrive and depart in Auburn from station at Wright Avenue, west of Division Street.

SUNDAY TRAINS.			
Leave Auburn	9:00 a m	2:00 p m	7:00 p m
Arrive Genoa	10:02 a m	3:02 p m	8:02 p m
Leave Genoa	10:15 a m	3:30 p m	8:15 p m
Arrive Auburn	11:17 a m	4:32 p m	9:17 p m

Paid your Subscription Yet?

GENOA CLOTHING STORE

We have a large number of sobby suits in broken lots, odd sizes and only one or two of a pattern. We have placed them on sale at big reductions. They are all up-to-date in style and in the latest shades of brown, olives, tans and grays. Every garment warranted.

SPECIAL

A large lot of men's trousers worth \$1.75 at only \$1.25. Beautiful line of furnishing goods. New line just received. Nobby patterns in shirts, the latest in neckwear, knit ties and letaher ties. A large assortment of straw hats. Hats and caps of all descriptions. Just received a nobby line of derbies.

SHOES

Best work shoe in the world in three different styles, all Douglas made at only \$2.00. A large assortment of Oxfords in tans, patents, gun metals, velours and kid calfs. Nobby line of shoes for men and boys' in all the very latest of styles, most comfortable lasts and in all leathers \$1.50 to 4.00. We carry the W. L. Douglas shoes. Best in the world. Prices stamped on every shoe. Your inspection invited.

Maks G. Shapero & Son.

Outfitters for Man and Boy.
Remember—We can clothe you from head to foot.
Straw Hats and Caps at Cost.

Hagin's Up-to-date GROCERY.

On Saturday, July 25, 1908
We Will Give FREE With Every Dollar's Worth of Trade or Over (Sugar Excepted) One Can Hagin's Pure White and Gold Baking Powder.

People Always Come for More
Who Buy Their Goods at Hagin's Store

SOME KINDS OF MEAT, ALL COOKED TO EAT. Roast Beef, Dried Beef Corned Beef, Veal Loaf Fresh Mackerel Soused Mackerel Shrimps, Lobster Oysters, Clams Sardines } Plain } In Oil } With Mustard Boned Herring, Halibut Pink Salmon 10c Good Salmon 2 for 25c Seward Brand Sea Rose Aurora } Salmon 15c Prospect	WHAT PUNGENT ODOR DOTH ARISE? 'TIS SPICE RAISED UNDER EASTERN SKIES. Famous Knickerbocker and Romo Brand Spices Cinnamon Cloves Allspice Mustard Pepper Ginger Knickerbocker Cream Tartar Absolutely Pure	Olive Oil, Gherkins Mustard, the kind that tastes like more SUMMER BEVERAGES, 5c Grape Juice, Moxie Orange-Ade, Sodas Always Ice Cold Imported Pea Nuts Fresh Roasted Daily SUNDRIES. To Increase Our Line We're Adding Extras all the Time Tangle Foot Fly Paper I. X. L. Poison Fly Killer, kills instantly, 5 sheets 5c Fancy Crepe Paper 10, 15, 25c Pads, Pencils, Ink Fine Stationery Crepe Paper Napkins Crepe Toilet Paper 6 rolls 25c Machine Oil, Blueing 10 cakes Mascot Soap 25c 7 " Lenox " 25c 6 " Star " 25c Lime, Ammonia Old Dutch Cleanser
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Our Crescent Coffee is a Winner, 25c

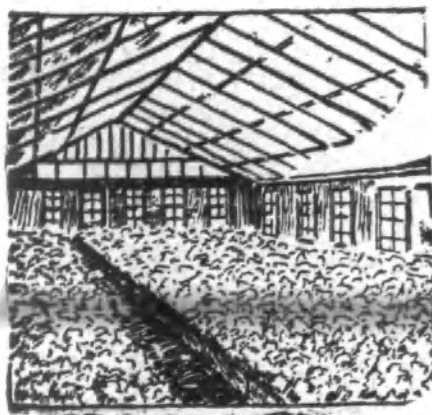
FARM AND GARDEN

LETTUCE UNDER GLASS.

There is Money in It Near a City Or Large Town.

Each year it becomes more of a fad, so to speak, to grow crops out of season. There is money in it, too. If one lives near a city or large town, and especially in this so in regard to lettuce. Taking about 3 months to grow, a crop to be ready for the mid-winter market should be sown in October; for early spring, some time in December, and so on. Steam heat, of course, is required, and in addition to it underground warmth should be furnished by from 6 inches to a foot of stable manure; and this, if some new is added, can be used for a second crop.

The plants must first be started in a bed by themselves then when of a fair size set about 3 inches apart in another bed; and finally transplanted again—this time to their permanent place. Here they should be set about 4 inches apart each way, and this is best accomplished by laying the surface of the bed off into four-inch squares; the setting will then be more even and taking off the crop and resetting the new one made easier. As to watering, the plants will want wetting frequently, but just how often cannot very well be told, owing to the variations in the construction of different beds and the soils of which they are composed. While heavy ground will hold water the longest it will not do to neglect the plants, and have them get dry. With a light, sandy soil they will generally need watering two or three times a week. Watering to excess must be guarded against as this tends to make the roots of the plants tender, in which case the leaves are



LETTUCE UNDER GLASS.

more likely to wilt under too much heat.

It pays to have a system in taking off the crop. Planted as I have described, the middle plant in each square should be cut first, then two of the corner ones. By so doing room will be made for the setting of a few plants in the middle of each square first; following which the space will be made clear for the new plants when the corner ones are removed. Absolutely no time will then be lost in any part of the bed.

This system should be remembered for under the best of conditions some loss must be expected from burning and rot. The former gives more trouble in January and later, and least in December when the sun's rays are of sufficient strength to be dangerous. Lack of warmth from the sun, however, makes rotting to be more feared, and to guard against this the soil should not only be sterilized throughout, but care taken to keep the temperature even and not too high. From 45 to 50 degrees is a safe heat in which to grow lettuce, though it will sometimes do well in a higher temperature, and of course increase in size a great deal faster. It takes too much coal, however, to make it profitable to run a high temperature, even if soft coal is used, which is the kind to buy as it is the cheapest. It is best to proceed carefully and on a small scale at first in taking up lettuce culture under glass, for then one can feel his way, as it were, and find out for certain whether he is making a safe venture before he gets in so deep that he cannot extract himself, financially, without heavy loss.

Profit by Experience.

This year's experience should be next year's profit. For instance rag-weed appears in many grain fields. To keep it from seeding it should be cut just at the right time and the time is short. If cut too early the weed continues growing and branching; if left too late until the stalks are hard and woody, raking is necessary. But if cut when in bloom the crop will mature practically no seed and the following spring there will be little seen of the weed.

Basis of Success.

Integrity and ability form the basis of success. Grow the fruits and produce for which there is a demand. Grow them as well as they can be grown. Pack them as they should be packed. Ship them according to the best method. Select your proper markets, and in those markets the proper commission merchants. Keep close touch with them, and your results will, in the long run, be satisfactory.—Ranch and Range.

Gold is nearly twice as heavy as silver; thus a cubic foot of the former weighs 1,216 pounds, and the same quantity of the latter 655 pounds.

The factories of Japan close on the first and fifteenth of each month.

DAIRY AND CREAMERY

DEVICE FOR KICKING COW.

How a Chronic Offender Can Be Milked Without Difficulty.

A chronic kicking cow can be milked without difficulty by means of the device shown in the accompanying illustration. Fasten a stout chain 2 feet in length around a bar of scrap iron 2½ feet long. In the last link of the chain secure an iron ring.

Bury the iron at the back of the cow's stall deep enough so that only the ring is left above ground, at the



DEVICE FOR KICKING COW.

point where the cow's right hind foot will stand when she is tied in the stall. The earth must be tamped down hard so the iron cannot be pulled out.

At milking time tie a rope with a noose in the end around the right hind foot, and after drawing it up tight slip the end through the ring with a long iron hook and then tie the rope to a post or upright on the left side of the cow.

Room at the Top.

Dairy farming offers a great opportunity for growth. The farmer and all his family can just keep on learning the business and never know too much. There is some talk about the dairy expert, the expert judge of cattle and of butter, etc., but don't get alarmed about them. The expert of today is a back number tomorrow. In fact, some of the so-called experts are not able to produce the goods right along. A man makes butter and scores highest in some great contest. He is lauded to the skies. He is called an expert, and for fear that he will not be able to score well again he quits. He lives on one great record and drops out of the race. How few are the men who keep winning high butter scores in the great contests. Many are the "has-beens."

Breeders have room at the top also. A breeder may get the prize-winning sire and dam of a great dairy show, mate them, and get what? A still better producer? Not very often. Breeding raises the average but produces very few par-excellent individuals. I suppose some day the limit of individual excellence will be reached. That day has not yet come. There is no telling when it will. But the dairy farmer need not bother his head over freak cows. He has plenty of opportunity to raise the standard of his whole herd to a higher degree. A herd of twenty cows that average 400 pounds of butter-fat a year is better than one cow that goes to the 600 pounds while the rest are near the 250-pound mark. I do not disparage the effort of breeders to produce the 600-pound cow. I simply say that this 600-pound cow is not going to be crowded off the top of the ladder till the herd below gets up where she is.

The dairy farmer can keep learning better ways to crop his farm, to care for his stock, to dispose of his by-products, to sell his produce, and to enjoy the fruits of his labor.

The greater number of dairy farmers have not yet started to climb the ladder. They seem content to stay at the bottom with their non-productive herds, and their good-for-nothing store butter. It is always crowded down at the bottom. Can't fall off—that's the only good thing to say about it.

Mottles in butter and "white specks" are sometimes confounded, and by some are considered the same, but there is a difference. Mottled or streaky butter has been explained as being caused by an unequal distribution of the salt; but white specks have a different cause or causes. Sometimes, when the milk is set in shallow pans, the cream dries on top and small portions become so hard that they do not churn into butter. These particles do not take the color like the rest of the butter, and the specks are thus caused. This may be remedied by carefully straining the cream when it is put into the churn.

Another cause of white specks is this: when some milk is skimmed off with the cream, as is usually done in the case of deep cold-setting, this milk settles to the bottom, gets overripe, and forms a curd, which is so hard as not to break up in churning and will not run off with the buttermilk, but will remain with the butter as white specks, or flecks, as they are sometimes called. This can be remedied by not letting the cream stand so long before churning, or by frequent and thorough stirring of the cream during the process of ripening. These hard, white particles can also be taken out by straining the cream.

TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

An Object Lesson.

Objects used, a bottle each of water, milk, alcohol, brandy, whiskey or any other alcoholic liquor, and a small large-necked bottle, containing the white of an egg. Also a strong small and shallow dish in which to burn some alcohol and liquor. A tin or small granite dish will do only be sure that the dish is strong enough not to be broken by the heat of the burning alcohol.

Any mother can use these experiments to demonstrate to the child the nature and effects of alcohol.

The most precious thing in the world is a human life. To make that life beautiful or to prevent it from being marred is the greatest work on earth. Perhaps no one thing has ruined more lives that might have been beautiful and useful than alcohol. But the most abstract statement of this fact does not impress itself upon the child's mind. If, however, we supplement our words with an object lesson, appealing to the other senses as well as to the hearing, we make a lasting impression. Any mother or L. T. L. superintendent can use these experiments.

Let us take this bottle of alcohol and pour a little into this strong shallow dish. Now we will remove the bottle of alcohol to a safe distance and apply a match to the liquid in the dish. We see how quickly it burns. Alcohol always burns, and while it does not make a bright flame it does give a great deal of heat. (Hence always be sure to cork the bottle of alcohol and use care in lighting the liquor in the dish.) Now let us pour a small quantity of water into the dish with an equal quantity of alcohol, and apply the match again. The alcohol burns while the water remains. The alcohol will not mix with the water sufficiently to form a new compound.

Now we take a little of the brandy, pour it in the dish, and apply the match, and note again that the alcohol burns. Brandy is made of fruit juice. Unfermented fruit juices are nutritious and wholesome, but the process of making them into brandy destroys all the nutriment, changing it into alcohol. (Or take the whiskey and proceed as with the brandy.) Whiskey is made of corn, barley and other cereals. These are all good for foods. That is why God caused them to grow. But when they are changed into whiskey by fermentation, which in this instance amounts to decaying, they are injurious and non-nutritious.

Now let us take the bottle of milk and pour some alcohol into it. The milk will curdle. Milk is very nutritious. If we drink pure milk it builds muscle and bone, but when mixed with alcohol it cannot be properly digested.

In this large mouthed bottle we have the white of an egg. It is almost as clear as water. Now, see what happens when you pour some water on it. It begins to lock as if it were poached or boiled. Now, a poached or boiled egg is healthy, but this egg is not boiled or poached. The alcohol has hardened it, and it is now unfit for food.

We sometimes hear people say that they take a little beer, wine, brandy or whiskey before or after dinner. It helps digestion. Not at all. It stops it. It spoils the food. As soon as alcohol passes into the stomach, the stomach begins to struggle to get rid of it.

Just as alcohol spoils the juice of the grape in the brandy or the corn in the whiskey, or makes the milk curdle and smell, or burns the egg so it affects all food, and when mixed with the blood it affects the muscles, the organs of the body, and the brain and nerves. It weakens men. When a man uses a great amount of alcohol the muscles and heart are changed into fat. This is why drunkards are often affected with heart disease. Why is it that a drunken man reels and staggers? Because the alcohol is affecting his brain and nerves so that they cannot control the muscles.

A few years ago a speaker at a liquor dealers' association said in substance:

"Get the boy. Give him a drink! Create an appetite! A few dollars spent that way judiciously means hundreds of dollars of revenue afterwards." Dear mothers, L. T. L. leaders, W. C. T. U. workers, that is a bugle call to us to "Get the boy." Show him the nature and effect of alcohol and create an abhorrence for liquor. God help us to save our boys, yes, and our girls.—Rev. J. Jas. De Pree, Jenison, Ia.

Carnegie Hits Drink.

The curse of drink is the cause of more failures in life than anything else. You can surmount every other faulty habit, but the man who is a confirmed drinker has not one chance in a million of success in life.—Andrew Carnegie in address at Pratt Institute, March 23, 1905.

How the Saloon Pays the Taxes.

The saloon keeper pays the farmer's taxes. Yes, we have seen it often. And ultimately he forecloses his mortgage on the farmer's farm. He pays the farmer's taxes and ultimately owns the farm.—Central Christian Advocate.

SITTING FOR PHOTOS

LITTLE SUGGESTIONS TO IMPROVE APPEARANCE.

Avoid Light Colors or Violent Contrasts—Wearing Much Jewelry a Mistake—When Furs Are in Good Taste.

Never has woman existed who has not worried as to what she ought to wear when being photographed. Just what she should don depends upon the individual woman. What not to wear is generic. The correct advice to the outdoors woman is to be photographed outdoors, and let it be the real outdoors at that. Don't let the photographer prevail upon you to pose before a wooden horse with some theatrical drops as a background. If you are going to be photographed in the saddle, let it be a bona fide case of saddle. If it is an indoors picture, let it be genuine indoor scenery with indoor habilliment.

Again, if you are literary or fastidious, do not try to proclaim your studious bent by wearing a pince-nez or spectacles in a photograph. Anything more disastrous than the result can hardly be imagined. This simple detail will ruin the best portrait ever taken. And yet nine times out of ten, the subject clings to her glasses as though life depended upon their retention. Probably you do feel more comfortable with them. They may even be becoming in real life; but there has never yet been an instance where they did not mar the picture.

Avoid light colors or violent contrasts of color. A really creditable portrait may be ruined by the zebra effect given by bars and stripes in the gown fabric.

Never wear a veil. Very few people would when being photographed seriously—that is by the recognized portrait artist. But countless numbers cleave to the veil for a snapshot. Don't be content to turn the veil up. Take it off. It will take only a minute's time, and the result will amply justify the trouble.

Plain colors are best for the gown, draperies in long lines rather than frills and furberlows and clarity of outline should be preserved punctiliously in the case of a good figure. If the sitter has a poor figure, don't be tempted into anything more than head and shoulders. Allow nothing to mar the shoulder line. Have your artist see that your shoulders are perfectly level and avoid any extreme style of sleeve. The picture frock of white chiffon—not necessarily with the fichu which is trying to many—is the wear for the average woman. Good effects have been obtained with fluffy, black tulle, and dignified portraits of stately dowagers often show gowns of plain satin. However, if you use a satin, see that it is a dignified quality of satin. Flimsy, crumpled satin on an elderly woman is just as bad as creased flannels on a man. In the matter of headgear, only a picture hat, and one copied from an old master at that, is permissible. Lacking this, bar the hat out altogether. Nothing changes so often or so radically in style and nothing is more ridiculous than your appearance in a hat of the days gone by.

Furs usually are charming in a photograph but they should not overwhelm the wearer. You have all doubtless seen the portrait of the Lady in Ermine when the ermine was the only thing that lingered beyond the moment in the memory. Young girls may be charmingly good in white fox—but do not let it dominate the picture. The portrait of two fluffy white fox heads with the girl somewhere behind them could hardly be termed a successful effort.

Never use artificial flowers. Imitation flowers look doubly imitation in a photograph. And if you must be done with an animal, let it be a live animal. Don't allow the photographer to palm off on you a stuffed kitten in the belief that you are so made to look sweetly domestic, nor let him counterfeit to you a character of gentleness by a flight of stuffed doves.

Much jewelry is a mistake. On the other hand, one or two good things look exceedingly well. A fine string of pearls cannot be very wrong, but diamonds and the elaborate tiaras and necklaces to match are a trifle ornate except for ladies of exceedingly high degree. If you have a good throat and shoulders, it is a pity to wear anything at all to encumber them.

The chief points to remember when going before the camera are that color counts for nothing, and shapes for much.

To Wash Woolen Articles.

Make a soda of warm water and soap tree bark. (Soap tree bark may be purchased at druggists.) For a dress skirt, take about five table-spoons of the bark and boil in water until it is real foamy, strain into water. Stir well until it is a lather like soap. Put in the dress skirt or article to be washed, squeeze and shake well up and down until perfectly clean, rinse well through a warm water. Do not wring, shake gently and hang up to dry. Press out with hot iron while the article is damp and the goods will look new.

Florida Water.

Take two drams each of the oils of lavender, bergamot and lemon; one dram each of tincture of turmeric and oil of balm and ten drops of oil of rose. Mix the above with two pints of deodorized alcohol. Too much perfume is not in good taste. A little toilet water is always preferable to a scent that is strong enough to lift weights.

ALL FOR HIS YOUNG LORDSHIP.

Daintiness, Beauty and Comfort All Considered.

A thousand and one little things are constantly being designed for baby.



The finest and softest materials and the daintiest of handwork goes into the making of the wee raiment that is so perfectly fascinating to every woman. Little night dresses and fine day wear of every sort are calculated to keep the cherub fresh every minute of the day and night from his matutinal yawn onward.

The infant caught in undress serves to illustrate the latest in flannel petticoat fastenings. The buttons are under the arm. Note his exquisitely pliable shoes and his handkerchief and rattle.

Next you see him securely buttoned into his nightdress. His industrious



trious pink toes will hardly penetrate that fortification of hem and buttons.

NOTES OF THE FASHION.

An exquisite crepe de chine gown, worn by a very fair woman, was the wine color in fashion in our grandmother's day.

A host of new reds are about—the soft dahlia shades, really not red at all, but a wonderful deep "different" pink, loveliest of all.

Black promises to be very popular for every sort of thing, from the richest of evening gowns to the plainest of walking suits. As is usual when black comes in fashion, all sorts of intricate treatment are planned to bring out subtleties of material or trimming.

Shadow effects are among the most popular of the many striped stuffs shown. Tulle and mulle and the rest of the many diaphanous stuffs which promise to be exceptionally good this winter show embroidery applied in lavish ways.

Radium silk, that wonderful stuff that is a cross between silk and chiffon, comes in the most exquisite gray shown in any material for many a long day. Apparently it is solid color, with the shifting of light the surface flushes into rose and pales to blue, shimmering back in a moment to its own clear-toned gray.

After all that has been said and done against them girdles are still with us, appearing to-day in a dozen new forms (most of us thought the whole gamut had been run!) from the high, swathed effect that takes a wonderful, willowy figure to wear, to the one which is eloquent of Japanese influence.

A Hair Tonic.

Here is a remedy for oily, damp hair, and if you do not like the auburn tint which it gives leave out the cochineal. If used daily the following lotion tends to produce a crispy condition and auburn shade: Powdered bicarbonate of soda, borate of soda (also powdered), one-quarter ounce each; eau de cologne, one fluid ounce; alcohol, two fluid ounces; tincture of cochineal, one-eighth fluid ounce; distilled water, sixteen ounces. Mix and agitate until solution is complete.

Short-Stemmed Flowers.

A flower whose stem is not long enough to reach the bottom of a vase may be stuck through a hole in the center of a circular piece of cardboard, cut a little larger than the top of the vase. Thus the stem is in the water, but the flowers and leaves are raised to the proper height.

Portieres as Rugs.

Some of the firmly woven portieres, made of cotton stuffs, dyed in Oriental effects, makes the most attractive and inexpensive of rugs. Those of medium colors should be chosen—the light ones show soil almost immediately.

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

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 Genesee 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 Genesee, County of Cayuga, on or before the 31st day of August, 1905.

Dated Feb. 28, 1905. E. C. Mead, Administrator, Auburn, N. Y.

Notice to Creditors. By virtue of an order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of John H. Algard, late of the town of Genesee, Cayuga County, N. Y. deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the executor of, etc., of said deceased, at his place of residence in the town of Genesee, County of Cayuga, on or before the 15th day of September, 1905.

Dated February 25, 1905. JOHN H. GARD, Executor, VanSickle & Allen, Attorneys for Executor, Office and P. O. Address, 140 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.

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 Genesee, Cayuga County, N. Y. deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the administrator of, etc., of said deceased, at his place of residence in the town of Genesee, County of Cayuga, on or before the 25th day of July, 1905.

Dated January 22, 1905. THOMAS TYRRELL, Administrator, VanSickle & Allen, Attorneys for Administrator, Office and P. O. Address, 140 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.

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 Clara A. Mather, late of the town of Venice, Cayuga County, N. Y. deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the executor of, etc., of said deceased, at his place of residence in the town of Venice, County of Cayuga, on or before the 31st day of November, 1905.

Dated April 9, 1905. LYDIA D. MEADER, ELISHA COOK, Executors, Supreme Court, Cayuga County, John W. Hume, Plaintiff, against

Elizabeth C. Hume, Mary F. Campbell, Harry P. Campbell, Frederic T. Lewis, Elizabeth Lewis, Howard H. Lewis, Katherine Lewis, Lulu Wadsworth, Daniel E. Wadsworth, Aldis Wilson, George Wilson, J. Griddley Quick, Thomas W. Warren, John W. Hume, as Executor of the estate of Thomas C. Hume, deceased, and Kate C. Hume, defendant.

To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial to be had in the County of Cayuga.

Dated, this 29th day of May, 1905. JOHN L. HUNTER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office No. 141 Genesee Street, P. O. address, Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

To Mary F. Campbell, Harry P. Campbell, Howard Lewis, Katherine Lewis, Aldis Wilson and George Wilson, defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Hull Greenfield, Cayuga County Judge, dated the 9th day of July, 1905, and filed with the complaint in the office of the clerk of the County of Cayuga, State of New York, at Auburn, N. Y., on said last named day.

JOHN L. HUNTER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. Address, No. 141 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.

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. It will tell you what you hope, but it will tell you what is. The Thrice-A-Week World long ago established a character for impartiality and fearlessness in the publication of news, and this it will maintain. If you want the news as it really is subscribe to the Thrice-A-Week edition of the New York World, which comes to you every other day except Sunday, and is thus practically a daily at the price of a weekly.

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Mr. Ella James, Dept. D, Syracuse, N. Y.

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We pay our stockholders Five Per Cent. and our depositors Three Per Cent.

If you are a depositor or instead of a stockholder, this may interest you.

The Citizens Bank,
Locke, N. Y.

IF YOU ARE NOT CERTAIN

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

Fred L. Swart,

The Eye Fitter. Cor. Genesee and Green Sts., next to postoffice.
AUBURN. — N. Y.

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..Harness Shop..
Having engaged in the harness business at Locke I am now prepared to furnish both hand and machine made harness. Special attention given to repairing.
A. H. BANTA,
Locke, N. Y.

THE PERFUMED BATH

REFRESHING TONICS EASILY MADE AT HOME.

The Benefits to be Derived from Camphor, Oatmeal, Milk and Soda Baths—Particularly Commended for Depressing Hot Weather.

A delicately perfumed bath of softened water is a tonic that improves the texture of the skin and improves the complexion. The expense of such a tub need not necessarily be large, and the refreshment from it is great owing to the relaxation of the nerves.

A Camphor bath is the one to be commended for the depressingly arm days of summer. It is made from a mixture of an ounce of tincture of camphor, half an ounce of tincture of benzoin, and two ounces of toilet vinegar. Such a bath as this may be taken in the morning, at night, or, if preferred, in the afternoon. Better effects will be gained if the immersion is taken at such time as to permit of lying down for half an hour or so afterward.

A woman who is fortunate enough to spend her summer on a farm where milk is plentiful should not lose the chance to indulge in milk baths, for nothing will more quickly soften and whiten the skin than this simple wash. A tub not being always at hand in the country, it may be necessary to use a basin. In either case the solution need not be more than half milk, and the water should be hot enough to warm the milk sufficiently to make it a comfortable temperature. No soap is used in a soap cloth, rather than a rough should be used in applying it.

A strong tonic bath is made by mixing a pound of muriate of soda with half a pound of sulphate of soda and a quarter of a pound each of chlorides of lime and magnesia. These ingredients may be put into the tub and water poured on, to dissolve them. Then the tub must be filled in the usual way. This particular tonic should not be used oftener than once a week, or its effect upon the skin will be drying.

Not expensive and very delightful is an oatmeal bath made by mixing five pounds of any of the "steam cooked" variety of oatmeal to a pound of powderedorris root to a pound of almond meal, and half a pound of castile soap scraped. A small quantity is then sewed into a cheesecloth bag and one of these may be used several times by tossing it into the bath for fifteen minutes before using.

Old-Time Recommendation.

"All of our ancestors," said a physician, "were pock marked, and smallpox was a recommendation if you were looking for work."

"What I mean is that you couldn't get a job if you had not had smallpox. No one wanted a servant who was liable at any moment to be stricken down with the loathsome disease."—Hence:

He opened a newspaper volume of 1774.

"Hence, 'help wanted' ads read like this:
"Wanted a man between twenty and thirty years of age, to be a footman and under butler in a great family. He must have had the smallpox in the natural way. Also a woman, middle aged, to wait upon a young lady of great fortune and fashion. The woman must have had the smallpox in the natural way.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

To Sew Hooks on Dresses.

In sewing on hooks, whether used in connection with eyes or peets, always spread the hooks, all sizes, before sewing on; it not only makes the strain come on different parts of the material, but it prevents them from pushing forward and showing at the edges of collars, plackets and such things.

When sewing them on a boned lining the bone can be slipped between the front curves and the back of the hook, after they have all been sewn on, making it very taut, thus saving the labor of fastening the bone in the usual way. It must, of course, be fastened at either end after it is inserted, otherwise it will come entirely off during the process of hooking the dress.

For a Double Chin.

The random chin is one of the most determined tell-tales of approaching age. To rid yourself of this chin with social tendencies one should massage the throat each night. The method prescribed is to begin at the point of the chin and rub hard toward each ear. The finger tips should be together at the beginning of the motion and should then push away from each other. Repeat the motion under the jaws and remember to always rub upward. Either cold cream or an astringent lotion should be used. Be sure that during the massage the head be held well up.

To Induce Sleep.

If you cannot sleep well, try eating an onion sandwich early in the evening. Slice the onion thin, sprinkle with salt and place between two slices of thin bread and butter.

A man may feel that he is standing up for his rights when he keeps his seat in a crowded car.

Parrots are fonder of music than are the other lower animals.

USEFUL INVENTIONS.

Some of the Clever Devices Which Have Been Patented by Women.

In the first year of the United States Patent office's existence, 1790, a woman took out a patent. Up to the present time about 3,958 patents have been granted to women. Among the early women inventors may be mentioned Miss Mary Kies, who, in 1809, patented a device for weaving straw and thread. Three years later Miss Mary Brush designed a new corset which she thought would preserve the shape of the womanly figure.

Like Miss Brush, many modern women inventors confined their inventiveness to the contriving of beautifying devices. Mrs. Batchelder, for example, has devised means for the improvement of certain facial features that have been distorted. Among her inventions may be mentioned an ear straightener which remedies imperfectly formed and lopping ears. Another invention for the restoration of facial symmetry is a spring attachment for the teeth, which relieves their severity and improves the mouth lines. Some women inventors, however, have devoted themselves to other things besides the perfection of womanly beauty. Mrs. Martha J. Coston, although not the first inventor of the signal lights of that name, has, nevertheless, made some important improvements in her husband's invention. Mrs. Cynthia W. Alden is the inventor of an improved dump cart. Some years ago Mrs. Lena Sittig devised a waterproof garment which has come to be known as the duckback. The ruled slate was devised by Mrs. Louise Dyer of Yazoo City. An important attachment to the sewing machine was invented by Miss Helen Blanchard. Miss Phillips of Dorchester, Mass., is the inventor of the hand refrigerator and lunch box. Miss Emma D. Mills made an improvement on a typewriter for which it was necessary to construct special tools. She did the special construction herself. Mrs. Kate Eubank of Oakland, Cal., has devised a combined trunk and bureau, which when closed appears as a Saratoga trunk and when open as a handsome dressing case.

There seems to be one professional woman inventor in America, and her name is Miss Montgomery. As far back as 1864, she took out a patent on an improved locomotive wheel. Later she secured a patent on an improved war vessel. A number of other patents have been issued to her, which have proved remunerative.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A Stunning Gown for Home Wear.

Women who have a predilection for gowns of elaborate effect have a strikingly handsome model in this frock of cotton crepe. It is not necessarily expensive to work out, for both the lace and dress material can be bought at moderate prices. The lace is imitation Cluny dyed in a pale champagne tint. Arranged in bands it follows the lines of the tunic, one



GOWN FOR HOME WEAR.

of the most graceful draperies of the season.

The tunic is trimmed with long, hand-run tucks and falls in Grecian effect about the figure. The decorative scheme is much softened by a mixture of Valenciennes with the Cluny lace.

The bodice is fitted and has an elaborate fish in Cluny and Valenciennes. There is a yoke of grass linen with a delicate stitchery in pale pink and blue threads, with sleeves of the same. Heavy finens as well as silk and woolen fabrics are designed after the elaborate model of the gown sketches today. The softer fabrics are too, adaptable to a like treatment, only Valenciennes and daint lace threads are used instead. This does not mean that they are not combine, with Mechlin and the bebe crochet effects, which are included as a matter of course, where more than one kind of fine trimming is used in a decorative scheme.

Spontaneous thoughts are often like the gun we didn't know was loaded.

In northern Australia there is one white man per 700 square miles.

LONG TIME CONVICTS.

With What They Amuse Themselves in Prison.

As a warden of Dartmoor once said to the writer, "You get all kinds up here." Convicts are not all the abandoned ruffians which they are so often described to be. And one of the best proofs of this is the widespread love of animals that exists among them. It is no uncommon thing to find during severe weather that prisoners are saving crumbs from their bread to feed the birds with. And such an act is real self-denial, for a big, burly man, who has been hard at work all day in a Portland quarry or upon Dartmoor farm, does not find his rations any more than he can comfortably consume.

You will always find a few convicts in every big prison who appear to possess a peculiar power over animals. There was a man up at Parkhurst a few years ago, who seemed to be able to charm birds. Sparrows would come into his cell at any time, perch on his head and feed out of his hands. And yet this man was serving a fifteen-year sentence for a crime so brutal that one cannot here even mention its nature.

Talking of birds in prison cells, a pretty story comes from Stockholm. A convict serving a long sentence in the State prison at Stockholm, managed to tame a pair of robins so completely that the confiding little redbreasts not only came in and out of his cell constantly, but actually built there. When he saw what was happening, the convict asked to be allowed to see the governor, and implored him to order that the birds should be left alone. The governor granted the request and he certainly never had reason to regret his action. The convict, previously sullen and dangerous, became the most tractable man in the prison. He took the keenest delight in watching the visitors hatch out four young ones and these in turn he tamed until they would come to him at a whistle. Gradually the convict's character changed entirely, and two years after the first visit of the robins he was released on ticket-of-leave.

There was an amusing scene one day in January, 1903, in an Isle of Wight train. Four grown men were seen on their hands and knees in a third-class carriage, apparently hunting vigorously for something. Inquiring what was the matter the guard found that the object of their search was a mouse. The men were released prisoners from Parkhurst, and the mouse had escaped from one of them. Fortunately its owner managed to recapture it unhurt, and when he had done so, he carefully replaced it inside his cap. He said that the little creature had been his constant friend and companion for two years past, and it had become so tame that it would sit in his open hand and eat the crumbs with which he fed it. He could not bear to leave his pet behind in the prison and so was taking it with him.

An elderly "lifer" at Dartmoor, a farmer by profession, has an amazing way with animals. There is a large flock of sheep belonging to the prison and these are the old fellow's special care. When lambs are left motherless he feeds them so carefully that he seldom loses one, and it is a pretty sight to watch the lambs following him about. The farmer collies are also attached to the prisoner and he loves his charges so well that he has lost all wish for liberty.

Hanged the Shoemaker.

During the struggle between King Charles and the parliament, Pembroke castle was so well fortified that Cromwell, with all his cannon, could not take it.

After many failures he gave up his intention, and began to march on for Tenby; but before he had proceeded far a country shoemaker came up to Cromwell and asked him whether he would reward him if he would tell him how to get the castle into his possession.

Cromwell, very glad of this offer, consented; then the old shoemaker, glad to get some money, as no doubt he was rather poor, told him that there was a pipe through which they got their water, and that if he were to cut the pipe, the castle would surrender.

Cromwell said: "I thank you for the information you have given me, but as you have turned traitor to your countrymen the only reward I will give you is that you shall be hanged on the very next tree that I come to."

Cromwell had the shoemaker hanged and cut the pipe he had told him of, leading to the castle, which then surrendered.—Weekly Telegraph.

Chestnut Leaves in Cigars.

Cigars are being made out of chestnut leaves over in England now. So far, it appears, the custom has not been introduced into this country. Many men were employed in gathering up the dead leaves in the chestnut groves of several big London parks. The leaves are enclosed in wrappers of real tobacco. While it is declared that smokers are unable to detect the spurious tobacco an attempt is made to get fancy prices for the cigars. They sell for one and two cents a piece.

A Chicago slaughter house makes thousands of dollars monthly by saving the tail stones found in the gall bladder of animals and exporting them to Japan, where they command a high price.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ROCHESTER TRUST & SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
at the close of business June 30, 1908

RESOURCES	
Real Estate	\$ 475,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	2,750,197.22
U. S. State, County, City and other Bonds	9,466,786.74
Overdrafts	.00
Time Loans	.00
Demand Loans	6,943,675.80
Cash in Banks	878,082.45
Cash on Hand	779,875.55
Total	\$21,193,617.76
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock paid in	\$200,000.00
Surplus (earned)	903,710.68
Deposits	20,089,907.10
Total	\$21,193,617.76

State of New York, County of Monroe, ss.
I, Robert C. Watson, Secretary of the Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Co., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ROBERT C. WATSON, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1908.
T. D. BIDWELL, Notary Public.



THIS IS NO IDLE TALK.
No rents to pay I can save you money on your Farm Machinery, Farm Wagons, Carriages, Light and Heavy Harness. In fact anything pertaining to Farm Implements. When in town call and look over the Bettendorf, Columbus, Flint and Webber Farm Wagons.
Swift's Animal Bone Fertilizers always on hand. Buckwheat Fertilizers a specialty.

R. W. Armstrong,
Genoa, N. Y.

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New 18 tooth Perry Harrow \$7.50
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Get my prices on all kinds of heavy and light wagons, harnesses and farm implements.
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The July Records are the best you ever heard.

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REMEMBER

we are in shape to do anything in
Tinwork and Repairing.

Several kinds of roofings always in stock. Also haying tools, binder twine, paint, oil stoves and in fact anything in the hardware line; we are always ready to get you anything we do not carry in stock such as stove extras, etc. All orders will have our careful attention.

Peck Hardware Co., Genoa
MILLER PHONE.

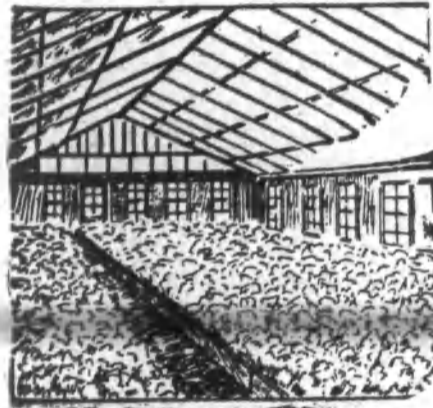
FARM AND GARDEN

LETTUCE UNDER GLASS.

There is Money in It Near a City or Large Town.

Each year it becomes more of a fad, so to speak, to grow crops out of season. There is money in it, too. If one lives near a city or large town, and especially in this so in regard to lettuce. Taking about 3 months to grow, a crop to be ready for the mid-winter market should be sown in October; for early spring, some time in December, and so on. Steam heat, of course, is required, and in addition to it underground warmth should be furnished by from 6 inches to a foot of stable manure; and this, if some new is added, can be used for a second crop.

The plants must first be started in a bed by themselves then when of a fair size set about 3 inches apart in another bed; and finally transplanted again—this time to their permanent place. Here they should be set about 4 inches apart each way, and this is best accomplished by laying the surface of the bed off into four-inch squares; the setting will then be more even and taking off the crop and resetting the new one made easier. As to watering, the plants will want wetting frequently, but just how often cannot very well be told, owing to the variations in the construction of different beds and the soils of which they are composed. While heavy ground will hold water the longest it will not do to neglect the plants, and have them get dry. With a light, sandy soil they will generally need watering two or three times a week. Watering to excess must be guarded against as this tends to make the roots of the plants tender, in which case the leaves are



LETTUCE UNDER GLASS.

more likely to wilt under too much heat.

It pays to have a system in taking off the crop. Planted as I have described, the middle plant in each square should be cut first, then two of the corner ones. By so doing room will be made for the setting of a few plants in the middle of each square first; following which the space will be made clear for the new plants when the corner ones are removed. Absolutely no time will then be lost in any part of the bed.

This system should be remembered for under the best of conditions some loss must be expected from burning and rot. The former gives more trouble in January and later, and least in December when the sun's rays are of sufficient strength to be dangerous. Lack of warmth from the sun, however, makes rotting to be more feared, and to guard against this the soil should not only be sterilized throughout, but care taken to keep the temperature even and not too high. From 45 to 50 degrees is a safe heat in which to grow lettuce, though it will sometimes do well in a higher temperature, and of course increase in size a great deal faster. It takes too much coal, however, to make it profitable to run a high temperature, even if soft coal is used, which is the kind to buy as it is the cheapest. It is best to proceed carefully and on a small scale at first in taking up lettuce culture under glass, for then one can feel his way, as it were, and find out for certain whether he is making a safe venture before he gets in so deep that he cannot extract himself, financially, without heavy loss.

Profit by Experience.

This year's experience should be next year's profit. For instance ragweed appears in many grain fields. To keep it from seeding it should be cut just at the right time and the time is short. If cut too early the weed continues growing and branching; if left too late until the stalks are hard and woody, raking is necessary. But if cut when in bloom the crop will mature practically no seed and the following spring there will be little seen of the weed.

Basis of Success.

"Integrity and ability form the basis of success. Grow the fruits and produce for which there is a demand. Grow them as well as they can be grown. Pack them as they should be packed. Ship them according to the best method. Select your proper markets, and in those markets the proper commission merchants. Keep close touch with them, and your results will, in the long run, be satisfactory."—Ranch and Range.

Gold is nearly twice as heavy as silver; thus a cubic foot of the former weighs 1,220 pounds, and the same quantity of the latter 655 pounds.

The factories of Japan close on the first and fifteenth of each month.

DAIRY AND CREAMERY

DEVICE FOR KICKING COW.

How a Chronic Offender Can Be Milked Without Difficulty.

A chronic kicking cow can be milked without difficulty by means of the device shown in the accompanying illustration. Fasten a stout chain 2 feet in length around a bar of scrap iron 2 1/2 feet long. In the last link of the chain secure an iron ring.

Bury the iron at the back of the cow's stall deep enough so that only the ring is left above ground, at the



DEVICE FOR KICKING COW.

point where the cow's right hind foot will stand when she is tied in the stall. The earth must be tamped down hard so the iron cannot be pulled out.

At milking time tie a rope with a noose in the end around the right hind foot, and after drawing it up tight slip the end through the ring with a long iron hook and then tie the rope to a post or upright on the left side of the cow.

Room at the Top.

Dairy farming offers a great opportunity for growth. The farmer and all his family can just keep on learning the business and never know too much. There is some talk about the dairy expert, the expert judge of cattle and of butter, etc., but don't get alarmed about them. The "expert" of today is a back number tomorrow. In fact, some of the so-called experts are not able to produce the goods right along. A man makes butter and scores highest in some great contest. He is lauded to the skies. He is called an expert, and for fear that he will not be able to score well again he quits. He lives on one great record and drops out of the race. How few are the men who keep winning high butter scores in the great contests. Many are the "has beens."

Breeders have room at the top also. A breeder may get the prize-winning sire and dam of a great dairy show, mate them, and get what? A still better producer? Not very often. Breeding raises the average but produces very few par excellence individuals. I suppose some day the limit of individual excellence will be reached. That day has not yet come. There is no telling when it will. But the dairy farmer need not bother his head over freak cows. He has plenty of opportunity to raise the standard of his whole herd to a higher degree. A herd of twenty cows that average 400 pounds of butter-fat a year is better than one cow that goes to the 600 pounds while the rest are near the 250-pound mark. I do not disparage the effort of breeders to produce the 600-pound cow. I simply say that this 600-pound cow is not going to be crowded off the top of the ladder till the herd below gets up where she is.

The dairy farmer can keep learning better ways to crop his farm, to care for his stock, to dispose of his by-products, to sell his produce, and to enjoy the fruits of his labor. The greater number of dairy farmers have not yet started to climb the ladder. They seem content to stay at the bottom with their non-productive herds, and their good-for-nothing store butter. It is always crowded down at the bottom. Can't fall off—that's the only good thing to say about it.

Mottles in butter and "white specks" are sometimes confounded, and by some are considered the same, but there is a difference. Mottled or streaky butter has been explained as being caused by an unequal distribution of the salt; but white specks have a different cause or causes. Sometimes, when the milk is set in shallow pans, the cream drifts on top and small portions become so hard that they do not churn into butter. These particles do not take the color like the rest of the butter, and the specks are thus caused. This may be remedied by carefully straining the cream when it is put into the churn.

Another cause of white specks is this: when some milk is skimmed off with the cream, as is usually done in the case of deep cold-setting, this milk settles to the bottom, gets overripe, and forms a curd, which is so hard as not to break up in churning and will not run off with the buttermilk, but will remain with the butter as white specks, or flecks, as they are sometimes called. This can be remedied by not letting the cream stand so long before churning, or by frequent and thorough stirring of the cream during the process of ripening. These hard, white particles can also be taken out by straining the cream.

TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

An Object Lesson.

Objects used, a bottle each of water, milk, alcohol, brandy, whiskey or any other alcoholic liquor, and a small large-necked bottle, containing the white of an egg. Also a strong small and shallow dish in which to burn some alcohol and liquor. A pie tin or small granite dish will do only be sure that the dish is strong enough not to be broken by the heat of the burning alcohol.

Any mother can use these experiments to demonstrate to the child the nature and effects of alcohol.

The most precious thing in the world is a human life. To make that life beautiful or to prevent it from being marred is the greatest work on earth. Perhaps no one thing has ruined more lives that might have been beautiful and useful than alcohol. But the most abstract statement of this fact does not impress itself upon the child's mind if, however, we supplement our words with an object lesson, appealing to the other senses as well as to the hearing, we make a lasting impression. Any other or L. T. L. superintendent can use these experiments.

Let us take this bottle of alcohol and pour a little into this strong shallow dish. Now we will remove the bottle of alcohol to a safe distance and apply a match to the liquid in the dish. We see how quickly it burns. Alcohol always burns, and while it does not make a bright flame it does give a great deal of heat. (Hence always be sure to cork the bottle of alcohol and use care in lighting the liquor in the dish.) Now let us pour a small quantity of water into the dish with an equal quantity of alcohol, and apply the match again. The alcohol burns while the water remains. The alcohol will not mix with the water sufficiently to form a new compound.

Now we take a little of the brandy, pour it in the dish, and apply the match, and note again that the alcohol burns. Brandy is made of fruit juice. Unfermented fruit juices are nutritious and wholesome, but the process of making them into brandy destroys all the nutriment, changing it into alcohol. (Or take the whiskey and proceed as with the brandy.) Whiskey is made of corn, barley and other cereals. These are all good for foods. That is why God caused them to grow. But when they are changed into whiskey by fermentation, which in this instance amounts to decaying, they are injurious and non-nutritious.

Now let us take the bottle of milk and pour some alcohol into it. The milk will curdle. Milk is very nutritious. If we drink pure milk it builds muscle and bone, but when mixed with alcohol it cannot be properly digested.

In this large mouthed bottle we have the white of an egg. It is almost as clear as water. Now, see what happens when you pour some water on it. It begins to look as if it were poached or boiled. Now, a poached or boiled egg is healthful, but this egg is not boiled or poached. The alcohol has hardened it, and it is now unfit for food.

We sometimes hear people say that they take a little beer, wine, brandy or whiskey before or after dinner. It helps digestion. Not at all. It stops it. It spoils the food. As soon as alcohol passes into the stomach, the stomach begins to struggle to get rid of it.

Just as alcohol spoils the juice of the grape in the brandy or the corn in the whiskey, or makes the milk curdle and smell, or burns the egg so it affects all food, and when mixed with the blood it affects the muscles, the organs of the body, and the brain and nerves. It weakens men. When a man uses a great amount of alcohol the muscles and heart are changed into fat. This is why drunkards are often affected with heart disease. Why is it that a drunken man reels and staggers? Because the alcohol is affecting his brain and nerves so that they cannot control the muscles.

A few years ago a speaker at a liquor dealers' association said in substance: "Get the boy. Give him a drink! Create an appetite! A few dollars spent that way judiciously means hundreds of dollars of revenue afterwards." Dear mothers, L. T. L. leaders, W. C. T. U. workers, that is a bugle call to us to "Get the boy." Show him the nature and effect of alcohol and create an abhorrence for liquor. God help us to save our boys, yes, and our girls.—Rev. J. Jas. De Pree, Jenison, Ia.

Carnegie Hits Drink.

The curse of drink is the cause of more failures in life than anything else. You can surmount every other faulty habit, but the man who is a confirmed drinker has not one chance in a million of success in life.—Andrew Carnegie in address at Pratt institute, March 28, 1905.

How the Saloon Pays the Taxes.

The saloon keeper pays the farmer's taxes. Yes; we have seen it often. And ultimately he forecloses his mortgage on the farmer's farm. He pays the farmer's taxes and ultimately owns the farm.—Central Christian Advocate.

SITTING FOR PHOTOS

LITTLE SUGGESTIONS TO IMPROVE APPEARANCE.

Avoid Light Colors or Violent Contrasts—Wearing Much Jewelry a Mistake—When Furs Are in Good Taste.

Never has woman existed who has not worried as to what she ought to wear when being photographed. Just what she should don depends upon the individual woman. What not to wear is generic. The correct advice to the outdoors woman is to be photographed outdoors, and let it be the real outdoors at that. Don't let the photographer prevail upon you to pose before a wooden horse with some theatrical drops as a background. If you are going to be photographed in the saddle, let it be a bona fide case of saddle. If it is an indoor picture, let it be genuine indoor scenery with indoor habitation.

Again, if you are literary or fastidious, do not try to proclaim your studious bent by wearing a pince nez or spectacles in a photograph. Anything more disastrous than the result can hardly be imagined. This simple detail will ruin the best portrait ever taken. And yet nine times out of ten, the subject clings to her glasses as though life depended upon their retention. Probably you do feel more comfortable with them. They may even be becoming in real life; but there has never yet been an instance where they did not mar the picture.

Avoid light colors or violent contrasts of color. A really creditable portrait may be ruined by the zebra effect given by bars and stripes in the gown fabric.

Never wear a veil. Very few people would when being photographed seriously—that is by the recognized portrait artist. But countless numbers cleave to the veil for a snapshot. Don't be content to turn the veil up. Take it off. It will take only a minute's time, and the result will amply justify the trouble.

Plain colors are best for the gown, draperies in long lines rather than frills and furbelows and clarity of outline should be preserved punctiliously in the case of a good figure. If the sitter has a poor figure, don't be tempted into anything more than head and shoulders. Allow nothing to mar the shoulder line. Have your artist see that your shoulders are perfectly level and avoid any extreme style of sleeve. The picture frock of white chiffon—not necessarily with the fichu which is trying to many—is the wear for the average woman. Good effects have been obtained with fluffy, black tulle, and dignified portraits of stately dowagers often show gowns of plain satin. However, if you use a satin, see that it is a dignified quality of satin. Flimsy, crumpled satin on an elderly woman is just as bad as creased flannels on a man. In the matter of headgear, only a picture hat, and one copied from an old master at that, is permissible. Lacking this, bar the hat out altogether. Nothing changes so often or so radically in style and nothing is more ridiculous than your appearance in a hat of the days gone by.

Furs usually are charming in a photograph but they should not overwhelm the wearer. You have all doubtless seen the portrait of the Lady in Ermine when the ermine was the only thing that lingered beyond the moment in the memory. Young girls may be charmingly done in white fox—but do not let it dominate the picture. The portrait of two fluffy white fox heads with the girl somewhere behind them could hardly be termed a successful effort.

Never use artificial flowers. Imitation flowers look doubly imitation in a photograph. And if you must be done with an animal, let it be a live animal. Don't allow the photographer to palm off on you a stuffed kitten in the belief that you are so made to look sweetly domestic, nor let him counterfeit to you a character of gentleness by a flight of stuffed doves.

Much jewelry is a mistake. On the other hand, one or two good things look exceedingly well. A fine string of pearls cannot be very wrong, but diamonds and the elaborate tassels and necklaces to match are a trifle ornate except for ladies of exceedingly high degree. If you have a good throat and shoulders, it is a pity to wear anything at all to encumber them.

The chief points to remember when going before the camera are that color counts for nothing, and shapes for much.

To Wash Woolen Articles.

Make a suds of warm water and soap tree bark. (Soap tree bark may be purchased at druggists.) For a dress skirt, take about five table-spoons of the bark and boil in water until it is real foamy, strain into water. Stir well until it is a lather like soap. Put in the dress skirt or article to be washed, squeeze and shake well up and down until perfectly clean, rinse well through a warm water. Do not wring, shake gently and hang up to dry. Press out with hot iron while the article is damp and the goods will look new.

Florida Water.

Take two drams each of the oils of lavender, bergamot and lemon; one dram each of tincture of turmeric and oil of balm and ten drops of oil of rose. Mix the above with two parts of deodorized alcohol. Too much perfume is not in good taste. A little cologne water is always preferable to a scent that is strong enough to lift weights.

ALL FOR HIS YOUNG LORDSHIP.

Daintiness, Beauty and Comfort All Considered.

A thousand and one little things are constantly being designed for baby.

The finest and softest materials and the daintiest of handwork goes into the making of the wee raiment that is so perfectly fascinating to



every woman. Little night dresses and fine day wear of every sort are calculated to keep the cherub fresh every minute of the day and night from his matutinal yawn onward.

The infant caught in undress serves to illustrate the latest in flannel petticoat fastenings. The buttons are under the arm. Note his exquisitely pliable shoes and his handkerchief and rattle.

Next you see him securely buttoned into his nightdress. His indis-



trous pink toes will hardly penetrate that fortification of hem and buttons.

NOTES OF THE FASHION.

An exquisite crepe de chine gown, worn by a very fair woman, was the wine color in fashion in our grandmother's day.

A host of new reds are about—the soft dahlia shades, really not red at all, but a wonderful deep "different" pink, loveliest of all.

Black promises to be very popular for every sort of thing, from the richest of evening gowns to the plainest of walking suits. As is usual when black comes in fashion, all sorts of intricate treatment are planned to bring out subtleties of material or trimming.

Shadow effects are among the most popular of the many striped stuffs shown.

Tulle and mulle and the rest of the many diaphanous stuffs which promise to be exceptionally good this winter show embroidery applied in lavish ways.

Radium silk, that wonderful stuff that is a cross between silk and chiffon, comes in the most exquisite gray shown in any material for many a long day. Apparently it is solid color, with the shifting of light the surface flushes into rose and pales to blue, shimmering back in a moment to its own clear-toned gray.

A Hair Tonic.

Here is a remedy for oily, damp hair, and if you do not like the auburn tint which it gives leave out the cochineal. If used daily the following lotion tends to produce a crisp condition and auburn shade: Powdered bicarbonate of soda, borate of soda (also powdered), one-quarter ounce each; eau de cologne, one fluid ounce; alcohol, two fluid ounces; tincture of cochineal, one-eighth fluid ounce; distilled water, sixteen ounces. Mix and agitate until solution is complete.

Short-Stemmed Flowers.

A flower whose stem is not long enough to reach the bottom of a vase may be stuck through a hole in the center of a circular piece of cardboard, cut a little larger than the top of the vase. Thus the stem is in the water, but the flowers and leaves are raised to the proper height.

Portieres as Rugs.

Some of the firmly woven portieres, made of cotton stuffs, dyed in Oriental effects, makes the most attractive and inexpensive of rugs. Those of medium colors should be chosen—the light ones show soil almost immediately.

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

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, etc. of said deceased, at his place of residence in the town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, on or before the 31st day of August, 1905.

ERNEST B. MEAD, Administrator.
Dated Feb. 28, 1905.
Office at P. O. Address,
Attorney for Administrator,
Auburn, N. Y.

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. Aigard, late of the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the executor of, etc. of said deceased, at his place of residence in the town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, on or before the 17th day of September, 1905.

JOHN H. GARD, Executor.
Dated February 25, 1905.

Notice to Creditors.

By virtue of an order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Tyrrell, late of the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the administrator of, etc. of said deceased, at her place of residence in the town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, N. Y., on or before the 28th day of July, 1905.

MARGARET M. TYRRELL, Administrator.
Dated January 22, 1905.
F. R. Hughton,
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 Clara A. Mearns, late of the town of Venice, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the executor of, etc. of said deceased, at the office of Elisha Cook in Poplar Ridge, Town of Venice, County of Cayuga, N. Y., on or before the 14th day of November, 1905.

YDIA D. MEADER, Elisha Cook, Executors.
Dated Aug. 9, 1905.

Notice to Creditors.

By virtue of an order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of William C. Meader, 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 executors of, etc. of said deceased, at the office of Elisha Cook in Poplar Ridge, Town of Venice, County of Cayuga, N. Y., on or before the 14th day of November, 1905.

YDIA D. MEADER, Elisha Cook, Executors.
Dated April 17, 1905.

SUPREME COURT, CAYUGA COUNTY.

John W. Hume, Plaintiff,

against

Elizabeth C. Hume, Mary F. Campbell, Harry P. Campbell, Frederic T. Lewis, Elizabeth Lewis, Howard H. Lewis, Katherine Lewis, Lula Wadsworth, Daniel E. Wadsworth, Alida Wilson, George Wilson, J. Gridley Quirk, Thomas W. Warren, John W. Hume, as Executor of the estate of Thomas C. Hume, deceased, and Kate C. Hume, defendants.

To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial to be had in the County of Cayuga.

Dated, this 29th day of May, 1905.

JOHN L. HUNTER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office No. 141 Genesee Street,
P. O. address, Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y.
To Mary F. Campbell, Harry P. Campbell, Howard Lewis, Katherine Lewis, Alida Wilson and George Wilson, defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Hull Greenfield, Cayuga County Judge, dated the 9th day of July, 1905, and filed with the complaint in the office of the clerk of the County of Cayuga, State of New York, at Auburn, N. Y., on said last named day.

JOHN L. HUNTER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. Address,
No. 141 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.

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. It will tell you what you hope, but it will tell you what is. The Thrice-A-Week World long ago established a character for impartiality and fearlessness in the publication of news, and this it will maintain. If you want the news as it really is subscribe to the Thrice-A-Week edition of the New York World, which comes to you every other day except Sunday, and is thus practically a daily at the price of a weekly.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD'S regular subscription price is only \$1.00 per year, and this pays for 250 papers. We offer this unequalled newspaper and THE GREGG THINKER together for one year for \$1.65. The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$3.00.

LADY AGENTS WANTED.

YOU can make extra money by devoting your spare time to taking orders for my DAINTY line of baby goods and children's wear. No experience necessary. Pleasant, profitable permanent work. Send TO-DAY for full catalogue, territory, etc.

Wm. Ellis James, Don't D. Syracuse, N. Y.

A Majority

of country banks pay their stockholders Six Per Cent dividends, and their depositors Two Per Cent on their deposits.

We pay our stockholders Five Per Cent, and our depositors Three Per Cent.

If you are a depositor instead of a stockholder, this may interest you.

The Citizens Bank,
Locke, N. Y.

THE PERFUMED BATH

REFRESHING TONICS EASILY MADE AT HOME.

The Benefits to be Derived from Camphor, Oatmeal, Milk and Soda Baths—Particularly Commended for Depressing Hot Weather.

A delicately perfumed bath of softened water is a tonic that improves the texture of the skin and improves the complexion. The expense of such a tub need not necessarily be large, and the refreshment from it is great owing to the relaxation of the nerves.

A Camphor bath is the one to be commended for the depressingly arm days of summer. It is made from a mixture of an ounce of tincture of camphor, half as much tincture of benzoin, and two ounces of tincture of opium. Such a bath as this may be taken in the morning, at night, or, if preferred, in the afternoon. Better effects will be gained if the immersion is taken at such time as to permit of lying down for half an hour or so afterward.

A woman who is fortunate enough to spend her summer on a farm where milk is plentiful should not lose the chance to indulge in milk baths, for nothing will more quickly soften and whiten the skin than this simple wash. A tub not being always at hand in the country, it may be necessary to use a basin. In either case the solution need not be more than half milk, and the water should be hot enough to warm the milk sufficiently to make it a comfortable temperature. No soap is used in a soap cloth, rather than a wash should be used in applying it.

A strong tonic bath is made by mixing a pound of muriate of soda with half a pound of sulphate of soda and a quarter of a pound each of chlorides of lime and magnesia. These ingredients may be put into the tub and water poured on, to dissolve them. Then the tub must be filled in the usual way. This particular tonic should not be used oftener than once a week, or its effect upon the skin will be drying.

Not expensive and very delightful is an oatmeal bath made by mixing five pounds of any of the "steam cooked" variety of oatmeal to a pound of powdered orris root to a pound of almond meal, and half a pound of castile soap scraped. A small quantity is then sewed into a cheesecloth bag and one of these may be used several times by tossing it into the bath for fifteen minutes before using.

Old-Time Recommendation.

"All of our ancestors," said a physician, "were pock marked, and smallpox was a recommendation if you were looking for work."

"What I mean is that you couldn't get a job if you had not had smallpox. No one wanted a servant who was liable at any moment to be stricken down with the loathsome disease."—Hence:

He opened a newspaper volume of 1774.

"Hence, 'help wanted' ads read like this:

"Wanted a man between twenty and thirty years of age, to be a footman and under butler in a great family. He must have had the smallpox in the natural way. Also a woman, middle aged, to wait upon a young lady of great fortune and fashion. The woman must have had the smallpox in the natural way."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

To Sew Hooks on Dresses.

In sewing on hooks, whether used in connection with eyes or peets, always spread the hooks, all sizes, before sewing on; it not only makes the strain come on different parts of the material, but it prevents them from pushing forward and showing at the edges of collars, plackets and such things.

When sewing them on a boned lining the bone can be slipped between the front curves and the back of the hook, after they have all been sewn on, making it very taut, thus saving the labor of fastening the bone in the usual way. It must, of course, be fastened at either end after it is inserted, otherwise it will come entirely off during the process of hooking the dress.

For a Double Chin.

The random chin is one of the most determined tell-tales of approaching age. To rid yourself of this chin with social tendencies one should massage the throat each night. The method prescribed is to begin at the point of the chin and rub hard toward each ear. The finger tips should be together at the beginning of the motion and should then push away from each other. Repeat the motion under the jaws and remember to always rub upward. Either cold cream or an astringent lotion should be used. Be sure that during the massage the head be held well up.

To Induce Sleep.

If you cannot sleep well, try eating an onion sandwich early in the evening. Slice the onion thin, sprinkle with salt and place between two slices of thin bread and butter.

A man may feel that he is standing up for his rights when he keeps his seat in a crowded car.

Parrots are fonder of music than are the other lower animals.

USEFUL INVENTIONS.

Some of the Clever Devices Which Have Been Patented by Women.

In the first year of the United States Patent office's existence, 1790, a woman took out a patent. Up to the present time about 3,958 patents have been granted to women. Among the early women inventors may be mentioned Miss Mary Kies, who, in 1809, patented a device for weaving straw and thread. Three years later Miss Mary Brush designed a new corset which she thought would preserve the shape of the womanly figure.

Like Miss Brush, many modern women inventors confined their inventiveness to the contriving of beautifying devices. Mrs. Batchelder, for example, has devised means for the improvement of certain facial features that have been distorted. Among her inventions may be mentioned an ear straightener which remedies imperfectly formed and lopping ears. Another invention for the restoration of facial symmetry is a spring attachment for the teeth, which relieves their severity and improves the mouth lines. Some women inventors, however, have devoted themselves to other things besides the perfection of womanly beauty. Mrs. Martha J. Coston, although not the first inventor of the signal lights of that name, has, nevertheless, made some important improvements in her husband's invention. Mrs. Cynthia W. Alden is the inventor of an improved dump cart. Some years ago Mrs. Lena Sittig devised a waterproof garment which has come to be known as the duckback. The ruled slate was devised by Mrs. Louisa Dyer of Yazoo City. An important attachment to the sewing machine was invented by Miss Helen Blanchard. Miss Phillips of Dorchester, Mass., is the inventor of the hand refrigerator and lunch box. Miss Emma D. Mills made an improvement on a typewriter for which it was necessary to construct special tools. She did the special construction herself. Mrs. Kate Eubank of Oakland, Cal., has devised a combined trunk and bureau, which when closed appears as a Saratoga trunk and when open as a handsome dressing case.

There seems to be one professional woman inventor in America, and her name is Mrs. Montgomery. As far back as 1864, she took out a patent on an improved locomotive wheel. Later she secured a patent on an improved war vessel. A number of other patents have been issued to her, which have proved remunerative.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A Stunning Gown for Home Wear.

Women who have a predilection for gowns of elaborate effect have a strikingly handsome model in this frock of cotton crepe. It is not necessarily expensive to work out, for both the lace and dress material can be bought at moderate prices. The lace is imitation Cluny dyed in a pale champagne tint. Arranged in bands it follows the lines of the tunic, one



GOWN FOR HOME WEAR.

of the most graceful draperies of the season.

The tunic is trimmed with long, hand-run tucks and falls in Grecian effect about the figure. The decorative scheme is much softened by a mixture of Valenciennes with the Cluny lace.

The bodice is fitted and has an elaborate finish in Cluny and Valenciennes. There is a yoke of grass linen with a delicate stitchery in pale pink and blue threads, with sleeves of the same. Heavy itenens as well as silk and woolen fabrics are designed after the elaborate model of the gown sketches. The softer fabrics are too, adaptable to a like treatment, only Valenciennes and daint, lace threads are used instead. This does not mean that they are not combined, with Mechlin and the bebe crochet effects, which are included as a matter of course, where more than one kind of fine trimming is used in a decorative scheme.

Spontaneous thoughts are often like the gun we didn't know was loaded.

In northern Australia there is one white man per 700 square miles.

LONG TIME CONVICTS.

With What They Amuse Themselves In Prison.

As a warder of Dartmoor once said to the writer, "You get all kinds up here." Convicts are not all the abandoned ruffians which they are so often described to be. And one of the best proofs of this is the widespread love of animals that exists among them. It is no uncommon thing to find during severe weather that prisoners are saving crumbs from their bread to feed the birds with. And such an act is real self-denial, for a big, burly man, who has been hard at work all day in a Portland quarry or upon Dartmoor farm, does not find his rations any more than he can comfortably consume.

You will always find a few convicts in every big prison who appear to possess a peculiar power over animals. There was a man up at Parkhurst a few years ago, who seemed to charm birds. Sparrows would come into his cell at any time, perch on his head and feed out of his hands. And yet this man was serving a fifteen-year sentence for a crime so brutal that one cannot here even mention its nature.

Talking of birds in prison cells, a pretty story comes from Stockholm. A convict serving a long sentence in the State prison at Stockholm, managed to tame a pair of robins so completely that the confiding little redbreasts not only came in and out of his cell constantly, but actually built there. When he saw what was happening, the convict asked to be allowed to see the governor, and implored him to order that the birds should be left alone. The governor granted the request and he certainly never had reason to regret his action. The convict, previously sullen and dangerous, became the most tractable man in the prison. He took the keenest delight in watching the visitors hatch out four young ones and these in turn he tamed until they would come to him at a whistle. Gradually the convict's character changed entirely, and two years after the first visit of the robins he was released on ticket-of-leave.

There was an amusing scene one day in January, 1903, in an Isle of Wight train. Four grown men were seen on their hands and knees in a third-class carriage, apparently hunting vigorously for something. Inquiring what was the matter the guard found that the object of their search was a mouse. The men were released prisoners from Parkhurst, and the mouse had escaped from one of them. Fortunately its owner managed to recapture it unhurt, and when he had done so, he carefully replaced it inside his cap. He said that the little creature had been his constant friend and companion for two years past, and it had become so tame that it would sit in his open hand and eat the crumbs with which he fed it. He could not bear to leave his pet behind in the prison and so was taking it with him.

An elderly "lifer" at Dartmoor, a farmer by profession, has an amazing way with animals. There is a large flock of sheep belonging to the prison and these are the old fellow's special care. When lambs are left motherless he feeds them so carefully that he seldom loses one, and it is a pretty sight to watch the lambs following him about. The farm collies are also attached to the prisoner and he loves his charges so well that he has lost all wish for liberty.

Hanged the Shoemaker.

During the struggle between King Charles and the parliament, Pembroke castle was so well fortified that Cromwell, with all his cannon, could not take it.

After many failures he gave up his intention, and began to march on for Tenby; but before he had proceeded far a country shoemaker came up to Cromwell and asked him whether he would reward him if he would tell him how to get the castle into his possession.

Cromwell, very glad of this offer, consented; then the old shoemaker, glad to get some money, as no doubt he was rather poor, told him that there was a pipe through which they got their water, and that if he were to cut the pipe, the castle would surrender.

Cromwell said: "I thank you for the information you have given me, but as you have turned traitor to your countrymen the only reward I will give you is that you shall be hanged on the very next tree that I come to."

Cromwell had the shoemaker hanged and cut the pipe he had told him of, leading to the castle, which then surrendered.—Weekly Telegraph.

Chestnut Leaves in Cigars.

Cigars are being made out of chestnut leaves over in England now. So far, it appears, the custom has not been introduced into this country. Many men were employed in gathering up the dead leaves in the chestnut groves of several big London parks. The leaves are enclosed in wrappers of real tobacco.

While it is declared that smokers are unable to detect the spurious tobacco no attempt is made to get fancy prices for the cigars. They sell for one and two cents a piece.

A Chicago slaughter house makes thousands of dollars monthly by saving the gall stones found in the gall bladder of animals and exporting them to Japan, where they command a high price.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ROCHESTER TRUST & SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
at the close of business June 30, 1908

RESOURCES

Real Estate.....	\$ 475,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages.....	2,750,197.22
U. S. State, County, City and other Bonds.....	8,466,786.74
Overdrafts.....	.00
Time Loans.....	.00
Demand Loans.....	8,843,675.80
Cash in Banks.....	878,082.45
Cash on Hand.....	779,875.55
Total.....	\$21,193,617.76

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in.....	\$200,000.00
Surplus (earned).....	803,710.66
Deposits.....	20,089,907.10
Total.....	\$21,193,617.76

State of New York, County of Monroe, ss.

I, Robert C. Watson, Secretary of the Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Co., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT C. WATSON, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1908.
T. D. BIDWELL, Notary Public.



THIS IS NO IDLE TALK.

No rents to pay I can save you money on your Farm Machinery, Farm Wagons, Carriages, Light and Heavy Harness. In fact anything pertaining to Farm Implements. When in town call and look over the Bettendorf, Columbus, Flint and Webber Farm Wagons.

Swift's Animal Bone Fertilizers always on hand. Buckwheat Fertilizers a specialty.

R. W. Armstrong,
Genoa, N. Y.

Lightning! Lightning!

Protect your lives and property with National Copper Cable Lightning Rods.

We put them on your buildings in a scientific manner and give a strong and liberal guarantee that they will protect you. Write or call on the phone for estimates, terms, etc.

S. S. GOODYEAR,

Miller Phone. Atwater, N. Y.

Agent for Deering Machinery.

Good Bargains.

New 18 tooth Perry Harrow **\$7.50**
Second hand Democrat **15.00**

Get my prices on all kinds of heavy and light wagons, harnesses and farm implements.

Edison Phonographs and Records.
The July Records are the best you ever heard.

G. N. COON, Ledyard, N. Y.
Cayuga Southern Phone.

REMEMBER

we are in shape to do anything in

Tinwork and Repairing.

Several kinds of roofings always in stock. Also haying tools, binder twine, paint, oil stoves and in fact anything in the hardware line; we are always ready to get you anything we do not carry in stock such as stove extras, etc. All orders will have our careful attention.

Peck Hardware Co., Genoa

MILLER PHONE.

IF YOU ARE NOT CERTAIN

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

Fred L. Swart,

The Eye Fitter. Cor. Genesee and Green Sts., next to postoffice.

AUBURN. — N. Y.

J. WILL TREE, BOOK BINDING

ITHACA.

Orders taken at THE GENOA TRIBUNE office.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery** FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES. PRICE 50c & \$1.00. Trial Bottle Free. GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Pure Drugs and Medicines

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TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c. Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Adams & Co. receiving special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American. A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newspapers. MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York. Branch Office, 255 F St., Washington, D. C.

NEW Harness Shop.

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

A. H. BANTA,
Locke, N. Y.



WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO WEAR IT.

Our Special Correspondent Writes Entertainingly to Women.

FROM THE METROPOLIS

Coats That Are Decidedly Novel and Smart—The Little Details That Count for Much in Dress—Growing Demand for Silk in Bathing Costumes—Dressy Hats.

BY JULES THEROW.

Hardly a week passes without some new way of designing little separate coats for midsummer wear, and some of the models now produced are intended to serve as hints for early autumn. One of the latest methods of designing smart coats is exploited in this model in soft chiffon taffeta, worn with a skirt of plum colored etamine, the skirt being much lighter than the tone of the taffetas. It is also made simply, fitting the hips snugly and bearing a fold of its own material, combined with stitchings of silk, arranged high at the back and in drooping points on either side of the front panel.

Fine silk soutache braid plays an important part in the designing of the coat, this trimming being em-

By the gad sea waves nowadays, one looks rather at stunning water costumes than listens to the roar of the water, quite forgetting the old familiar song. This season's models reflects the growing demands for silk and silk finished fabrics for bathing costumes, which, by the way, are cleverly and exceptionally well fitted. The design illustrated is fashioned of dark green silk finished mohair, with trimmings of cream white silk braid. The plaited skirt and blouse bodice are joined with a plain, well-fitting belt of mohair, giving the suit the appearance of a one-piece garment.

The princess and the jumper styles are as popular in the bathing



COSTUME FOR SALT SEA DIPS. suit realm as in the longer skirted shirtwaist suits, and take on about the same lines, cut and finish, with the exception that the skirts are shortened, also the sleeves, and the neck cut out. The full length panel front, with gored or circular skirt section is the princess design most suited to bathing costume purposes, and is the one often met with.

White taffetas, serge and alpaca bathing suits are very fashionable and look wonderfully well trimmed with black, blue or red braid or bands of plaid silk.

In the large hats of fashion it is noticed that much prominence is given to smooth straws over rough ones. Crowns continue high and large, the extremely high thimble crown being a great favorite with French originators of millinery modes.

The trimmings are of blue and white roses and the green foliage has grateful touches of gold that comprise a delightful color scheme.



A HAT FOR DRESSY WEAR. The brim is curved sharply at the side, breaking the line of the very wide brim. The trimming almost completely covers the crown of the hat, standing high at the side.

Whatever the size of the hat this season, all trimmings are inclined to be extreme. The long, slender pointed wings, enormous quills which extend well beyond the hat brim and soft drooping ostrich plumes vie with flowers as smart millinery decorations, being arranged in more effective groups and combinations of colors.

Stamp Language.

"I wouldn't do that if I were you," suggested the former soldier, as he watched his pretty niece carefully affix a stamp upside down on a letter she was about to post.

"Why not?" she asked, as she hastily inverted it to its correct position.

"When I was young that was accepted as a sign. It meant, 'You need not reply to this letter.' During the civil war many a friendship was terminated by that silent message. When the time came that everybody had to take a final stand on one side or the other in the great contest and when families were divided in the struggle, the turning of a stamp upside down on a letter often saved words and long explanations which perhaps aching hearts hardly felt able to give.

"I doubt if many people now know it ever had such a meaning, but I have never been able to overcome my uneasiness when I see anybody do it."

To Prevent Moths.

To keep moths out of upholstered furniture, sprinkle well with benzine. It will not spot or stain the most delicate colors and the unpleasant odor soon passes away in the air. When it is known that a moth miller has entered a closet, burn a tablespoonful of gum camphor in the room closing the door and letting the clothes remain in the fumes.



COATS GROW MORE NOVEL.

played as a stitching for the fronts continuing in a round yoke effect at the back. Where the braid leaves off the taffetas is shirred on the front of the coat, shirring and braid being separated by a band of plain silk fibre braid with silk passamenterie ornaments. The sleeves are full at the top, but shirred into the long, low shoulder line and finished below the elbows with bands of braid. The Empire vest, high collar and revers are of chiffon taffetas bound with the lighter etamine of the skirt and the jampot hat is in light colored straw with flower, trimmings in darker tones.

There is every reason to believe that as the season advances, plum tints will be much favored both in light and dark tones. Combined with black there is no richer color scheme.

It often happens nowadays that the most that is worth while in dress is embodied in the little details of the toilette. Never were so much thought and care given to accessories for the neck and sleeves as now.

A lovely detail for a summer tailor made, whether of linen, silk or woolen material is a sailor collar like the one in the centre of the group. For broad shoulders it is not quite so wide, but carried out in smooth linen with embroidered and lace finished edges it is neat and attractive.

Separate collar and cuff sets are more beautiful than ever, and linen



LITTLE THINGS THAT COUNT.

In all qualities is the chief material for their making. A great deal of hand embroidery is used in their decoration, as insets of lace do not wear well, though they make a dainty embellishment.

The various little ties and stock pictured are fashioned of net and handkerchief linen, while the separate turn-over collars, a favorite neck trimming of the summer girl are of plain linen, neatly adorned with embroidery.

The more elaborate bows with Merry Widow jabots are reserved for dressy waists and look better in fine net or fancy silk mull and chiffon bordered with soft laces.

\$31,000 Woolen Purchase

It Was a Bargain For Us and Means Bargains For You.

The largest individual deal in high grade Woolens was made when we bought through the Bankruptcy Court at 32 1-2 cents on the dollar the entire stock of Desbecker-Block Tailoring Co. of domestic and imported fabrics, yet coming to us at such a tremendous sacrifice. They are going to you the same way, cut and tailored to personal measure into Suits and Topcoats.

Choice of any \$18, 20, 22.50 Suit, Topcoat, Raincoat or Overcoat in the House made to order

\$11.75

Choice of any \$25, 27.50, 30 or 35.00 Suit, Topcoat, Raincoat or Overcoat in the House, Made to order

\$17.25

This sale will last only until these woolens are disposed of and to first comers go first selections.

Store Open Monday & Saturday Evenings

Pressed and Repaired Free of Charge

Scotch Woolen Co.,

WORLD'S LARGEST TAILORS,
86 GENESEE STREET, AUBURN, N. Y.

The National Bank of Auburn

Organized 1817 AUBURN, N. Y. Oldest Bank in Cayuga County

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits Over \$300,000. Deposits \$850,000
Have Established

AN INTEREST DEPARTMENT

Paying 3 1-2 Per Cent. Interest

Compounded Twice a Year

And will loan to anyone opening an account in our interest department a handsome HOME or POCKET SAVING BANK to help you save. One dollar opens an account, after that, saving is easy.

Call at the bank and learn our system.



Taking Care of Husbands.

There's no romance left in the world, anyway. Time was when girls dreamed of Prince Charming and didn't bother about anything less important than the color of his eyes and the way he tied his cravat. Now they're thinking of a bank account so large that almost any man will be quite indistinguishable hidden behind it. They're doing worse than that. I overheard two mites of girls, neither of them older than thirteen, exchanging confidences recently. The taller one was all for marrying money. The shorter one said she meant to be an architect and earn her own living.

"But if you'd marry a rich man you wouldn't have to," objected the taller girl.

The midget screwed up her face shrewdly.

"You can't never tell about money," she said. "He might go and lose it, and then where'd I be with him to support if I couldn't work?"

"And would you try to support him?" asked the first girl, a bit awestricken.

The other nodded.

"I'd give him car fare every morning and 15 cents for lunch," she said magnanimously.—Washington Herald.

"George, what do you think would be the best kind of food for my new Angora kitty?"

"How do I know anything about cats?"

"Why, Jinx said you fed the kitty every night while I was away."—Houston Post.

Abdominal Supporters are being worn more and more by people with large abdomens when they learn of the comfort and rest obtained by their use. We have a splendid variety of these goods, a number of styles to meet the requirements of the different cases. Prices from \$2.00 up. Let us show you. Sagar Drug Store, Auburn

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Ashamed of Their Job.

"I don't see why it is," mused the flat dweller, "that men are so ashamed of washing clothes when they are caught at it. Why shouldn't they? Washing is about the hardest work anybody can do, and yet it is relegated to women. The other morning I got up unusually early and, looking across into the window of the next apartment through my kitchen window, saw some one with short hair bending over the tub. At first I thought it was a short haired girl, but when she raised up and I saw that she had on trousers it was borne in upon me that she was a boy. The moment he looked at me he frowned, came to the window and angrily drew the curtain down. Now, why shouldn't he have washed those clothes with the curtain up and me looking at him just the same as he would have done if he had been a short haired girl?"—New York Press.

Glass of Wine by His Own Fire.

When Drury Lane theater was first destroyed by fire Sheridan, its owner, was occupied in the commons with his parliamentary duties, and his sympathetic colleagues immediately voted the adjournment of the house and hurried off to see the conflagration. Sheridan himself opposed the adjournment, but, being outvoted, went and watched the destruction of his property from a neighboring house of refreshment, sharing a bottle of port with Barry. His apparent indifference prompted some friends to expostulate with him, whereupon the author of "The School for Scandal" petulantly observed, "It is hard when a man cannot drink a glass of wine by his own fire." This fire completed Sheridan's financial downfall, and, forsaken by his friends, he died soon after the new theater began its checkered career.—Westminster Gazette.

FARM FOR SALE—115 acres on Indian Field road, town of Venice, near railroad, school and creamery; good buildings. For terms write 2946 P. C. Brown, Owosso, Mich.

What London's Lord Mayor Costs.

The maintenance of the pride, pomp and circumstance of civic state costs the corporation of London a yearly sum of close upon £18,000. The Lord Mayor receives £10,000 and the income tax on that sum is paid for him while he is allowed £100 for the supply of new furniture, and his robes cost close upon £200. Then the rates taxes and tithes payable on the Mansion House total, upward of £3,000, the lighting involves an outlay of upward of £570, the water supply costs £180, and fire and boiler insurance absorbs £135. Next, structural and other repairs represent an expenditure closely approaching £2,000, and periodically there is a heavy "call" for special redecoration—the amount spent last year, for instance, on the Egyptian hall being £56.—London Tit-Bits.

A Lucky 13th.

There is one West Philadelphia man who doesn't care a hang if every day is Friday the 13th, yet he used to be one of the most superstitious of men. In September, 1907, when the 13th fell on Friday, he was cured. A huge safe was being raised up to the sixth floor of a Walnut street building as he was walking along the sidewalk. Just as he got under it some one called, "Look out." He grasped the situation in an instant, and there passed through his mind the thought that since it was Friday the 13th, he was sure to be caught under the heavy safe. Nevertheless, he jumped for his life and landed half in the gutter and half on the sidewalk. Then he looked around to see the havoc, and discovered that the ropes had merely slipped a little and that the safe was being hoisted up as though nothing had happened. As he lay stretched in the mud his hand felt something rocky, and flat. When he rose and brushed off his clothing he still clutched the find, and upon examining it he found it to be a \$20 gold piece that no one ever claimed.—Philadelphia Record.