

ATTEND THE GENOA FAIR, AUG. 26-28, 1908

The Genoa Tribune.

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GENOA, N. Y., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1908.

EMMA A. WALDO.

FROM NEARBY TOWNS

Interesting Items That Our Correspondents Have Gathered For TRIBUNE Readers.

Ensenore Heights.

JUNE 30—The steamer "Lady of the Lake" will make regular trips commencing July 2.

Michael Burns is building an addition on his house.

Rev. A. E. Holmes of Unadilla is visiting friends in town.

Walter Hatchings and family of Auburn were Sunday guests of John Redman and family.

Miss Mamie McGarry of Auburn has been visiting Francis McGarry and wife.

Frank Holcomb, wife and son Seward, of Auburn spent Sunday with Wm. Pope and family.

The Children's day concert which was given at the Baptist church Sunday evening was a great success.

John and Floyd Wheat of Moravia were recent guests of their cousin, John Eaker.

Mr. and Mrs. Alton Banks and son Harold, of Moravia were in town Sunday with their automobile.

B. E. Wattles was quite seriously injured by being kicked by a colt last week.

Joseph Hickey and family have moved to Auburn. Mr. and Mrs. Earle Morgan will occupy the house vacated by them.

Henry Traub and family of Auburn were guests of Chas. Daldwin and wife Sunday.

Scipio Tent, No 224, K. O. T. M., enjoyed a "spread" of ice cream, cake and lemonade at their regular meeting Wednesday evening.

The annual reunion of the Post family was held at the home of Jacob and Miss Eliza Post last Saturday.

Sage.

JUNE 29—The sixth annual reunion of the Teeter family was held at Grange hall, North Lansing, Saturday, June 27. There were relatives in attendance from Genoa, Venice, Moravia, Five Corners, North Lansing, South Lansing, Asbury, Freeville, Ithaca, Peruville and Groton to the number of about seventy. A bountiful repast was served at 1 o'clock after which a short program was rendered which consisted of a piano duet by Lena and Mildred Teeter, Darkey Sermon on Apples by Lillian Teeter, song by Mrs. Jane Teeter and daughters, and the election of officers for the ensuing year which are as follows: Pres., Frank Teeter; 1st Vice Pres., Ralph Teeter; 2d Vice Pres., A. T. Smith; Sec., Lillian Teeter; Treas., David Bothwell. It was voted to hold the seventh reunion at the same place, the last Saturday in June as heretofore.

Morris Willis has a new automobile. He expects to use it to deliver butter to his patrons in Ithaca.

Several from this place attended the Children's day exercises at North Lansing Sunday, June 28.

Miss Davelene Goddell of Waterloo is visiting at John Parkins'.

Ernest Teeter has a new Johnston mower and rake.

John Parkins and family attended the Lumbard reunion at Etna Saturday.

Byron Davenport of Ithaca is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Fame Smith.

Frank Draks has his new house up and enclosed.

Lansingville.

JUNE 29—During the severe electric storm in the early morning hours last Wednesday, lightning struck the Wm. Baker house, now occupied by James Castelin and family, and tore out rafters on the south porch, besides breaking a large number of window panes. It also splintered a tree which stood near and several fence posts along the driveway.

There will be a neighborhood picnic at Heddens, near Lake Ridge station, on the Fourth of July, to which all are invited to come in the morning and remain all day. The W. C. T. U. will sell ice cream and bananas.

The Ladies' Aid society meets on Thursday of this week with Mrs. Clifford Townsend at Ludlowville. Supper will be served.

The quarantine was removed from the house of Mrs. Blakley on the Creek road about two weeks ago, after Clark Blakley had recovered from diphtheria. Since that time his uncle, Orville Blakley, has been taken ill with the disease, and the house has been quarantined again.

Hanford Minturn of Auburn is spending his vacation with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Smith.

Mrs. Luther Hedden expects to attend the Mount-Hamblin wedding, June 30.

Miss Ruth Haskin has been visiting her father at Little Hollow.

Wm. Davis is helping Floyd Fenner in the Orchard creamery.

Miss Helen Dates, who has been teaching in Michigan the past two years, has returned to her home for the summer.

Mrs. Sarah Hammond of Ithaca is visiting her niece, Mrs. Wm. Tait.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Boles have returned from Walkerville, Mich., after spending three weeks with friends and relatives there.

Wm. Hamilton has been ill with peritonitis, but is on the road to recovery.

Mrs. Parinton of Venice visited Mrs. Wm. Tait on Saturday.

East Genoa.

JUNE 29—Several from this place spent Sunday at the home of Henry Austin and wife at Venice Center.

Fred Bothwell is pressing hay for John Miller of Lansing.

Oscar Tiff and wife of Moravia called at their farm recently.

Mrs. Edgar Tiff of Ithaca is visiting her sister, Mrs. Helen Smith.

Bessie Younglove is spending some time with her aunt, at Peruville.

Mrs. Delilah Sharpsteen and daughter Amy, have been spending some time with her niece at North Lansing.

Mrs. Chas. Tupper is in quite poor health.

Several from this place attended the funeral of Mrs. Mary Thayer Head at Genoa on Sunday.

Mary Bothwell Brown and husband have been twelve days aboard the steamship Vedra and expect to land in New York the 7th or 8th of July.

The sound of the whistle on the new railroad makes every body happy. The report that passenger trains will commence running July 1, is hailed with joy.

Call and see what 10 and 25c. will do in enamel ware at 47 E. T. ATWATER'S, King Ferry.

Five Corners.

JULY 1—Farmers are commencing their haying.

Where are you going the Fourth, people are heard to ask. Some answer they are not going anywhere; they are waiting to attend the Genoa fair.

Joseph McBride is very ill, threatened with pneumonia. Dr. A. Rosecrans is attending him.

Wm Walker of Moravia is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. McBride and is assisting in the store during the former's illness.

Mrs. Hannah Stevenson returned to her home here last Sunday after visiting her daughter, Mrs. Wm Stanton, at North Lansing.

Harry Curtis has been under the care of a physician, but is much better now.

M A Palmer and wife spent last Saturday with friends at Moravia.

S. S. Olose returned last week from visiting relatives at Marathon and Whitney Point.

The W. C. T. U. tea which was to have been held with Mrs. Jerome Barger this week Thursday afternoon is postponed indefinitely. Mrs. Barger will have it later.

Chas. Ogden of Groton was a guest at Joseph McBride's last Sunday. Miss Florence Stevenson and sister Esther went home with him Monday.

Dr. Rosecrans was under the care of Dr. Keyes of Ludlowville a few days last week.

Mrs. Ella Algert returned Tuesday of this week from Auburn where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Ward Groom, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Stewart and children returned last Saturday from Trumansburg where they had been visiting relatives for a couple of weeks.

John Beardsley and wife are spending a few days in Auburn.

Earl Smith returned here from Peruville last Monday night. His mother, Mrs. Ida Smith, is quite ill.

George J. Morrison returned home recently from visiting his son William and wife at Amsterdam.

Ice cream and cake will be served on the lawn at Joseph McBride's this week Saturday evening by the Ladies' Aid society of this place.

Mrs. Kate Smith is very poorly. Her daughter, Mrs. Jessie Morey, of Lake Ridge assisted in caring for her last week.

Miss Ella Lewis returned to her home in Boston last week Monday, after spending the winter with her cousin, Mrs. Jay Smith.

Louis E. Barger and wife and two little daughters, returned to their home in Geneva Wednesday of this week after visiting his parents, C. G. Barger and wife, and other relatives at North Lansing, and brother Henry, and family at Ludlowville, for nearly two weeks.

L. G. Barger of the D. L. W. R. R. of Scranton, Pa., made a flying visit here last week. With his parents, C. G. Barger and wife, he attended the Beardsley reunion which was held at the home of Andrew Brink and wife at North Lansing last week Wednesday.

Miss Iva Barger of Ludlowville is spending a few days this week with her grandparents.

George Wardwell and wife of Union Springs and Mrs. E. J. Rorbaugh of Peoria, Ill., were Sunday guests at their cousin's, G. M. Jump's.

Frank Metzgar and wife and H. B. Curtis and wife of Groton were guests at Robert Ferris' last Sunday.

Mrs. Albert Corwin and children spent a few days last week in Newfield.

The death of Mrs. O. H. Tuttle occurred at her home near Belltown on Thursday last, after a long illness from cancer. The funeral was held on Sunday at 2 o'clock, Rev. E. S. Annable officiating. The deceased is survived by her husband and three children—Mrs. Frank Mosher of Venice Center, Frank Tuttle of Belltown and Fred Tuttle of King Ferry. Interment was made at King Ferry.

Mrs. John Palmer will entertain a few friends at tea to-night.

Drop in and look over the stock of millinery, notions, white waists and underwear at Mrs. D. E. Singer's.

Subscribe for THE TRIBUNE.

Ellsworth.

JUNE 29—Mr. and Mrs. Rogers of Homer were recent guests in town.

Mrs. E. L. Dillon visited friends for a few days in Auburn recently.

Mrs. Arthur Judge returned Monday from a trip to Auburn and Waterloo.

Emanuel Kind, Jr., and wife who have been spending a few days with their parents here, returned to their Indiana home Monday last.

Miss Grace Bradley is spending some time with her brother, E. G. Bradley at Willets.

Mrs. West and little son of Savannah, have returned to their home after a few days' visit at the home of her grandparents, Wm. Morgan and wife.

Frank Morgan was entertained at the home of his brother, William Morgan, last week and visited his little sons who are staying here this summer.

William Kind of Syracuse and brother, Walter Kind of Union Springs were guests of their parents, the past week.

Wesley Ward of Sherwood and Miss Olive Goodyear were callers at Paul Ward's the past week.

The Misses Mary and Lida Stephenson, Mary Goslen and Bertha Kind attended the farewell banquet for Prof. Barford at Union Springs Friday evening of last week.

Mrs. Mary Pine was a guest of her daughter, Mrs. Grennell, in Union Springs the past week.

William Streeter, Millard Streeter and son Burdette, were guests at the Townsend-Hill wedding at Coonley Corners last week.

Mrs. William Parmenter spent a part of the past week in Ithaca visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Berrels, who sailed Saturday last for a visit to friends in England.

Mrs. O'Connell and Jay Myers and wife attended the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Beckly at Trumansburg Wednesday of last week.

Sunday morning a nice view was had of the eclipse of the sun for about two hours.

The social for the benefit of the chapel held at the home of Mr. Kind Tuesday evening of last week was not largely attended on account of the inclement weather, but \$8 00 were realized.

Clinton Mosher and wife and little son, were Sunday guests in town.

Scipioville.

JUNE 30—Mr. and Mrs. Will Talladay of Auburn visited at Mr. Nichols' on Sunday.

Miss Lucy Anthony, who has been in Madison, N. J., for the past year has returned to her home.

Floyd Hoskins of Auburn visited Warren Lyon over Sunday.

The M. E. society will hold an ice cream festival in McCormick's hall on Saturday evening, July 4. All are cordially invited.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will serve ice cream in the store formerly occupied by Warren Lyon on Saturday evening, July 11, and every Saturday evening thereafter till further notice.

Indian Field.

JULY 1—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Coomber Sunday, June 28, a son—Howard Arthur.

Miss Gertrude Parinton arrived home Monday from Erie, Pa., after visiting relatives in Buffalo and spending Sunday at her brother's in Ithaca.

Chas. G. Miller, wife and son were among those who took the first trip over the new road to Auburn on Wednesday.

The buildings on the Miller farm have all been recently painted. T. A. Miller and Titus VanMarter were the painters.

Notice.

I hereby forbid any person to give credit to my wife, Mrs. Belle Myers, in my name. I hereby refuse to pay any bills not personally contracted by me. E. R. MYERS.

Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease. Apowder for swollen, tired, hot, smarting feet. Sample sent FREE. Also FREE Sample of the FOOT-EASE SANITARY CORNFAD, a new invention. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

King Ferry.

JULY 1—Services were held in the Presbyterian church on Sunday. It is thought now that the danger from the scarlet fever is over.

Rev. J. B. Doran, the new pastor of the Catholic church, was present and addressed his people for the first time on Sunday.

C. W. Dennis has greatly improved his residence by laying a new walk in front.

Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Atwater and Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Atwater went to Cortland by automobile on Friday to attend the commencement exercises of the State Normal School where Miss Emily Atwater graduated.

Mr. and Mrs. David Miles returned much improved in health, Friday from Seneca county where they have been visiting friends.

Mrs. Geo. Ford and daughter have returned from Kansas where they have been visiting friends for the last three months.

Mrs. Wm. Peckham, Mrs. E. L. Cobb and Mrs. Arthur King visited friends at Interlaken last week.

Miss Mazie Cummings has returned to Rome.

Floyd King visited friends in Cortland last week.

Dr. Dommatt, dentist, will be at King Ferry, Friday afternoon, July 10.

JULY 1—Many from here attended the funeral services of the late Mrs. O. H. Tuttle at the family home at Belltown on Sunday afternoon. Interment in the King Ferry cemetery.

Mrs. Minnie Goodyear returned from Auburn on Friday.

Zeland House has returned to Newfield, his former home.

Miss Celia Grinnell of New York is spending her vacation here.

Rev. Robert Ivey, being injured by a horse some time ago, is able to be out again.

Mrs. George Wright of Auburn has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Franklin.

Mrs. John Bruton returned to her home in Auburn last week.

Eugene Bradley returned from Newark, N. J., recently.

Cook-Godsoe.

A pretty home wedding was solemnized Wednesday, June 24, at King Ferry at the home of Mrs. J. Davis, when Miss Alice M. Godsoe became the wife of Jesse H. Cook of Poplar Ridge. Only the immediate relatives witnessed the ceremony.

Promptly at 4 o'clock, the bridal couple, unattended, entered the parlor and took their places before a bank of maple leaves, ferns and roses, where Rev. F. L. Allen of Genoa united them in marriage, using the ring service. The bride looked charming in a gown of white, wearing no ornaments but carrying a bouquet of roses.

After congratulations, the guests repaired to the dining room which was made beautiful with flowers for the occasion, where a sumptuous dinner was served. Shortly after, the young couple left for a short trip in the western part of the state, visiting Buffalo, Niagara and other points of interest. The bride is a lovely young woman, and the young couple have a host of friends who wish them a long and happy married life.

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

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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Special attention given to Diseases of the Eye and

FITTING OF GLASSES.

Wedded on Her Birthday.

On Saturday afternoon, June 20, at the residence of the bride's mother at Coonley's corners, Clarendon R. Townsend of Geneva and Miss Erma R. Hill of Union Springs, were united in matrimony. Promptly at 2 o'clock while Miss Mabel Hill, a sister of the bride, presided at the piano, the wedding party entered the parlor and took their places beneath an arch of evergreen from which was suspended a wreath of roses. The bride's pastor, Rev. I. Duane Hall of Union Springs, performed the ceremony. The bride was becomingly attired in a gown of white mull, empire design, and the color scheme was pink and white. The hearty congratulations tendered the wedded pair were followed by a bountiful wedding supper which was thoroughly enjoyed by all in attendance. Those from out of town who attended the wedding were Mrs. William B. Hill of Casenovia, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Rogers, Homer, U. T. Saxton and family, Mrs. George Reed and daughter, Geneva, C. T. Lisk and family, Ledyard, Millard Streeter and William Streeter and son Ellsworth, W. G. Owen, Auburn.

The festivities were enhanced by the circumstance that the day was an anniversary of the bride's birth. She received numerous and beautiful gifts. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend left by the evening boat for 24 Elmwood avenue, Geneva, where they will henceforth reside. The bride is a young lady loved and respected for her many admirable qualities, and will be greatly missed from the circle of her friends in Union Springs and vicinity, but all unite in wishing for the newly wedded pair, a long life of happiness and prosperity.

A June Bride.

The Earlville Standard of June 25 contained the following account of the Avery-Vincent wedding:

"A quiet home wedding was solemnized yesterday at high noon at the residence of the groom's parents on North Main street, when Miss D. Benna Vincent became the bride of Vance E. Avery. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Chas. L. Stuart of Hamilton in the presence of only the immediate relatives of the contracting parties. After receiving the congratulations and best wishes of assembled relatives, the happy couple left for a week's trip to the Kawartha Lakes, Canada. They will be at home after July 10th with the groom's parents on North Main street.

The bride has been a member of the faculty of the Earlville high school for the past two years, coming here from the Fredonia Normal. She quickly won the affections of her pupils and made a host of friends among the patrons of the school, who will join with us in extending all kinds of best wishes for her future happiness.

Mr. Avery is an active member of Avery Hardware Co., and he too has made a host of friends since locating in this village. The Standard will but voice the sentiments of the whole town in extending to him, not only congratulations upon winning so charming a bride, but also best wishes for a long and prosperous life."

The effect of malaria lasts a long time. You catch cold easily or become run-down because of the after effects of malaria. Strengthen yourself with Scott's Emulsion. It builds new blood and tones up your nervous system. ALL DRUGGISTS, 50c. AND \$1.00.



The Second Presidency of
Grover Cleveland

His Fight For the Gold Standard, His Bond Issues, His Defiance of Great Britain Over the Venezuela Boundary, His Support of Palmer and Buckner and His Home Life In Princeton.

AFTER an interim of four years in private life Grover Cleveland returned to Washington and was inaugurated president of the United States on March 4, 1885, for the second time. The Cleveland of 1885 was very different from the Cleveland of 1863. When he began his first term he was altogether new to Washington and to national politics. He was practically an untried man in the wider field of statesmanship and was but just completing his forty-eighth year. In 1863, at the very mature age of fifty-six, Mr. Cleveland had enjoyed a distinction unique in American history—that of being elected president, renominated and defeated and again renominated and elected. He had served one full term, with all the experience in national and international politics which that service entailed.



EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND DUCK HUNTING AT SEVENTY

President Cleveland in 1864 enhanced his immediate unpopularity by sending government troops to Chicago "to prevent the obstruction of the mails" during the great railway strike, against the protest of Governor Altgeld of Illinois, who declared that he was able to cope with the situation without aid from the federal government. This was one of the most sensational acts of Cleveland's career. In 1895 he sent to the senate a message relating to British claims in Venezuela which bristled with bulldog determination to insist upon the upholding of the Monroe doctrine even at the cost of war between the United States and England. Great Britain had refused to submit to arbitration a certain boundary dispute with Venezuela. President Cleveland advised the appointment of a commission to determine for itself the boundary line between the two countries with a view to enforce an acceptance of this line by Great Britain. The Monroe doctrine having been accepted from the moment of its promulgation by Secretary of State John Quincy Adams as a part and parcel of sacred American policy, the entire nation stood by the president in his plucky stand. Congress also stood by

Saturday Night Talks

By F. E. DAVISON — RUTLAND Vt.

HALF TRUTHS WHOLE LIES.

July 5, '08—(1 Sam. 8:10-22.)

Many people do not distinguish between fact and truth. There is an infinite difference between them. Fact is the thing done, the thing visible, the thing that has shape, and that can be approached and touched. Truth is the thing that underlies it. We must know the truth before we can understand the fact.

Many a case has been settled according to the judgment of men based upon the facts revealed. And the decision has been eternally wrong because the truth has been suppressed. The facts have been as stated, there is no denying that, they have not been controverted nor overthrown. They have been abundantly supported by unimpeachable witnesses, who have sworn to them with all sincerity. And yet the whole thing has been a lie an outrage, an injustice, a triumph of the pit, because the underlying truth in the case has not been uncovered. Man looketh on the outward appearance, judgeth on the kernel by the shell and so rendereth an unjust verdict.

A striking illustration of this ability to deceive is found in the history of the Jewish nation. For hundreds of years the government had been a theocracy. From the days of Moses to the days of Samuel a succession of great men had led the people forward and upward, the whole nation practically an ecclesiastical organization, a twelve-tribed church, owning allegiance strictly and unitedly to the rule of the Almighty. But near the close of Samuel's long career as priest and civil governor, the people backslid from their hereditary position and began to look with envious eyes on the nations that surrounded them. They coveted the spectacular splendors of royalty and were bitten with desire to become like other people.

So they began to look around for an excuse for a change in political power. And it did not take them long to find it. The sons of Samuel who would naturally succeed their father as the head of the nation were licentious rascals and their influence was already demoralizing the people. When the elders of Israel saw this they said, "Here is a point of fact which cannot be denied." And they pulled on a pious face and came to Samuel saying, "Behold thou art old and thy sons walk not in thy ways; now make us a king to judge us like all the nations." That was the point of fact. But the truth was they did not care the point of a pin about the morals of Samuel's sons. Professing to be deeply concerned about it and that only a king could save them from it, they were extremely glad to seize upon anything that would seem to give a good coloring to their case. The truth is they had decided to throw off the ancient form of God's government and have a king like other people whether or no, and they attempted to throw dust in Samuel's eyes, by bragging forward as an explanation the undeniable fact that his sons were so corrupt they had to do it to save the country.

The old prophet Samuel was deeply grieved at the implied condemnation of his lack of government but the Almighty reassured him with exposing the truth of the matter. "They have not rejected you," said God, "they have turned away from me." But what a subject is offered here for consideration as it applies to every day affairs. How necessary that we should judge not altogether from the facts in any case. "Judge not from outward appearance," said Christ, "but judge righteous judgment." That is, get the truth underlying the facts if possible, and if not possible withhold judgment. Oaths in court do not always tell all the truth, affidavits do not do it. A man may honestly tell what he has seen with his own eyes, on the face of it the most damning evidence, and yet his testimony may be a lie as black as perdition. Oh, the great world of excuses! Oh, the faces which wear a mask! Oh, the veils and disguises which are set upon life in order to conceal its corruption, its leprosy, its death! In the case before us the hand of God ripped off the hypocritical covering of the elders, but in many cases now eternity alone will reveal the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

What a difference it would make if it were otherwise. Supposing a man were to be allowed to tell his own story and sit down in smug satisfaction at having stated the facts. Then suddenly the voice of Him who knows the heart should become audible like a flaming thunderbolt, "Now I will tell the truth; you have made an excuse into a reason; you have lied; your case looks well, but I pour the sunlight of truths through every fibre of thy being and brand thee a liar and blasphemer!" Do you think deceivers would be so numerous if that were likely to happen? It is only because such a contingency is not possible that the inconsistencies and immoralities of men do not oftener appear.

SOMETHING ABOUT MATCHES.

Half the Output of the World Used In America.

It is now just eighty years since the lucifer match, the first genuine friction match was invented, and the little match, which has been one of the most potent agents of modern material development, is now one of the things which is giving worry to the friends of the forests.

It is hard for the present generation to realize the inconveniences from which the friction match emancipated their ancestors. The manufacture of this product has become a great, and even a diversified industry, because every section seems to have matches peculiar to itself.

A man who has been a commercial traveler for many years declares that if he were taken up and carried to any point east of the Alleghenies he could tell within a hundred miles of where he was by the patches he should find in use. There is also a national pride in matches.

recent Mayor of Manchester, England, visiting friends in Boston recently, spoke of our "abominable matches," and declared that he did not see how a high spirited, independent, and enterprising people like ourselves, put up with them.

The American people, however, appear to be fairly well contented with the home product, else they would not buy and consume so many with comparatively so little grumbling. They use up about 700,000,000,000 a year or about half of all that are manufactured in the world.

With Allowance.

There is an editor in a little New York town who has a well developed streak of gentle humor and a fondness for gardening. Not long ago the man of all work left him, and the editor advertised for some one to fill his place. Among the applicants for the position was a man who seemed to know his business thoroughly, but who failed to produce references as to character when requested. Moreover, his eyes were somewhat shifty.

"You say you have no references?" the editor asked.

"No, sir, I have not," the man replied in a tone of humble pride, "but I think, sir, that you will find honesty printed on my face."

The editor smiled a little, "Well—er—perhaps," he admitted; "that is, allowing for typographical errors."

The More Careful Widower.

In a village of Picardy, after a long sickness, a farmer's wife fell into a lethargy. Her husband was willing, good man, to believe her out of pain, and so according to the custom of that country, she was wrapped in a sheet and carried out to be buried. But, as luck would have it, the bearers carried her so near the hedge that the thorn pierced the sheet and awoke the woman from her trance. Some years after she died in reality, and as the funeral passed along, the husband would every now and then all out "Not too near the edge, neighbors! Not too near the hedge!"—Tit-Bits.

Way to Detect Smokeless Powder

German military authorities are experimenting with a device by which the location of irrup using smokeless powder may be easily discovered. By the device it is proposed to survey the landscape through pale red glasses. The flash of smokeless powder appears strong in red light, while ordinary objects are dimmed. By furnishing field glasses with the device in question which is provided with screens of the proper tint, the position of concealed marksmen can be detected.

Yew Tree 3,000 Years Old.

The oldest tree not only in Scotland but in Europe, grows at Fortingall in Perthshire. According to a scientific calculation of its age by the late Sir R. Christison, it is at least well over 3,000 years. If Sir Robert's estimate is correct the Fortingall yew must have been of "godly size" at the time when King Solomon reigned over Israel.—The Scotsman.

New York's High Birth Rate.

The birth rate in New York city during 1907 was 40 per cent higher than that of Paris. In 1907 there were 125,126 births in New York City and 79,205 deaths. There were 13,354 more births in 1907 than in 1906—the greatest increase since 1847.

Love Letter Paper.

A man has invented a writing paper that crumbles into dust within forty-eight hours after ink has touched it. This is calculated to prevent a lot of trouble in the world.—Clara City (Mo.) Herald.

The Respectable Kind.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is a "respectable fortune?" Pa—One that is large enough to make its possessor's opinion on any subject respected.

Christianity in China.

It took thirty-five years to build up a church of six members in China, but since 1900 there have been 50,000 natives converted to Christianity.

Exquisite Pleasure.

The prevalence of the blues is largely due to the exquisite pleasure most people derive in imagining themselves more miserable than anybody else can possibly be.



EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND HIS SON RICHARD.

Though Mr. Cleveland never possessed in a very appreciable degree that quality which we call personal magnetism, he was undoubtedly the most popular American of his time when he began his second term as president. When he closed that term and retired permanently to private life he was one of the most unpopular Americans for the time being. He had cut loose from his party and become that amazingly unusual thing—an executive independent of the powers which made him. The great struggle for the maintenance of the gold standard against bimetalism which signalized the campaign of 1896 was taking definite shape. The president set himself obstinately toward maintaining the gold standard. In the summer of 1893 he called an extra session of congress and pushed through the repeal of the Sherman act of 1890, under which the government was required to purchase large quantities of silver bullion. The Democracy at large was amazed and enraged at this action, though a very considerable portion of it stood with the president on the issue.

To maintain the gold reserve President Cleveland from time to time made large issues of government bonds. The placing of some of these bonds with New York bankers aroused a cyclone of adverse criticism. Mr. Cleveland, of course, was in the exact storm center. Several years after his retirement Mr. Cleveland wrote a statement explaining the bond sales, defending his own course and declaring that he recalled these executive acts with the greatest satisfaction.

England drew in her horns and accepted the situation gracefully. Grover Cleveland for the time was a great popular hero. However, his defeat for renomination in 1896, had he desired the honor, was a foregone conclusion. Tariff as an issue was tumbled into that condition which years before Mr. Cleveland had described as "innocuous desuetude." The free coinage of silver was demanded by the Democratic majority. Mr. Cleveland supported the Palmer and Buckner "gold Democratic" ticket. When he handed over the governmental reins to President William McKinley, March 4, 1897, he stepped out of office forever.

Mr. Cleveland settled for himself the problem as to what to do with an ex-president by retiring gracefully to Princeton, N. J., in the shadow of the great university which he as a poor boy vainly had hoped to enter. Here he built a home and grew old with his family of bright young children growing up about him. Two more girls and two boys were born.

During and after his presidential terms the Cleveland fishing and duck hunting expeditions supplied much material to the press.

In 1903 Mr. Cleveland was introduced in St. Louis as "the most distinguished private citizen in the world." By that time his political opponents in both of the great parties, generally speaking, had come to look upon him as a historical figure, and by the vast majority of Americans the venerable ex-president was regarded as a true patriot, an honest public servant and an able chief executive.

1849 1907
Auburn Savings Bank,
Established Fifty-Seven Years
Corner Genesee and South Sts., AUBURN, N. Y.
3 1-2 Per Cent. Paid on Deposits
Compounded Every Six Months.
Deposits \$5,142,455. * Surplus \$333,548.

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

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\$2,000 will buy a nice ten-room house on a fine street in Moravia. Several nice pieces of property near Owaseo Lake for sale. Your choice of nice residences in Auburn in prices from \$1,000 up. Our list is the largest in Auburn.
A fine paying grocery business in Auburn for sale. Can be bought at a low price. If you are looking for a business in any line in Auburn, drop us a postal. We have a good paying hitch for sale.
If you want to raise money on mortgage, let us hear from you. If you want to invest your money in good six per cent. mortgages on Auburn property, we can accommodate you. We have an excellent \$2,500 farm mortgage for sale. Interest six per cent. We can recommend this in every way.

THE PEOPLE'S AGENCY,
G. N. STUPP. J. N. ROSS.
93 Genesee St., -- AUBURN, N. Y.

THE OLD FASHIONED WAY OF BANKING has been ours for twenty years. No matter what others may do we do not change. The old fashioned way of doing things in banking has always proven to be the best. The old time friendships, the old home, the old memories and the things we love, and the old fashioned bank we never can forget. Some folks change their ideas or methods from the old to the new once in a while but somehow after a time they wander back to the old home where they feel acquainted, where the hand clasp is firm, the look from the eye is straight, and they feel secure. In these days of speculation and extravagance, of storm and stress, it behoves every man and woman to stop and think. Saving is but a habit, acquire it, and teach it to your children and your friends.
ROCHESTER TRUST & SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
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Cisterns Mouldings
Tanks Doors, Windows
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The most durable white paint known, Oils, etc.
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The Summit Range for sale by Peck Hardware Co., Genoa.

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PIANOS AND ORGANS
Musical Instruments taken in exchange.
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Cayuga County Savings Bank
CORNER OF GENESSEE & STATE STS.
AUBURN, N. Y.
W. P. WAIT, President. D. WADSWORTH, Jr., Vice-President
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INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS
Loans Made on Approved Mortgages
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THE GENOA TRIBUNE.
ESTABLISHED 1890.
A LOCAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER

Published every Friday.
Morrison Building, Genoa, N. Y. E. A. Waldo.

Subscription.
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Six months50
Three months25
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Business notices with headings placed among regular reading matter, five cents per line, up to twenty lines, over that from cents. Local readers and special 9 cents per line for each insertion. No charge less than 10 cents. Rates for space advertising are reasonable, and the value of this publication as a medium through which the people of Southern Cayuga and Northern Tompkins may be reached, is unquestioned. Write for space rates.

Notices of entertainments, socials, sales, etc., inserted once free for more than that a slight charge will be made.

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

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

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1908.

DR. J. W. SKINNER,
Homeopathist and Surgeon, Genoa, N. Y.
Special attention given to diseases of women and children. Cancer removed without pain by escharotic. Office at residence.

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E. C. HILLMAN,
GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE
Levanna, N. Y.

I place your risks in none but sound companies, at reasonable rates. Regular trip every thirty days. The Glens Falls Co. carries the majority of risks in this section; I also have other good companies.

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in
MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES and
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In buying direct from the manufacturers you save the middleman's profit. By giving our work personal attention we guarantee the best of work and material. We are practical workmen and designers, and furnish original and special designs with estimates on application.

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SHERWOOD
THE
OPTICIAN
MAKES GLASSES
THAT FIT
WHERE OTHERS
FAIL.



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Insurance Co.

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Average Assessment since Organization of Company, in 1879, \$-.78 1-2.

Where can you do better?

Wm. H. Sharpsteen, Secy.

PARKER'S
HAIR BALSAM
Grows and beautifies the hair.
Prevents dandruff. Gray hair to its youthful color.
Cures scalp diseases & itching. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

JAS. K. BUST,
Carriage Store, 8 Dill St.,
AUBURN, N. Y.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY'S

Historic House Where Part of "The Star Spangled Banner" Was Written.

Of the shrines to which Americans go in patriotic reverence none is more sacred than the house which was the home of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner." For some years funds have been accumulating in the hands of officials of a memorial association the purpose of which is to restore the old "Key mansion" and preserve it to posterity as one of the nation's shrines. The old dwelling stands close to the Potomac river in Washington in that part of the national capital which was called Georgetown until its consolidation with the greater city.

Francis Scott Key lived many years in this quaint old house. It is quite probable that within its walls or in the little annex adjoining, which he occupied as a law office, he wrote a part of his famous song. For many years the popular supposition has been that the poem was written while Key was aboard a British vessel of war in Chesapeake bay. The statement that

HOME IN GEORGETOWN

A Fourth of July Sketch by Robert Donnell. Copyright, 1908, by C. N. Lurie.

other articles of trade not commonly regarded as poetic. In the lower front room a cobbler's shop has been in stalled.

The outer walls are two feet thick. Even the inside partitions carry a width of eighteen inches of brick. In the days when that old house was really a mansion in comparison with the average dwelling of the period families of means built houses to stay built. It is said that there is enough brick in the big chimneys and fireplaces of the Key mansion to construct the walls of an ordinary brick house of the present day. There is still an aspect of old time elegance in the old house despite its outward shabbiness.

Washington antiquarians will point out to the visiting pilgrim the lower window at the front of the house, to the right, through which young Francis Scott Key, Jr., son of the songster, climbed with his fair girl cousin when the devoted pair ran away to be married.

The eloping pair had a large fam-

BEEES AND BEE KEEPING

BEEES CAME FIRST.

After Them the Indian Met the White Man.

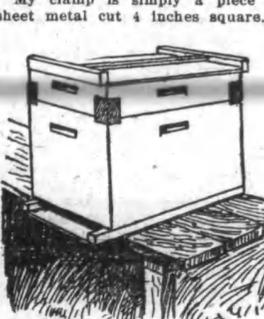
All the honey bees in this country having originally been imported from Europe or Asia, there is no racial difference between the wild ones and the domesticated; those that live in trees are simply the descendants of those that from time to time have taken "French leave" from their owners' hives and reverted to a state of nature. The vast bulk of the wild bees are of the German or black race, while the standard domesticated bee is the Italian, but that, however, is only because the Germans were the first to be introduced here. Just when the Germans came is in doubt, but it was some time in the seventeenth century; certainly it was not until near the close of the eighteenth century that any bees were found west of the Mississippi.

The Indians used to say they could mark the advance of the white man by the appearance of bees in the woods. The Italian bees were first imported in 1860. Better tempered and more industrious than the Germans, they have become very popular with apiarists, but as many still keep the German bee, and others have the hybrid formed by the crossing of the two races, while countless Italians now have taken to the woods, there to breed more hybrids, it is clear that there is no sure way of distinguishing between the wild bee and the domesticated.—Outing.

Corner Clamps for Beehive.

I have tried every kind of a clamp and other devices intended to keep the upper chamber and supers of a beehive in place, but none of them has proved to be satisfactory, most of them getting out of place at times. I have now discarded all of these devices and am using one of my own invention. I will try to explain this for the benefit of the readers of The Prairie Farmer.

My clamp is simply a piece of sheet metal cut 4 inches square. I



CORNER CLAMP FOR BEEHIVE.

I prefer to have it cut from galvanized steel similar to what is commonly used for roofing. Bend these sheets so as to form a right angle and nail on the corners of the upper story and supers so that the longer end will be half an inch below the edge of the super to which it is attached as shown in the illustration.

I think any one who will try this plan will find it to be entirely satisfactory.—L. W. Colvin, Harrison Co., Kentucky.

Flavors of Honey.

It is not generally known by the consuming public that there are as many honey flavors, and just as distinct, as flavors to apples and pears, grapes, and other kinds of fruit. The average consumer seems to have the idea that any honey that does not taste like what was produced "off from the old farm" is bogus. A person reared in a basswood-clover district regards as impure a honey that is mild in flavor, like the mountain sage of California; indeed, he very often will class it as nothing more nor less than sugar syrup. The unsophisticated in a buckwheat district feel a suspicion toward any honey that does not have the characteristic taste and color of that section. Another, who is accustomed to the delightful, minty taste of alfalfa can scarcely be persuaded to believe that a willow-herb or a palmetto honey is the genuine product from the hive.

Throughout this broad domain we find that bee-keepers have been catering to the peculiar flavor to which the locality is accustomed to such an extent that the consumer thinks there is but one flavor to honey. Mr. Seiser says that he can not sell for his bottling trade anything but a clover honey; indeed, he will reject anything that has any basswood or other flavor in the clover, "because," he says, "my trade won't have it."—Gleanings in Bee Culture.

Swarming and Superseding.

Nearly every swarm I have had this year could be traced directly to a falling queen, says a writer in Bee Culture. It does not pay the bee-keeper who expects to control swarming to allow the bees to do their own superseding. Too often they will select the beginning of a honey-flow as the time for this. The result is a swarm, although the colony may be in poor condition to swarm. Very often the old queen never amounts to anything afterwards, and somehow it often happens that they do not try again to supersede her.



THE OLD KEY MANSION, GEORGETOWN.

he was a prisoner of war at the time has been published far and wide. Both these impressions are erroneous. The wording of the poem itself proves that the latter part of it was written at least some months after the event which evoked the glorious national lyric. Furthermore, the third stanza contains conclusive internal evidence that a good lawyer, such as Mr. Key is reputed to have been, did not write that part of the poem, at any rate, while he was in the enemy's custody.

During the conflict known in our history as the war of 1812, the year in which it began, the British ascended the Potomac, occupied the city of Washington, burned the national capitol, destroyed most wantonly many of our priceless documents and public treasures and then retreated down to salt water. That was in the summer of 1814. On their way back to their ships the enemy captured and carried away Dr. William Beans, a prominent citizen of the town of Marlboro, Md. Dr. Beans was held a prisoner on board one of the English vessels in Chesapeake bay.

Near the end of August a citizen of Upper Marlboro, William West, called at the office of Lawyer Key and engaged the attorney to use his efforts for the release of Dr. Beans. Key was a young man of thirty-five, with a lucrative practice and some little local reputation as a writer of verses. It was proposed that Key obtain the sanction of the American government to go out aboard the flagship of the British commander under a flag of truce and intercede for the imprisoned doctor. The lawyer obtained the necessary authority and started on his mission. He got aboard the ship at a critical time. The British were preparing to bombard Fort M'Henry. Key succeeded in securing the release of Dr. Beans, but both he and the doctor were held aboard one of the vessels until the bombardment was over lest they reveal the British plans.

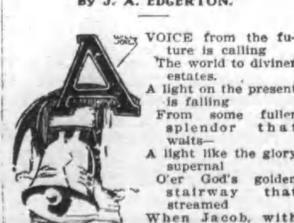
Key watched the bombardment from this highly interesting vantage point—And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air, Gave proof through the night that the flag was still there.

Then the poet-lawyer returned to the home which nearly a century later patriotic Americans propose to rescue from the low estate into which it has fallen with the advance of the Capital City. The little law office annex has been used as an Italian fruit and peanut vendor's stand, while the end walls of the residence itself have been profaned with large, lurid and ludicrous letters advertising cheap groceries and

of children, whose descendants live in Washington and other cities. Francis Scott Key Smith, a grandson, is secretary of the Memorial association which is to restore the "mansion."

The Fourth of July
For the World Republic.

By J. A. EDGERTON.



VOICE from the future is calling
The world to diviner estates.
A light on the present is falling
From some fuller splendor that waits—
A light like the glory
O'er God's golden stairway that streamed
When Jacob, with glimpses eternal,
In Bethlehem dreamed.

A promise is heard in the nations,
A prophesy thrills through the earth,
That freedom brings new generations
Of equals and helpers to birth;
That each in the service of others,
By science and wisdom's increase,
Shall learn what it means to be brothers
Through ages of peace.

On all shall a new day be risen,
With justice the sunshine thereof,
And man shall go forth from his prison,
Made free by the angel of Love,
The glow from these dawns unbeholden
Of happier eras to be
Falls most with its refuge golden,
My country, on thee.

By thee Freedom's word was first spoken,
Thy hand wrote the gospel of man,
Until every shackle is broken,
Thy place shall be yet in the van,
Go on till in union are blended
All nations and isles of the sea,
Thy mission shall never be ended
Till all men are free.

The day of thy glad jubilation,
Of thine and of Liberty's birth,
Shall yet be observed by the nations,
Till heaven shall come on the earth,
Till all men with luminous faces
Shall send up the reverent cry,
"Thy Liberty's day for all races—
The Fourth of July!"

AUBURN TRUST COMPANY.

3 1/2 Per Cent. Interest on All Deposits.

John M. Brainard, President.

Ralph R. Keeler, Sec. & Treas.

SMALL DEPOSITORS

There are several reasons why the management of The Auburn Trust Company welcomes small depositors and considers it a matter of good business policy to give equal attention to small and large accounts.

In the first place, most large depositors started as small depositors. We have had the pleasure of seeing many accounts grow steadily since our organization two years ago and we are glad to say that we have helped our customers to increase their business and profits.

So far as this company is concerned, it is just as satisfactory to have several small accounts aggregating the same as a larger one, because, although there is three times the bookkeeping involved that is more than offset by the possibilities of development three accounts, besides the advertising value to the company of three satisfied customers.

The officers will gladly talk over banking relations with you at any time and pledge themselves to serve your interests faithfully when you intrust your business to this Company.

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

Look Us Up.

Some of our best trade comes from the farming districts and it is only natural that we try in every way to please them. If you have never been in our store we would like to have you come in and get acquainted; we believe that we would both be benefitted.

But before you buy anything here, look us up, ask your neighbor in regard to our methods. Everything marked in plain figures and absolutely one price to all.

Closed all day July Fourth.



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. Buck wheat Fertilizers a specialty.

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

New Market in Genoa.

Gillespie's Market can supply you with all kinds of choice meats.

Home Dressed Beef, Pork, Hams, Fresh Fish, etc., at moderate prices.

Frank Gillespie,
Banker Building, Genoa, N. Y.

Imported German Coach Horse Stallion,
Essa, Registered No. 988

Will make the season of 1908 at the barn of Hotel Carson, Genoa, N. Y.

DESCRIPTION:

Essa, No. 988 is coal black, five years old, 16 hands; sound and free from blemish, weight 1500 pounds, good bone and has great knee action. Was imported from Germany by the Hartman Stock Farm Co., of Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio, and sold 1906 to Genoa Coach Horse Co., for \$3,000. Winner at N. Y. State fair and all other fairs where shown.

TERMS:

\$15.00 to insure with foal. Will use all caution to prevent accidents but will not be responsible should any occur. Mares losing colt at or before foaling are entitled to service of stallion next year free.

CHAS. CARSON, Mgr.
FRANK RILEY, Groom.

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

Friday Morning, July 3, 1908.

Dr. Dudley Commended.

At the monthly meeting of the Executive Council of the Church Federation of Men's Clubs of Auburn on Tuesday evening, June 23, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Executive Council of the Church Federation of Men's Clubs of Cayuga county, most heartily endorse the official acts and commend the faithful service of our representative in the state assembly, Dr. Frederick A. Dudley.

We express our thanks and appreciation especially for the service he has rendered the state in his attitude and vote on the anti gambling laws, thus advancing the cause of civic righteousness, one of the cardinal points of our constitution, and hereby extend a cordial invitation to our esteemed assemblyman, Dr. Dudley, to preside at our next mass meeting to be held July 1, at the First Presbyterian church, and be it further

Resolved, That this minute be engrossed, properly certified and forwarded to our representative, and a copy given to the press of this county.

In reply to the invitation, Dr. Dudley, who is in King Ferry, wrote to Secretary Adams, as follows:

"I am in receipt of your favor of June 27, with a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Executive Council of the Church Federation of Men's Clubs and an invitation to preside at a mass meeting to be held July 1, at the First Presbyterian church.

I am truly sorry that I shall not be able to comply with your request, or rather to accept the invitation so cordially tendered. I appreciate the honor and wish to say that I am in full accord and sympathy with such a meeting, and it receives my hearty commendation.

The anti-race track bill may not have been in all respects a perfect bill, but it was the best its friends could do and goes far to restrain the growing evil and demoralizing influences permitted by the Percy Gray law.

I believe it to be the duty of our people to strengthen and uphold the hands of our intrepid Governor, who had the courage to wrestle with this giant evil and to overthrow it.

I thank you and the association of which you are the secretary for your indorsement of my course."

Result of Regents.

The following are the names of Genoa pupils who passed the June Regents:

Reading—Blanche Norman, Frances Westmiller, Bessie V. Clark
Writing—Anna Minard, Florence A. Todd.

Spelling—Russell K. Norman, Gertrude L. Bennett, Daniel Sullivan.

Geography—Mary Oliver, Harry M. Hoskins, Russell K. Norman, C. Frank Minard, Gertrude L. Bennett, Emilie M. Brown, Emily A. Bennett, Blanche Norman.

Arithmetic—Florence A. Todd, Anna Minard, Frances Westmiller, Blanche Norman, Mary Oliver

Adv. Arith.—Irene Holden, Leona Warren

Business Arith.—Leona Warren.
Elementary English—Harry M. Hoskins, Mary Oliver, Florence A. Todd, Anna Minard, Bessie V. Clark, Frances Westmiller.

U. S. History—Lawrence Leonard, Frances Westmiller, Florence Todd, C. Frank Minard, Anna Minard, Emilie M. Brown, Gertrude Bennett, Irwin Oliver, Russell K. Norman, Leland Singer, Mable Westmiller.

Algebra—Mable Westmiller.

Physiology—Mable Westmiller.
1st year English—Irene Holden.
Drawing—Irene Holden.

Tendered a Reception.

Rev. J. B. Doran, the priest who has just been transferred from Groton to Scipio and King Ferry, was tendered a reception by the citizens of Groton Thursday evening, June 25, which was held on the lawn of St. Anthony's church. Father Doran was presented with a purse of gold as a small token of esteem from his fellow townsmen in Groton.

Father Doran was born at Rush, N. Y., on July 14, 1877, and moved to Rochester when a small child. He was educated at the Immaculate Conception school and graduating in June, 1898, he went to St. Andrew's Preparatory school. After four years he entered St. Bernard's Theological seminary at Rochester and was ordained a priest on June 14, 1902. He was first assigned to Auburn and spent nearly three years at St. Mary's. He went to Groton in April, 1905, and since that time has been beloved by all.

The First Presidency of

Grover Cleveland

His Inauguration In March, 1885, His Marriage to Miss Frances Folsom, His Removals For "Offensive Partisanship," His "Tariff For Revenue Only" Plan and Two Presidential Campaigns.

ACCOMPANIED by his brother and sister, Grover Cleveland slipped quietly into Washington March 2, 1885, and on the 4th was inaugurated as president of the United States, succeeding Chester Alan Arthur. Twenty-eight years had passed since a Democrat had taken the oath of office as president. Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, the president's younger sister, was mistress of the White House and therefore "first lady of the land" during the first fifteen months of the administration. During this period rumors as to a White House bride flew fast and thick, the president having sent elaborate bouquets to Miss "Frankie" Folsom on the occasion of the young woman's graduation from Wells college. Frances Folsom was the daughter of a former law partner of Mr. Cleveland in Buffalo. After her graduation she traveled in Europe. On June 2, 1886, shortly after her return to America, she was married to the president in the White House.



MRS. CLEVELAND IN 1886.

Unusual obstacles beset the presidential pathway of Cleveland from the moment of his inauguration. Shut out from executive favor for practically a generation, the Democratic politicians and other important officeholders, but the Jacksonian cry "To the victors belong the spoils!" became so insistent that the president was induced to modify his policy to the extent of removals for "offensive partisanship," a phrase coined by him which speedily became famous. In the light of history it must be admitted that "offensive partisanship" in federal offices were exceedingly numerous in those days. Republican postmasters were slaughtered in a storehouse connected with the

of the captured flags should originate with congress. Since then many flags have been returned. President Cleveland in his message to congress in December, 1887, enunciated his celebrated proposition of "tariff for revenue only." This was the most notable incident of his first term in office. The message, submitted on the eve of the presidential nominations of 1888, amazed the nation by its bold stand against the so-called protective tariff. Mr. Cleveland was known to be in a willing mood for renomination. His fearlessness in thus daring to

alienate that large wing of the Democracy which believed in a high tariff for the support of American industries was greeted by the British press with profound admiration. Eminent political economists in the United States declared this message to be one of the ablest of presidential papers. The president's stand for reductions in the tariff on a "revenue only" basis was the subject of much discussion pro and con for many years following.

Mr. Cleveland received the Democratic nomination for president in 1888, but was defeated in the election by Benjamin Harrison of Indiana. Many Democrats attributed his defeat to his tariff message of 1887. After Mr. Harrison's election and the consequent trade of criticism from members of the president's own party Mr. Cleveland sent for the speaker of the house of representatives, John G. Carlisle, a Democrat, and said to him, "If every other man in the country abandons this issue, I shall stick to it."

Accordingly in the last message of his term he "stuck to" his stand on the tariff problem, urging congress in 1888-9 to enact laws in line with his suggestions of the winter before.

Cleveland retired to private life March 4, 1889, and settled in New York city for the practice of the law.



GROVER CLEVELAND AS PRESIDENT IN 1888.

war department were many crates of battleflags captured from southern armies. At the suggestion of the adjutant general Mr. Cleveland ordered that the flags be returned to the states from whose regiments they had been captured. Certain Grand Army posts became so indignant that they passed resolutions strongly censuring the president, with insinuations against him because he had employed a substitute instead of going into the army during the war. This incident, which took place in 1887, was intensified in its acrimony from the G. A. R. side because the president had vetoed civil war pension bills in hundreds of individual cases wherein he believed the applicant was not entitled to a pension. He had become known as "the veto president," as he had been the veto mayor and the veto governor. So harsh was the clamor evoked by the battleflag order that the president issued a frank statement rescinding it, explaining that he had acted without looking up the legal aspect of the case and that in his opinion any direction as to the final disposition

He was not particularly active in politics after his retirement.

In the meantime history was making. Harrison and high tariff were in the saddle. The McKinley act of 1890, increasing the tariff on wool, tin plate and other products, was followed by high prices for the poor man's necessities of life. Events rapidly were shaping themselves toward a vindication of Grover Cleveland. The ex-president attended to his law work, and the people did the rest. With the politicians, as of old, mostly in opposition, the independent Democratic voters forced the selection of Cleveland delegates to the national Democratic convention of 1892, held in June. "Four more years of Grover" was the campaign cry. Though the New York delegation opposed him, Mr. Cleveland was nominated for the presidency the third time in succession on the first ballot. President Harrison again was his Republican opponent. Cleveland was elected, receiving 277 electoral votes against 145 for Harrison and 22 for General Weaver, Populist.

Cans FOR Canning Cheap at Smith's BIG BUSY Store

We are ready with everything for canning at the lowest possible prices

Improved LIGHTNING FRUIT JARS

Improved MASON FRUIT JARS

JELL TUMBLERS

REFINED PARAFFINE

CAN RUBBERS

Visit Our Ice Cream Parlor

THE KIND THAT IS RICH AND SMOOTH.

and you will be a regular patron.

We serve The Cayuga County Dairy Co.'s

"Delicious Ice Cream" everyday and evening in the week and always have three or four of the following flavors:

- Vanilla, Pineapple, Chocolate,
- Lemon, Bisque, Caramel
- Strawberry, Coffee, Banana.

Smith's Store, Genoa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE—4-year old Jersey cow, giving nice quantity of milk.
48-1t B. J. BRIGHTMAN, Genoa.

LOST—Yellow Shepherd dog with white breast. MARTIN MCCARTHY, 48w2 Atwater, N. Y.

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. Hewitt, 28 Easterly Ave., Auburn, N. Y. 48t

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, in July.
47t S. C. HOUGHTALING.

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 tedder, nearly new, and a rake for sale at same place.

FOR SALE—Road horse, broke single and double; Durac Jersey pigs and cows. WARREN A. COUNSELL, Atwater, N. Y., R. D. 25

FOR SALE—Second hand top buggy and single harness. J. W. MYER, 48t Genoa.

FARM FOR SALE—115 acres on Indian Field road, town of Venice, near railroad, school and creamery; good buildings. For terms write 296t P. C. STORM, Owosso, Mich

Great Millinery Sale
Millinery Supply Store

15 South St., Auburn, N. Y.

Every article in the store included in this sale.

Hats from 1c up

Foliage from 5c up

Roses, beautiful colors, pinks, tans, reds, champagne, all colors.

Beautiful silk roses 29c bunch

Children's hats 9c up. Ready to wear

Roses, pink, tea and Jack, with foliage and bud, 9c up

Beautiful satin buttercups, black, white and yellow, 29c bunch

Pink and white forget-me-nots, 5c bunch

Satin violets 15c bunch

White lilies of the valley 11c bunch

Foliage from 5c bunch up

Lilacs, all colors, 29c bunch

Children's trimmed white hats, 49c

Children's colored ready to wear hats from 17c up

Lilies of the valley, all colors, 19 bunch.

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.

Great Reduction Sale.

My stock of Summer Millinery will be sold at great reduction in prices, at the home of Mrs. Frank Brill.

Now is your chance to secure up-to-date, stylish millinery at very low figures.

Mrs. Archie B. Smith,
King Ferry, N. Y.

When In Need

Get our prices on Hemlock, Yellow and White Pine Shingles, Fence Posts, Buckwheat Fertilizer, Salt Cement, Hominy, Bran, Etc. We will strive to satisfy you in quality and price.

J. G. ATWATER & SON,

Clear View, N. Y.

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

VILLAGE AND VICINITY NEWS.

—Read the N. Y., A. & L. R. R. timetable on this page.

—Robert and Harvey Mastin have been spending several days at Farley's.

—Mrs. Wm. N. Conger of Owego was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. M. Shaw, a few days this week.

—Remember why we celebrate July Fourth, and hang out your flags and other patriotic emblems.

—Miss Mabel Cannon arrived Wednesday evening from Brooklyn to spend the summer vacation at her home here.

—Beginning to-day, express matter may be sent from Genoa station through the American Express Co.

—The pond lilies are in blossom and boys with great bunches of the beautiful white flowers are a common sight.

Butter wanted at Hagin's.

—Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Fox and Mr. and Mrs. Coy Miller and daughter of Ithaca made an auto trip to Genoa Sunday last.

—Mrs. G. J. Bowker, having disposed of her household and other effects, left Saturday for Chicago to join Dr. Bowker.

—Mrs. S. J. Hand arrived at her home here last week. Her sister, Mrs. Sarah Raymond, of Moravia, is spending some time with her.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. George Avery and daughter, Miss Ruth, of Spokane, Wash., are expected in town in a day or two to visit relatives.

Smith's received a carload of salt this week.

—The Cayuga lake steamers, Mohawk and Iroquois, are now making regular trips. The Comanche will be the excursion boat this season.

—New ads from G. N. Coon, Hagin, Foster, Ross & Co., J. Gamble, Mosher, Griswold & Co., Egbert, The American, N. Y., A. & L. R. R., Hoyt.

—Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Mead and Albert D. Mead attended the wedding of Mrs. Mead's niece, Miss Claire DeWitt, at Niles on Monday of this week.

—George Breen, who resides about two miles east of the village, met with quite a serious accident Wednesday while scoring timber for R. W. Hurlbut, cutting his leg quite badly with an adz.

All kinds of carriage and wagon repair work promptly done.

Boyer Place, O. J. POTTER, Genoa.

—Mrs. Robert Armstrong returned Tuesday from a visit of several days with Rochester relatives. Thomas Armstrong, who accompanied her to Rochester, remained for a longer visit.

—Town Clerk Hagin has received a supply of the hunter's licenses, which are now required by law for every hunter. The licenses for resident hunters cost \$1.10 each, and for non-residents \$20.50 each.

Great reduction in hats and trimmings at Mrs. S. Wright's, Genoa.

—Genoa relatives and friends have received announcements of the marriage of Vance E. Avery of Earlville, formerly of Genoa, to Miss Daisy Benna Vincent, on Wednesday, June 24, at Earlville. An account of the wedding may be found elsewhere in this issue. We extend hearty congratulations and best wishes, in which the numerous friends of the groom in this place unite.

—Speaking of the early closing system which is being very generally inaugurated in the rural villages, one of our contemporaries says: "There is nothing gained by any merchant in keeping his store open late into the night. The home life of a business man is destroyed, so far as he is concerned, when he adds three or four hours of the night to the long hours of the day. All places of business should close at seven o'clock summer and winter."

—Col. F. T. Peet of Auburn was in town Wednesday.

—The trolley road from Auburn to Port Byron was opened last Sunday.

—Party at Armstrong's hall tonight. Roe & Everson furnish the music.

—Auburn has had forty cases of typhoid fever during the present epidemic.

—Mrs. E. J. Lavis and daughter left last Friday for their home at Thousand Island Park.

Another new line of Heatherbloom and Feathersilk skirts at 4712 Mrs. D. E. Singer's, Genoa.

—St. Peter's Episcopal church of Auburn celebrated its 103rd birthday on Sunday, June 28.

—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bush and son of Freeville were over-Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gibson.

—Henry Morgan has been appointed postmaster at Aurora to succeed his father, Christopher P. Morgan.

—From appearances last Sunday evening, it would seem that the liquor tax law is still being violated in Genoa.

Smith's Store will be headquarters for fireworks.

—Mr. George Stark and Miss Vera Wood, the latter a niece of D. W. Gower, were guests at Mr. Gower's over Sunday.

—Celebrate the Fourth by attending the horse races at Genoa fair ground in the afternoon. Some good races are promised.

—Lewis S. Atwater of Scipioville has commenced an engagement with the Peck Hardware Co., to do general repair and tin work. He boards at Arthur B. Peck's.

—Ivan Dresser and friend, Harvey Hunt, of Ithaca returned home Monday afternoon after spending a few days with the former's father, Rev. E. L. Dresser.

Olive Oil in pints, quarts and half gallons at Hagin's.

—Miss Mildred Buchanan of Moravia, who recently graduated from Syracuse University, has accepted a position in Homer for next year and will teach English and elocution.

—The rural mail carriers have always taken applications for money orders but a proposed new system provides for the payment of the same, and in the course of a few months payments may be made to farmers up to \$100.

—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Springer and son have returned from Freeville to Genoa and will occupy the Smith house vacated by Dr. Bowker. Mr. Springer will be principal of Genoa school the coming year, and it is expected he will have the same able assistants as last year.

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

—Frank B. Aiken, Past Master of Trumansburg Lodge, F. & A. M., has been appointed District Deputy Grand Master of the 30th Masonic District which includes Cayuga and Tompkins counties. The appointment was made by Judge Sawyer of Palmyra, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York State Masons.

—The new excise law is a very drastic provision, but in the light of experience in some localities it seems to be necessary. On and after July 1, 1908, upon an affidavit of a policeman, constable or citizen who has probable ground for believing that liquors are kept in violation of the excise law, the premises of any resident of this state may be entered by officers of the law and searched.

—Mrs. W. T. Cannon returned to Auburn Friday last.

—A. L. Loomis has been on the sick list a few days this week.

—Mrs. Emeline Alling and Miss Flora Alling returned from Auburn Wednesday morning.

—Rev. W. S. Stevens has accepted a call to the rectorship of St. Matthew's church, Moravia.

—Olive and Lillian Smith of Ithaca are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Smith.

—The Black Diamond Express which was taken off several months ago is again running on the Lehigh.

The place to buy muslin underwear, skirts, pants, night gowns, for ladies and skirts, drawers, waists and gowns for children is at Mrs. D. E. Singer's.

—Mrs. Max Piutti of Aurora has announced the marriage of her daughter Minna to Mr. Frederick Henry Parks on Thursday, June 25, at Seattle, Washington.

—Roses are blooming in great profusion this summer. Mrs. Mary Holden has a crimson rambler which hangs full of blossoms, and on one branch there are 54 roses.

—Twenty thousand young steel head trout were placed in Owasco lake recently. The shipment came from the Pacific slope, where these salmon trout are abundant.

—Frank E. Dawley of Fayetteville, director of Farmers' Institutes for twelve years, has resigned. He has also resigned as superintendent of fruit exhibits at the state fair.

—Prof. George Clark and family have returned from Boonton, N. J., to Ensenore for the summer, and the steamer, Lady of the Lake, has commenced making regular trips with Mr. Clark as captain.

—Gospel tent meetings will be held at Ledyard from July 7 to 28 inclusive. Prominent evangelistic workers will be present throughout the meetings. Rev. C. F. Newell of Kingston, N. Y., will act as musical director.

—The fifteenth annual convention of the National Hay Association will be held at Cedar Point, Ohio, July 28, 29 and 30, 1908. The annual meeting of the New York State Hay Association will be held at Syracuse on Aug. 11, 1908.

At the Enterprise millinery, 19 Genesee St. Auburn, the greatest June reduction sale ever known in the city of Auburn is now on. Merry widow sailors in all colors 25 cts.; also a great variety of dress shapes in all styles and colors at 25, 50 and 75 cts. Do not miss this opportunity to get a stylish, up-to-date hat for the Fourth. Don't forget that the Enterprise has the largest stock and the lowest prices.

—"Make hay along the walks for the convenience of the people and the looks of the town," says an exchange. To which we add, cut the weeds and burdocks, too. On some of our streets it is almost impossible for one person to walk after a rain without getting wet from the overhanging grass.

—Dr. Raymond L. Prentice and bride of Philadelphia are guests of the doctor's aunt, Mrs. Frederick Mohr and family of 1 1/2 Lawton avenue. . . Mrs. Orrin Hughitt and Miss Edith Hughitt of Escanaba, Mich., are guests at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Pearson on Owasco road.—Citizen, June 27.

—Henry R. Manchester of Moravia, introducing the White Travel Tours, or Perfect Stereographs, has been in town this week. The stereographs are remarkably clear and distinct and the most realistic we have ever seen. As a substitute for actual travel these Tours will impress the actual appearance of places and scenes as nothing else will. As an educational factor for children and students they are unsurpassed. Any school which could invest in several sets of these views would find them instructive as well as enjoyable. Teachers will find them of especial benefit in classes in English, geography and history. In the home, they are entertaining, refining and elevating.

If You Want to FIGHT IT OUT

with nature all right—millions have done so before you. But people who consider their future comfort and happiness submit to the dictates of nature and when there is indication of eye trouble go to a competent optometrist and have the proper correction made. I GIVE TESTS THAT CANNOT FAIL.

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

Passenger Service

On New York, Auburn, and Lansing—Genoa to Auburn.

Passenger traffic on the New York, Auburn & Lansing railroad, between Auburn and Genoa, was commenced on Wednesday, July 1. The first train of two coaches left Auburn at 7:30 o'clock and arrived at Genoa exactly on time, 8:32 o'clock. The train was in charge of Conductor Orville E. Witherill, Engineer Frank Doane, Fireman James Hickey and Trainman O. G. Seamans.

Not a very large number of passengers left Auburn to take the first trip over the new road, owing doubtless to the fact that the opening of the road to passenger traffic had been so little advertised. Definite announcement was only made on Monday. Among the most interested and enthusiastic of the passengers was B. H. Leonard of Auburn, one of the promoters of the road. Other passengers were Superintendent Clark, Lewis E. Lyon, John Bruton and wife, Mrs. Alling and daughter, Mrs. Tanton, two representatives of the press of Auburn, and several whose names we did not learn.

A large crowd had gathered at the Genoa station to welcome the incoming train, and that it was a happy crowd goes without saying. When the train left Genoa at 8:45, the two coaches were well filled, and passengers were taken on at every station along the line. Ticket Agent Keele sold nearly 50 tickets for the first trip. The list, as near as we could obtain it, was as follows: Supervisor Sullivan, D. W. Smith, J. S. Banker, Thomas Sill, Frank Miller, Samuel Hand, Oliver Sill, J. M. Tarbell, Fay Teeter, Frank Young, Andrew Brink, Wm. Starner, Avis Merritt, David Dingy, Fred Dodd, Cyrus Pratt, James Gifford, Charles Miller, wife and son, George Boyer and wife, Newton Sellen and wife, Wm. Booker and wife, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Loomis, Mrs. Gay, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Addie Miller, Mrs. Bryant, Mrs. Weaver, Misses Banker, Brogan, Bryant, Tyrrell and Schwab. Robert Mastin made a quick business trip, going on the afternoon train and returning at 6 o'clock. All report a delightful trip.

After being deprived of railroad accommodations for 18 years, the residents along the line appreciate the facilities for travel now at hand, as well as the increase in business activity which is now noticeable at every point on the road. Auburn will also be benefited by the opening of the road. It is expected that trains will be running through to Ithaca before many weeks, and eventually the road is to be operated by electricity, when it will become the most popular route through this section of the state.

A Sudden Death.

Mrs. Mary Thayer Head died very suddenly at her home in this village last Friday evening at about 7:30 o'clock. Although she had been in poor health for a long time, she had appeared as well as usual that day and had been unusually active. She had visited her nearest neighbors and in the afternoon went to a field near her home and picked some strawberries.

About 7 o'clock, Mrs. Lafayette Allen, who lives across the street, was told by her neighbor, Mrs. Dodd, that Mrs. Head wished her to come over as quickly as possible. Mrs. Allen and her daughter responded to the call immediately and found Mrs. Head suffering terribly. They sent for Dr. Skinner and assisted Mrs. Head to bed, doing all that they could to relieve her, but she was beyond their help and died before the doctor arrived. The cause of death was strangulated hernia.

Mrs. Head was 68 years old in January last, and had been a resident of Genoa for many years. Her husband survives and an only sister, Mrs. F. D. Knapp, of Auburn.

The funeral was held at her late home on Sunday at 2 o'clock. Rev. F. L. Allen officiated and three selections were sung by a quartet composed of Mrs. Robt. Mastin, Miss Ida Mastin, T. A. Miller and F. L. Allen. Interment in Genoa cemetery.

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	6:02 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

Orange FAMOUS
Lemon KNICKERBOCKER
Strawberry
Pineapple FLAVORING
Banana
Maple
Vanilla EXTRACTS.

Xtra Fine Wintergreen, Peppermint, and Jamaica Ginger.
De-Zerta—Delicious Ice Cream Powder at

HAGIN'S GROCERY,
GENOA, N. Y.

Paid your Subscription Yet?

GENOA CLOTHING STORE

Men's, Boys' and Children's

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes.

"GET THE HABIT"
Trade at home where low rents and small expenses mean a saving to you.

Maks G. Shapero &
Outfitters for Man and Boy.

WE HAVE ON HAND

a full stock of yellow corn, yellow corn meal, hominy, bran, wheat midds, buckwheat midds, etc.

CUSTOM GRINDING A SPECIALTY.

GENOA FULL ROLLER MILLS,
F. SULLIVAN, Prop.

Send in Your Orders.

We have secured Mr. Lewis Atwater of Scipio to take charge of our

Repair and Tinwork Department

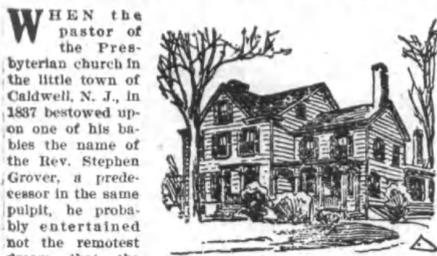
and beginning next Monday all work of this kind will receive prompt and careful attention. When in need of our services of any kind, call on us.

Peck Hardware Co.,
MILLER PHONE.



The Early Years of Grover Cleveland

His Birth In Caldwell, N. J., His School Days, His Legal Career, His Rise to the Governorship of New York and His Defeat of James G. Blaine For the Presidency In 1884.



GROVER CLEVELAND'S BIRTHPLACE, CALDWELL, N. J.

WHEN the pastor of the Presbyterian church in the little town of Caldwell, N. J., in 1837 bestowed upon one of his babies the name of the Rev. Stephen Grover, a predecessor in the same pulpit, he probably entertained not the remotest dream that the boy would grow up to discard his first name and become known in world history as Grover Cleveland, twice president of the United States and for the remainder of his life "the most distinguished private citizen in the world."

The Rev. Stephen F. Cleveland and his wife, who was Ann Neal, daughter of a Baltimore merchant, had a large family of children. Three years after Grover was born the family migrated, as preachers' families are wont to do. Parson Cleveland became pastor at Fayetteville, N. Y., and later at Clinton, N. Y. The father died when Grover was in his sixteenth year. The family home was then and until the widow Cleveland died in 1882 at Holland Patent, N. Y.

Grover Cleveland attended academics at Fayetteville and Clinton. He had an early ambition to go through Princeton college, but lacked the funds. He became clerk and later assistant teacher in the New York Institution For the Blind, New York city.

Fanny Crosby, the celebrated blind hymn writer, was a teacher in the same school. She and Grover became warm friends. In her reminiscences Miss Crosby writes:

He seemed a very gentle but intensely ambitious boy. Among other very pleasant characteristics which I noticed in him

as a careful, hard-working, but not brilliant, lawyer. He had no pyrotechnic, ornamental side. He simply attended to business. Though the Republican state ticket carried Buffalo by more than 1,600 votes, Cleveland was elected mayor by a majority of 3,530. Early in his term he became known as

"the veto mayor." He vetoed many extravagant appropriation bills and saved his city at least \$1,000,000.

The state of New York soon heard much of this veto mayor. He had been in office less than a year when the Democrats nominated him for governor. New York had not elected a Democratic governor since before the civil war. The Republicans nominated Charles J. Folger, secretary of the treasury in President Arthur's cabinet. Mr. Folger was regarded as a particularly strong candidate, yet Cleveland was elected governor by a plurality of 192,854 over Folger and by a clear majority of 151,742 over all the candidates. Just after he voted on election day he wrote to his brother, the Rev. William Cleveland:

If mother were alive, I should be writing to her, and I feel as if it were a time for me to write to some one who will believe what I write. * * * I will tell you first of all others the policy I intend to adopt, and that is to make the matter a business engagement between the people and myself, in which the obligation on my side is to perform the duties assigned me with an eye single to the interests of my employers. I shall have no idea of rejection or of any high political preferment in my head, but be very thankful and happy if I serve one term as the people's governor. Do you know that if mother were alive I should feel so much

TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

Abraham Lincoln and Temperance.

Leonard Sweet tells us that Lincoln told him not more than a year before he was elected President that he had never tasted liquor in his life. "What?" said Sweet, "do you mean to say that you never tasted it?" "Yes," replied Lincoln, "I never tasted it." When we take into consideration the habits of the times, this is a most remarkable testimony to Lincoln's principles, the stability of his character and the iron quality of his will power.

Mr. C. C. Coffin, a most distinguished journalist of the day, who accompanied the notification committee from the Chicago Convention to Springfield at the time of Lincoln's first nomination for the Presidency of the United States, related in his newspaper an incident that occurred on that occasion. He says that after the exchange of formalities Lincoln said:

"Mrs. Lincoln will be pleased to see you gentlemen. You will find her in the other room. You must be thirsty after your long ride. You will find a pitcher of water in the library."

The newspaper men crossed the hall and entered the library. There were miscellaneous books on the shelves, two globes, celestial and terrestrial, in the corners of the room, and a plain table with writing materials upon it, a pitcher of cold water and glasses, but no wines or liquors. There was humor in the invitation to take a drink of water, which was explained to Mr. Coffin by a citizen of Springfield, who said that when it was known the committee was coming several of the citizens called upon Mr. Lincoln and informed him that some entertainment should be provided.

"Yes, that is so. What ought to be done. Just let me know and I will attend to it," he said.

"Oh, we will supply the needed liquors," said his friends. "Gentlemen," said Mr. Lincoln, "I thank you for your kind attention, but must respectfully decline your kind offer. I have no liquors in my house and have never been in the habit of entertaining my friends in that way. I cannot permit my friends to do for me what I will not myself do. I shall provide cold water—nothing else."

Temperance in Europe.

The fight of the liquor traffic in Europe against the rapidly rising storm of popular indignation is already filling the press of France, Switzerland, and other countries with news, subsidized articles, and advertising. In France, "Le Matin" a powerful daily of Paris, finding recently that the liquor sellers were boycotting its sales on account of its energetic campaign against abstinence, was intimidated by the storm of protest, and the editors quickly proclaimed their good feelings toward the trade in general.

In Switzerland, the liquor journals, aroused by the Progress of the Temperance and Prohibition reform, are using a sort of abuse of its opponents. The dealers federation loudly calls for members and funds for the coming difficult fight. The Anti-Alcoholic Exposition held at Zurich was well attended. On some days there was more than 2,000 visitors, and many of these such as would not be reached by the usual conferences and periodicals.

Italian temperance leaders united in a great rally at Milan recently, at which a federation of the various societies was formed and a notable impulse given toward the progress of the reform in that country.

No Place for Drinkers.

The railroad company, the banker, the business man generally, and the great industries of our country are rapidly concluding that they have to place in their service for the man who is not a total abstainer. What is going to become of the family, even of the moderate drinker, if he is one who depends upon salary or wages for support? The attitude of the employer of labor is going to determine in no small measure the question of the dram-shop. Starvation seems to await the drinker if he continues to patronize the saloon. Perhaps, while we are at it, we might just as well show the matter conversely. Starvation awaits the saloon-keeper, if the army of the employed shall cease to be his patrons. To whose household shall the dire calamity come?

How important, then, that the young should be taught not to form the appetite. If they never learn to drink they will never have to face the awful struggle to overcome.

A Town With a \$30,000 License.
Waycross, Ga., with a population of 9,000, has no poorhouse, nine out of ten of the white population own their homes and 93 per cent of the children attend school.

Incidentally it may be stated that the saloon license has annually for the last sixteen years been fixed at \$20,000—and no one has offered to pay the amount for the privilege of opening a saloon.

Close It Up.
There is one little drinking shop That every one can close; It is that little drinking shop That's just below the nose.



JAMES LAWRENCE.

"DON'T give up the ship!" Every American who has attended a public school or read the merest skeleton of American history is aware that those heroic words were uttered by Captain James Lawrence, commander of the Chesapeake, as he was carried below to die after receiving a mortal wound in his engagement with the British frigate Shannon.

Renewed interest in the Chesapeake-Shannon fight was aroused not long ago when the captured battleflag of the American frigate was pulled out of oblivion by the auctioneer's arm and sold to William Waldorf Astor, who presented the old flag to the British Royal United Service museum.

Early in the year 1813 Master Commandant James Lawrence of the sloop Hornet had engaged and sunk the sloop Peacock of the enemy. Lawrence was in his thirty-second year, with a record of sixteen years in the navy and only six weeks' leave of absence. He was brave and able and intensely patriotic. After his return from the Hornet victory he was promoted to a captaincy and was assigned to command the frigate Chesapeake, then lying in Boston harbor for repairs. Lawrence disliked this assignment and wrote several letters to the secretary of the navy protesting against it, for the Chesapeake was

Lawrence drove his ship ahead under full sail straight for the waiting and eager enemy.

Shortly before 6 o'clock in the evening the two ships came together about eighteen miles out at sea. "As the bow of the Chesapeake began to double on the Shannon's quarter," in the words of a naval historian, "the latter opened fire." The Shannon's broadside did terrific execution on the Chesapeake. Captain Lawrence fell, severely wounded in one leg, but propped himself up and remained in command. After securing a more favorable position the Chesapeake returned the broadside compliments. Lawrence soon received a mortal wound and was carried below, protesting.

"Keep the guns going! Fight her till she strikes or sinks!" he cried. Being informed that the enemy had boarded him on the spar deck, Captain Lawrence cried: "Then the officers of the deck haven't toed the mark! The Shannon was whipped when I left the deck."

A little later he called out those immortal words, "Don't give up the ship!"

Naval fights in those days were brief and bloody. The firing between the Shannon and the Chesapeake lasted just eleven minutes, and four minutes later the British had boarded the American vessel and taken possession. A fifteen minute fight made imperishable history!

Captain Brooke, after boarding the Chesapeake, was struck down by a saber and almost killed. He never fully recovered, though he lived until 1841. The Shannon lost twenty-four



LAWRENCE'S GRAVE, TRINITY CHURCHYARD, NEW YORK.

considered an unlucky craft as well as a dishonored one.

Captain Philip B. V. Broke, a most gallant British officer, had commanded the Shannon for nearly seven years. Most of his officers and men had been aboard with him through the greater part of that period. He had brought his ship to a tiptop condition for effective service and had drilled his seamen and gunners so that they were as fine and fit as any men who ever trod deck timbers. On the other hand, Captain Lawrence scarcely knew one of his own seamen by sight. A number of them were foreigners, and others were American riflemen of humanity.

Captain Brooke had been blockading Boston harbor with the Shannon and other vessels. In May, 1813, he determined to bring about a single ship combat with the Americans and prove to his country that British sailors still knew how to fight. The Shannon herself gave challenge to combat by standing in the offing across the bay when the sun rose bright and glorious on the morning of the 1st day of June. Bostonians witnessing Lawrence's hasty preparations hustled themselves into private boats to sail out and watch the sea fight. The Chesapeake set sail at noon and stood down the bay, followed at a cautious distance by the pleasure craft. Some of Lawrence's sailors celebrated the occasion of the sailing by getting drunk. Despite mutiny on the part of a portion of his crew the heroic

men killed and fifty-nine wounded, while the Chesapeake's loss was forty-seven killed and ninety-nine wounded. Fourteen of the Chesapeake's wounded succumbed a little later.

Captain Lawrence's remark concerning the officers of the deck would not have been made had he known that all the officers were killed or wounded.



THE CHESAPEAKE'S FLAG.

peaked the only officer left on deck was Third Lieutenant Augustus C. Ludlow, a youth scarcely twenty-one years of age, who was serving as executive officer and who took command when Lawrence fell. Ludlow was twice wounded by grape and musket balls and was in a fainting condition when the enemy boarded. He died from his wounds.

The Shannon took her dismantled captive into Halifax harbor, and the bodies of Captain Lawrence and Lieutenant Ludlow were buried in that city. Later permanent interment was made in Trinity churchyard, New York, very close to Broadway, so that today the inscriptions on the tombs of Lawrence and Ludlow may be read by the millions passing along the street.

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 John H. Algard, late of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the administrator of said deceased, at his place of residence in the town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, on or before the 1st day of August, 1908.

Dated Feb. 28, 1908.
B. C. Mead,
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. Algard, late of the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the executor of said deceased, at his place of residence in the town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, on or before the 7th day of September, 1908.

Dated February 25, 1908.
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, 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 said deceased, at his place of residence in the town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, on or before the 25th day of July, 1908.

Dated February 25, 1908.
MARGARET M. TYRRELL,
Administratrix.

Dated January 22, 1908.
F. E. Houghitz,
Attorney for Administratrix.

Notice to Creditors.
By virtue of an order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of 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 said deceased, at his place of residence in the town of Venice, County of Cayuga, on or before the 31st day of November, 1908.

Dated April 17, 1908.
FESTON C. MATHER,
Executor.

Notice to Creditors.
By virtue of an order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of William G. 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 executor of said deceased, at his place of residence in the town of Venice, County of Cayuga, on or before the 1st day of November, 1908.

Dated April 17, 1908.
LYDIA D. MEADER,
ELISHA COOK,
Executors.

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 may not 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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The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$3.00.

Here is Relief for Women.
Mother Gray, a nurse in New York, discovered an aromatic, pleasant herb cure for women's ills, called Australian-Leaf. It is the only certain regulator. Cures female weakness and Backache, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary troubles. At all Druggists or by mail orders. Sample FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y.

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Cut in Half!

We have a lot of Youths' long Trousers Suits, sizes from 32 to 36, medium weight, one suit of a pattern, which we will close out at half their original retail prices. The regular prices were 7.50 to \$12. They have been cut down just half. Your opportunity.

All weights of Underwear

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



GROVER CLEVELAND IN 1881 AND HIS BUFFALO LAW OFFICES, REACHED BY STAIRWAY.

had a disposition to help others whenever possible. Knowing that it was a great privilege to have my poems copied and legibly, he offered to perform the service for me, and I several times had myself of his aid.

One day the principal of the school invited the blind woman for using her clerk's time in that way. Grover Miss Crosby that she had a perfect copy of his poems in that capacity, much as her poems were used in school and also helped to make the situation better known. He advised to give the principal some "plain paper" the next time he should reach her. When the official returned a second time, Miss Crosby advised for her rights and won the battle. When Cleveland was about eighteen years old, he paid a visit to an uncle in Buffalo. The uncle invited the boy to remain and help him compiling the "American Herald."

Grover assisted in several editions of this work, studied law and admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-two. His first official position was that of assistant district attorney, which he held for three years, during the Civil War. Two of his brothers joined the army. Grover was helping support his mother and sisters. His salary was small. When he was drafted for military service, he hired a substitute and remained at work. Later a candidate for the district attorney, he was defeated. Then he went down to law practice. In 1870 he was induced to run for sheriff and was elected, serving for three years.

Another interval of private life, assiduously devoted to his profession, this bachelor lawyer of years was nominated for Buffalo on the Democratic ticket in 1881. He had become known

safer. I have always thought that her prayers had much to do with my success. I shall expect you to help me in that way.

Grover Cleveland was precisely like Mayor Cleveland. He was a business governor. It was said of him that he ran the state as he would have run a railroad, mastering the details of the business so that he could run it well. The same writer declares that "he not only preached economy, but he made the state officials practice it. He vetoed bills until the legislators were wild with rage, and he forced through civil service reform."

Grover Cleveland was cordially disliked by the politicians in his party. But his reputation among the people as a plain, practicable, businesslike executive had grown so wide that in the summer of 1884, before the expiration of his gubernatorial term, there was an insistent call for him to accept that "high political preferment" which had declared was not in his head. The great mass of the Democracy throughout the country believed that Cleveland was honest and that nothing could turn him aside from a course which he believed to be right. He was nominated for president at the Chicago convention of 1884, his Republican opponent being James G. Blaine. Mr. Cleveland received a small plurality of the popular vote and an electoral majority of thirty-seven. For the first time since 1856 the Democratic party had carried the presidential election. A man who two years before was unknown beyond his own city and county, a painstaking, laborious lawyer, a ponderous, heavy set "old backer," had entered the lists and swept to defeat "the plumed knight" of twenty years' national renown.



We Do Not Invest

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Fred L. Swart,

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

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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.

ONE MORE STAR FOR THE GRAND OLD FLAG

Oklahoma's, Added on July 4, is the Forty-sixth in Old Glory.

A Fourth of July Sketch by John Walter Witherspoon. Copyright, 1908, by C. N. Lurie

UNDER the provisions of an act of congress Oklahoma's star, the forty-sixth, will be added to the American flag this Fourth of July, but on New Year's day some school children in Philadelphia anticipated the official addition of the new star in a very pretty ceremony, as shown by the accompanying illustration. Though Oklahoma was admitted to statehood by the president's proclamation of Nov. 16, 1907, under a law passed in 1818 the new star could not be added until the Fourth of July following. This law has applied to all states added since the year mentioned. The little old house in which the first "star spangled banner" was made under direction of General Washington and a committee of congress stands at 239 Arch street, Philadelphia. It was there that the little girls and boys celebrated the advent of 1908 by hoisting a flag containing forty-six stars. Thirteen girls clad in colonial costumes of white represented the original states, while a boy dressed up as Uncle Sam and another uniformed like a colonel of the Continental army assisted in the ceremony.

Mrs. Betsy Ross, a pretty widow

gravely sewed in place on the blue field.

It is interesting to know that the "flag house" was recently purchased by the American Flag Home and Betsy Ross Memorial association and presented to the city of Philadelphia to be forever preserved as a shrine of American patriotism—the birthplace of the most beautiful national banner that floats in the air, the flag that represents the greatest measure of human liberty ever enjoyed by any people under the stars of heaven.

This old house has had a curious history. The charming widow Ross conducted a flagmaking establishment therein for a number of years, and her descendants continued the business until the year 1857. Then the house passed into the hands of an old sea captain, who never came around to collect the rent from the Mund family, who occupied it. Perhaps the old salt perished at sea. Anyhow, he disappeared altogether. The Mund family lived there more than forty years. They paid taxes on the house instead of rent. Finally, under the law, possession became ownership, and the Memorial association bought the famous



FLAG HOUSE CELEBRATION, PHILADELPHIA, IN OKLAHOMA'S HONOR.

barely twenty-five years old, an artistic needle worker, made the first official flag in that old house. Just before the flag raising on New Year's day the children participating therein assembled in the old house and enacted a tableau representing the making of the original flag. One little girl skilled in needlework took her seat in a chair

house from Charles P. Mund. The money for the purchase was contributed by more than a million persons, many of them school children. The price was \$25,000, and most of the money consisted of dimes. An interesting innovation in American political life which accompanies the admission of Oklahoma to statehood is the conferring of full citizenship upon the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes—Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles. These Indians now may vote, run for township constable or president of the United States and exercise any other function of citizenship which is open to a citizen of any state.

Each of these Indians, man, woman and child, is the owner of a considerable acreage of land in the Indian Territory part of Oklahoma. The lands were allotted to them as tribal citizens.

The War of the Chesapeake. The war of 1812 sometimes is called the war of the Chesapeake. Several years before war was declared she was on a practice cruise across the Atlantic. She was challenged by a British ship of war and ordered to give up four men who had deserted from the British navy. Captain Barron, her commander, refused. The British vessel opened fire, killing and wounding a number of Americans. After an ineffectual defense the Chesapeake struck her colors to the Briton and delivered up the men wanted. Three of these were American citizens who had been impressed into the British service. It was such infamous acts as these on the part of Great Britain that caused the war of 1812.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton. When Charles Carroll of Maryland was about to sign the Declaration of Independence he was warned that he was jeopardizing his immense property, and some one else said: "Oh, King George will never hang Carroll. There are too many of them. His majesty can't identify him." "True," said Carroll and promptly wrote after his name "of Carrollton."

The Absentminded Man. "What day does the Fourth of July come on this year?" asked the absentminded man. "On Saturday."

"Yes, but what day of the month?"

The Spirit of Allegiance.

A Fourth of July Story By EMMA ARCHER OSBORNE.

Copyright, 1907, by E. A. Coe.

THE street in which the McShanes dwelt was one of the least inviting of the lower west side. The long rows of old red brick buildings were ornate with nondescript collections of superfluous household articles thrust on to the fire escapes.

A boy, yelling vociferously to his kind in the street, five stories below, balanced his scantly clad little body across the iron railing of the McShane fire escape.

This was the lad's first pause since daybreak, since the young America of the neighborhood had emerged numer-



"I SWEAR ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG," he shouted, yet as one man, with crackers and joyous spontaneity, to hail with diabolical din the nation's natal day and to awake many a grownup to a profane realization of the hour.

He raised himself and took a long view of the street in either direction. He broke into a surprised exclamation. "Gee-e-e!" he shouted. "Look at the flags!"

For the space of a few seconds the boy gazed delightedly. He seemed to forget the thrilling bangs that filled the air. Then he glanced quickly in the direction of a nearby schoolhouse.

"She's there, all right!" he exclaimed as he caught sight of a good sized gay bunting floating above the building.

A swish of skirts and a happy faced girl stood beside him.

"Who's there, and where?" she asked. "Well, if girls don't ask the foolish question!" sniffed the boy in undisciplined scorn at the girl's query. "A flag ain't a 'who'."

"Oh!" breathed the enlightened girl, with a smile. "She's a flag, is she? But you'd better flag yourself in to breakfast. Mother's waiting for you."

She turned to go inside. The boy caught her. "Say, Kate, we learned something at school to say to the flag. Want to hear it?"

The boy was the brightest spot in Kate's prosaic life.

"Of course I want to hear it," she replied eagerly.

At once the boy assumed a military air. With body erect and dirty little heels in close contact, he raised a grimy hand in soldierly salute to a much befreckled forehead. Ignoring surroundings and apparently addressing the flag in the distance, he repeated clearly and in a high pitched boyish voice:

"I swear allegiance to the flag and to the republic, for which it stands—one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

He was immediately gathered into the girl's strong young arms.

"Terrance, my little man, you talk like the president," she exclaimed, proudly kissing the boy's red hair. "And you learned that in school? Oh, it's fine!"

She clasped him so tightly that patriotism was forced to cry out for liberty.

"Lem-me-go, lem-me-go!" roared Terrance, sputtering and wriggling from his sister's embrace. "Sure, I learnt it in school, but you needn't squeeze a feller to death about it," giving himself a reassuring shake.

"It's such a pretty speech," interrupted Kate, ignoring the uncomplimentary allusion to her sex. "that I'm going to fetch you something nice from Coney Island for learning it."

"Aw," blustered Terrance condescendingly and slipping through the window into the flat, with Kate in close pursuit, "taint nothin' 'cept what we say in school. Every mornin' one kid he dips the flag like this—see—an' say it— Who you goin' with to Coney?" he asked abruptly, changing the subject. "Mike Peters?"

"Indeed I'm not," replied Kate, with a disdainful toss of her head. They joined their father and mother at the table.

As the family ate its breakfast Kate was bombarded with queries as to who was to accompany her to Coney. Mike Peters and Kate's father were teamsters, and it might have been this

similarity of occupation and their almost constant association which endeared Peters to the major portion of the family. It might have been his big, handsome self, his wholesome good nature, coupled with a dogged patience in waiting for Kate, that was subtly bringing the girl to a realization of his enduring devotion. This change of escort, therefore, on the day of all days for an outing naturally aroused curiosity.

Kate's days were passed in a big department store. Many persons stopped at her counter and made purchases. Some were fine people, and from snatches of their conversation she gleaned mental visions of their luxurious mode of living. Frequently she looked out covetously on to their beautiful plane of life.

She often wondered how people get rich.

But today she was for once to be "a real swell lady," as Susie Mullins had expressed it.

"Now, look a-her, yez two," interrupted Kate's mother, coming to the girl's assistance at the breakfast table. "Kate's goin' to Coney wid Susie Mullins an' two rale gutlemen as has axed the gir-ruls, an' thim as has autimobils too. Shure, if she wants to be a-goin' wid quality instid av the loikes av Mike Peters—an' I'm sayin' nothin' agin' Mike, ayther, God bless him—why can't she?"

The question at issue seemed convincingly answered with a strong intimation that no further discussion was desired. The meal was finished peacefully, but not without some inward resentment on the part of Kate's father over the seemingly unwarranted sidetracking of Peters.

Later a gay little automobile party sped swiftly through the city streets, across the river, over vast stretches of lowlands and on to the fantastic wooded city by the sea.

It was a still gayer little party as it indulged in the pleasures and revels of the place. The light heartedness of youth made the day one of irresponsibilities and freedom, and the cloudless sky and the life giving sea breezes were in accord with the blissful mood and high spirits of the merry-makers.

Not even a passing thought was given to the unconventional circumstances of their meeting.

Paul Ricard, chauffeur for an uptown garage, made some purchases of Kate one day.

"She is very pretty," said Ricard to himself as he noticed her delicate features, crowned by auburn hair.

When she looked up to more clearly catch the address he was giving for the delivery of his purchases he saw that her eyes were of a deep blue, and there was a hidden laugh in them. He smiled at her boldly with his great brown eyes.

The little flush, scarcely perceptible, and the slight parting of the lips telegraphed to Ricard his victory.

He found other occasions upon which to visit the store, never forgetting to pass Kate's way. An acquaintance followed, into which Susie Mullins was introduced, and the Fourth of July trip was planned.

"I may invite my friend Mathot?" he asked.

"Sure!" chimed the girls unhesitatingly.

Kate was swept to heights of ecstasy by the flattering attentions of Ricard. He was tall and handsome, lithe, dark and had winning features.

Mike Peters became merely an occasional thought.

It was evening at Coney Island. The little party had dined on the balcony of a big hotel. The quieting influence of twilight had hushed their irresponsible chatter, and they sat dreamily watching the shifting scene before them.

The ocean sighed and broke softly on the gray sandy beach.

In the distance the lighthouses flashed their warnings to ships plying their lonely ways over the dark waters.

Away off at the horizon the big moon peeped—hesitatingly, so it seemed, for a continuous performer—then, reassured by the long silvery reflection upon the waves, rose bravely to the occasion.

Kate was as if charmed.

Ricard sat complacently smoking, his eyes feasting on the changing beauty of the girl's face.

Susie and Mathot strolled away. Then the witch of fire appeared.

Little lines of white light shone out, moving indefinitely about like illuminated snakes. They reached upward, outward and encircling; they outlined buildings; they crept high, leaving noble towers; they wrought stirring emblems commemorative of the day; they lighted the highways; they pointed to the scintillating places for the night's revels; and they traced great piers stretching far into the sea.

Coney was depicted in exquisite silhouette.

Suddenly the air was filled with flamboyant glory.

Myriads of explosives shot skyward—up, up, swiftly at first, with hissing sounds, high in the heavens they faltered a bit as if in search of stellar objects against which to dash themselves. Then, bursting into gorgeous displays of varicolors, they spread into showers of beauty simultaneous with the shouts of delighted spectators and fell gently, like brilliant, iridescent spray.

Kate was in raptures. She laughed and clapped her hands. She let out little screams of delight.

To gain a better view she moved to the railing and leaned far out. She was in danger of falling.

Ricard sprang to her side, caught her and held her protectively with an arm encircling her.

He talked to her lightly, merrily at first; then he bent his handsome, dark head until it was close, very close, to the auburn tresses, and he spoke in deeper, more serious tones, and the girl forgot Coney in the music of his voice.

Kate caught herself wondering why Mike Peters had never acquired the pleasant ways of Ricard.

After awhile he placed a big, firm hand under her chin and raised her face so he could watch its every lineament. His dark eyes were luminous and tender. His voice was persuasive as he said something to her, now and again its tones pleading, and he emphasized his words with soft little pats on her warm cheeks.

Silently Kate's head drooped to his shoulder, and he held her tightly for the space of a few moments.

Then he took her by the shoulders gently. He stretched his arms at full length and held her there. His handsome face was aglow with exultation. Kate laughed hysterically. She felt herself helpless in his strong grasp, and she expected any moment to be gathered back with a mighty rush into his embrace.

Something dark, like a great mantle, floated noiselessly in between them, shutting each from the other's view.

Ricard caught it and flung it off. It whipped back again, swept toward Kate and partially enveloped her.

The girl was frightened and struggled to disentangle herself. Ricard was helping her when a blaze of light from an exploding rocket revealed what they were pulling and tugging at.

It was the trailing end of a big flag moved by the shifting breeze.

Like one electrified, Kate ceased her struggles. She snatched wildly at the fluttering bunting and held it captive. Her face turned like marble, and into her eyes there came a new, strange expression as she stood motionless, her white gown gleaming here and there between the folds of the flag.

As swiftly and silently as the coming of the colors enlightenment had descended upon her.

Oblivious to the presence of Ricard and her surroundings, she was living again her commonplace existence of the morning. She was seeing her home, with its mean environments, and all was being borne in on her mind swiftly and with new significance.

Again she saw Terrance saluting the flag and heard his childish explanation.

"One nation indivisible—one nation indivisible," repeated itself over and over. Then it seemed to merge into "one home indivisible" and ever in Terrance's clear boyish voice. There could be no "home indivisible" if she went with Ricard into his enchanted world, as he had suggested.

With a cry that was half sob she sank to her knees, burying her face in the flag.

"Terrance!" she whispered.

Ricard had watched the girl wonderingly. Her tears brought him pitying to her side.

"Don't! Don't do that!" he pleaded tenderly, attempting to raise her.

Kate sprang to her feet, shuddering at his touch. She shook him off.

He was perplexed by her action. "You are tired," he ventured and took her hands in his.

She made no reply. Instead she tried to free herself. Ricard, aroused and angry, would not release her.

"You shall not shake me off," he said sternly. "You are mine." And he grasped her by the shoulders, hurting her cruelly.

She did not speak, but met his eyes unflinchingly. For the space of a few seconds they thus faced each other. He searched in vain for the light that had shone in her eyes but a few moments before. What he saw instead were



"AW—CUT—IT—OUT!" HE protested, awakened, aroused womanly intuition, chastity and hatred. What she saw was determination, pleading.

She yielded not a bit to him.

The red haired Irish shopgirl was like the embodiment of an age of Celtic queens. He wanted to crush her, to devour her.

And still she said not a word, but looked and looked at him steadily, coldly, dominatingly. He met her gaze with equal fortitude. It was as if the souls of the man and woman were in visual combat.

Ricard's pertidious spirit swayed. "Forgive me," he said in a trembling, humble voice. "Let me take you home."

Terrance awoke with a start when Kate, flinging herself on her knees beside his bed, commenced to smother him with kisses.

"Aw—cut—it—out!" he protested sleepily. "What'd—you—bring—me, Kate?"

"These," she replied, spreading an array of trinkets and souvenirs of the day out upon the bed—"these, dear boy."

The boy was asleep again when she added sobbingly—"and your sister."

WATCH THE NEXT ISSUE OF THIS PAPER FOR
 THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE GREATEST JULY CLEANING UP--
 GETTING READY FOR INVENTORY SALE IN THE HISTORY OF
 THE BUSINESS.

FOSTER, ROSS & COMPANY,

THE BIG STORE, AUBURN, N. Y.

A Sensible Fourth.
 It has often been said of Americans that they do not know how to enjoy a public holiday. Sarah Bernhardt phrases it rather better when she says, "Americans do not know how to enjoy a holiday in public."
 The Fourth of July is our one national holiday, and, so nerve-racking and dangerous has become our general method of celebration, that "going out of town to avoid the Fourth" is one of our most common ways of recognizing a day on which we should gather in a great common interest, rather than disband. Year after year the exodus has increased, until the better portions of the cities are deserted and the other parts are crowded with people who have no means of escape. Who ever heard of a resident of New Orleans leaving that city to avoid a Mardi-Gras? Each year trains carry thousands of people from all portions of the country to Louisiana to see the great fete, and yet many of these same people leave their own homes and flee to quiet places to avoid the national holiday on which we spend enough money to make it the equal, if not the superior, of any fete day in the world.
 Year after year we go on furnishing startling headlines for the yellow journals of July 5, and are compelled to wallow through columns about the unfortunate men, women and children who have been

shot, burned, blown up, and otherwise mutilated on the altar of patriotism. This is not sane or rational, and surely the signers of the Declaration would blush could they see our country celebrating its one great holiday with explosions and noises and with no more refinement or trace of civilization than would be found in a Dahomey village—"A Sensible Fourth of July," in the Ladies' World for July.
Dr. Hale on American Travel.
 In his monthly talk in the July Woman's Home Companion, Dr. Edward Everett Hale protests against the growing commercializing of travel in America, the making of it a business when it ought to be a pleasure.
 "The railroad people seem to think," he says, "that if they can make the public understand how to get from New York to Santa Barbara in fifteen minutes less than it needed a year ago, the great battle of life is gained."
 "But whoever will try the experiment of saying, 'We will show you how to go from New York to the Pacific and back again, stopping forty times on the way, and coming back twice the man you were when you started,' will make a genuine contribution to the uplift of that hundred million people who are called Americans."
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 Get my prices on all kinds of heavy and light wagons, harnesses and farm implements.
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Remember! Sale Lasts Only 10 Days

THE AMERICAN,

145 Genesee Street, AUBURN, N. Y.

Remember! Sale Lasts Only 10 Days